The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FOE OF THE SOLDIER.

Record of Shame Made by the Democratic Congress.

HEAVY CUT IN PENSIONS.

Payments for Union Veterans Reduced $29,000,000.

SHAM ECONOMY IS EXPOSED.

Appropriations $27,300,000 Greater than in Reed's Congress.

MANY SALARIES ARE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Representative Cannon of Illinois has prepared a statement compiled from the official records showing that appropriations have been increased materially by the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, while the pension appropriations during the same session of this Congress were reduced $29,099,504. Inasmuch as the total reductions in appropriations at this session of Congress have been only $28,835,989, it can readily be seen where the much-boasted economy of the Democrats has been manifested in keeping house for the United States. In discussing this subject Mr. Cannon said:

"Under our Constitution and laws Congress appropriates the moneys for the public service and the President expends the same. In practice Congress appropriates from year to year for the service of the succeeding year. The law requires the Executive to send to each session of Congress his estimates in detail for the public service and the amounts he desires therefor. There are, however, certain appropriations for the public service made by permanent law, and known as 'permanent,' as distinguished from the annual appropriations. Among the permanent appropriations are those for the interest on the public debt, the collection of the customs revenues, the sinking fund, etc.

What Cleveland Asked For.

"When the Executive forwards yearly to Congress his annual appropriations he also forwards his estimates of the amount that will be expended for the coming year under permanent law. Mr. Cleveland, by his estimates, asked Congress to appropriate for the public service for the coming fiscal year, including permanent appropriations, $520,662,840, and Congress has appropriated for such service $490,668,369. This in round numbers is $30,000,000 less than the President asked for the public service. A large part of this $30,000,000, however, will be appropriated next winter by way of deficiencies. In a table which I submit is a comparative statement of appropriations made at this Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, with appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the last Congress (the Fifty-second Congress) and at the first and second sessions of the Fifty-first, commonly known as the 'Reed Congress.' This statement shows, and such is the fact, the appropriations this year are greater by $27,269,858 than were those made by the first session of the Fifty-first or 'Reed Congress.' The statement also shows the appropriations made this year are $28,-[illegible],989 less than those made at the second [illegible] of the last or Fifty-second Congress. [illegible] Democrats controlled the House in both the last Congress and this. But I ask the House and the country to notice this reduction is covered by the item for pensions alone.

Veterans to Suffer.

"There was appropriated this year for pensions $29,099,504 less than was appropriated last year. It will be noticed, therefore, that the appropriations this year, excepting pensions, are greater than the appropriations made last year by $263,515. The total appropriations for the Fifty-first or 'Reed Congress,' two years, were $988,417,183; those for the Fifty-second or last Congress, two years, were $1,027,104,547, and it is absolutely certain that, starting off at $400,000,000, as we do for this year, the total appropriations will aggregate at least $1,050,000,000 for the Fifty-third Congress, unless by unfriendly administration further heavy reductions are made in payment of pensions.

"In the main these appropriations are necessary. Our is the greatest country on earth, and the demands of the public service will grow as the country grows. I would not call attention to this matter now were it not that in 1890, 1891, and 1892 the Democrats in the House, in the press, on the stump, and everywhere in the country denounced the Republicans for having made the Fifty-first Congress a 'billion-dollar Congress.' Democrats had two-thirds of the House in the last Congress, and in that Congress increased the appropriations over those of the 'Reed Congress' by $40,000,000 in round numbers, and now in this Congress are to increase the appropriations over and above the 'Reed Congress' by $60,000,000.'

Comparative Statement.

"Under the law the Executive is required at the close of each fiscal year to make a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the last year. The official comparative statement for the fiscal years 1894 and 1893, respectively, shows:

Source.	Fiscal year ending June 30, '94, since July 1, '93.	Fiscal year ending June 30, '93, since July 1, '92.
RECEIPTS.		
Customs	$132,294,242.43	$203,355,016.73
Internal revenue	146,945,778.31	161,027,623.93
Miscellaneous	17,720,315.26	21,436,988.12
Total	$296,960,336.00	$385,819,628.78
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil and miscellaneous	$101,403,455.85	$103,732,799.27
War	54,357,600.84	49,641,773.47
Navy	31,527,195.15	30,136,084.43
Indians	10,286,416.64	13,345,347.27
Pensions	141,177,284.96	159,357,557.87
Interest	27,841,405.64	27,264,392.18
Total	$366,593,359.08	$383,477,954.49

"This statement does not include the postal receipts or expenditures therefrom, and as they balance each other it is not material to state them here. It shows the receipts of the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1894, to have been $88,859,292 less than the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

How the Deficit Was Paid.

"This alarming deficit was paid in part from moneys in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1893, when President Cleveland was inaugurated, and in part from a sale of 4 per cent interest bearing bonds made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle in February last, yielding $58,633,295, and increasing the annual interest charge against the government $2,000,000. This statement shows also that the expenditures for the twelve months ending June 30, 1894, were $16,884,595 less than the twelve months ending June 30, 1893. I call the attention of the House and of the country to the fact that this same statement shows the payment for pensions made for the year ending June 30, 1894, were $8,180,272 less than they were for the year ending June 30, 1893. In other words, exclusive of pensions, President Cleveland, for his first full fiscal year, expended $1,295,677 more to carry on the government than was expended in the final fiscal year under President Harrison. Whatever was saved by President Cleveland was saved at the expense of the soldiers of the late war and of their widows and orphans by an unfriendly and unjust administration of the pension laws.

"During the whole of the Harrison administration we were on the highway of prosperity. The government was liberally and effectively performing its functions. Public improvements were being made where needed, and the government by wise and economical expenditures kept step with a prosperous and happy people; whereas for the last year under Cleveland there has been great distress throughout the land. The revenues of the government have fallen off, and the expenditures of the government have increased except for pensions.

Enforcing the Law Proves Costly.

"In other words, it is more expensive to enforce the law with great blocks of our citizens out of employment, the government making its strong arm felt by force, than it is to expend the public moneys for the common good, for public objects, with our people profitably employed, and therefore contented—the people keeping the law from love rather than from force.

"The present condition of the country under the respective policies of Harrison and Cleveland is known by all, and its future condition will depend upon the economic and fiscal policies which will be chosen by the people at the ballot-box. Notwithstanding the great distress throughout the country there have been many increases in the salaries of Democratic officials, especially in the diplomatic and consular service. The salary of the First Assistant Secretary of State has been increased from $3,500 to $4,500. The Minister at Belgium, Mr. Ewing of Illinois, the former law partner of the Vice-President, has had his salary increased from $7,500 to $10,000. The Ministers to Switzerland and Portugal, Messrs. Caruth and Broadhead, have been increased from $5,000 to $6,500 respectively. The Minister to Mexico, ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, who receives an annual salary of $17,500, had the salary of his Secretary of Legation increased from $1,800 to $2,650. Ministers to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the first time, are allowed secretaries of legation at $1,800 each, while the Bureau of American Republics, established under the auspices of Secretary Blaine to promote commerce and reciprocity—a real service—is cut down from $30,000 to $10,000. Six Auditors of the Treasury Department are increased from $3,600 to $4,000 each. The salaries of a great many Consuls and other officials have been largely increased.

Democracy's False Promises.

"All these Democratic officials have received their appointments under Mr. Cleveland. For years they declaimed in common with all other Democrats about the extravagant salaries of officials, and pledged, if they came into power, there should be economy and reform. There is no excuse for the increase of most of these salaries. I call attention to the matter to show the difference between promise and performance.

"How many more poor widows of soldiers of the late war and how many worthy veterans must have the small pensions which they receive taken away or reduced by an unfriendly administration to meet these and many other increases of salary to already well-paid officials. From every standpoint the Democratic party fails. The best interest of all the people demand that the Democratic party step down and out."

Following is a comparative statement of appropriations made by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and by extra and first regular sessions of the Fifty-third Congress, fiscal years 1891 to 1895 inclusive:

TITLE.	FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First session, 1891.	FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—Second session, 1892.	FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—First session, 1893.	FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—Second session, 1894.	FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Extra and first regular session, 1895.
Agricultural	$ 1,799,100.00	$ 3,028,153.50	$ 3,232,995.50	$ 3,323,500.00	$ 3,222,023.06
Army	24,206,471.79	24,613,529.19	24,308,499.85	24,225,639.78	23,592,884.68
Diplomatic and Consular	1,710,815.00	1,656,925.00	1,604,045.00	1,557,445.00	1,563,918.76
District of Columbia	5,760,544.15	5,597,125.17	5,817,978.27	5,413,223.91	5,544,593.57
Fortifications	4,232,935.00	3,774,803.00	2,734,276.00	2,210,055.00	2,427,004.00
Indian	7,262,016.02	16,386,284.86	7,664,047.84	7,854,240.38	9,329,648.49
Legislative, etc.	21,030,752.75	22,027,674.75	21,900,132.97	21,865,802.81	21,308,295.79
Military Academy	435,296.11	402,064.64	428,917.33	432,556.12	406,523.08
Navy	24,136,035.53	31,541,654.78	23,543,385.00	22,104,061.38	25,327,126.72
*Pensions, including deficiencies	123,779,368.35	164,550,383.34	154,411,682.00	180,681,074.85	151,581,570.00
Postoffice	72,226,698.99	77,907,222.61	80,331,276.73	84,004,314.22	87,236,599.55
River and harbor	25,136,295.00	....	21,154,218.00	....	11,473,180.00
Sundry civil	29,738,282.22	37,410,363.99	27,665,076.83	41,716,311.15	34,209,776.05
Deficiencies	13,295,541.61	9,364,148.62	8,230,859.50	8,127,361.51	11,820,545.76
Total	$354,759,152.52	$308,260,333.45	$382,527,385.89	$403,515,586.11	$389,043,689.51
Miscellaneous	7,010,905.27	4,271,531.10	3,208,922.82	520,499.18	550,000.00
Total regular annual appropriations	$361,770,057.79	$402,531,864.55	$385,736,308.71	$404,036,085.29	$389,593,689.51
†Permanent annual appropriations	101,628,453.00	122,486,808.00	121,863,880.00	115,468,273.92	101,074,680.00
Total	$463,398,510.79	$525,018,672.55	$507,600,188.71	$519,504,359.21	$490,668,369.51
Total 51st and 52d Congresses	$988,417,183.84	....	$1,027,104,547.92	....	....

*Deficiencies included as follows: 1891, on account 1890, $25,321,907.25; 1892, on account of 1891, $29,335,598.34; 1893, on account of 1892, $7,674,332; 1894, on account of 1893, $14,119,721.85.

†This is the amount originally submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury as estimated to be necessary under permanent specific and permanent indefinite appropriations.

As Mr. Cannon is the senior Republican member of the present Appropriations committee of the House, and as he was Chairman of the Appropriations committee during the Fifty-first, or "Reed" Congress, it will be seen that he is in a position to criticise the doings of the Democrats and to show up the falsity of the figures sent out Friday night by Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations committee.

NEW GAS MOTOR CAR BEING BUILT.

It Is to Be Brought from England for Exhibition and Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Consul-General Frank H. Mason, writing

[Continued on fifth page.]

ROW AT LINCOLN PARK

CAPT. CURRAN THREATENS TO SEND A POLICEMAN TO HEAVEN.

Dispute Over the Right of Excursion Boats to Land at Piers—Sunbeam Throws a Line Over a Pile and Her Captain Does Not Propose to Have a Park Officer Remove It—Matter to Be Taken to the Courts—Passengers of Yesterday Will Be Called as Witnesses.

Capt. Edward Curran of the steamer Sunbeam poked a pistol in the face of a policeman at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium pier yesterday morning and told him if he attempted to cast off the line which the Sunbeam had made fast there would be a strange face in heaven. This is just what the Captain said and he meant it, for there were passengers on the Sunbeam, and, with the heavy sea that was on and with but one line out, the vessel was in danger. There is a row on between the steamboat company that runs its vessels from the Van Buren street pier to Lincoln Park and the Park Commissioners.

The serious trouble that continued all day yesterday began with the encounter between Capt. Curran and Pier Policeman Barrett in the morning. During the day the revolver was resorted to several times as an argument why lines should not be touched after they were once made fast. The Lincoln Park Commissioners wish the steamboat company to pay 2½ cents for every passenger that goes either way on the boats. This, the company says, amounts to 20 per cent of its gross receipts and is rank robbery. Legal counsel has told the company the Commissioners have no right in law to prevent the landing of the boats. The company has refused to pay the amount, and the attempts to land at the pier yesterday were test cases.

The Sunbeam started on its first trip at 11:30 o'clock. Thirty minutes later it was heading in for the pier at the Sanitarium. Policeman Barrett waved his cane and forbade Capt. Curran to effect a landing. The sea was up and the Captain ordered a line out. Curran has followed the lakes since he was 12 years old and knew that if he once made fast that it was unlawful for any one to throw the line off.

Revolver Comes Into Play.

The line went around a post and the policeman attempted to remove it. Then it was the revolver came into play. There is a high fence with a locked gate shutting the pier off from the park, and even after Curran had effected a landing by the use of his arsenal the passengers had no way of getting out, for the custodian of the pier told them he would not open the gate and that his orders from Superintendent Alexander were that if passengers succeeded in reaching the pier they were to be kept there. Capt. Curran told the passengers that they had a right to go into Lincoln Park and they would be wise to assert that right. No passenger wanted to beard Policeman Barrett, so the Sunbeam cast off and succeeded in effecting a second landing a little to the south at the end of the driveway. Here some of the passengers landed and the rest were taken to Fisher's Garden.

The Minnie B. was the next boat of the line to attempt a landing. There were more policemen on the pier then, and they put canes across the top of the posts, thus preventing the throwing of lines over them. The sea was rough, and, knowing his cause was not perfectly assured unless a line were made fast, Capt. Shultz went on to Fisher's Garden.

Sunbeam's Second Trip.

The Sunbeam made a second trip in the early afternoon and headed for the pier. There was a relay of park police there. Capt. Curran then ran for the south side of the slip, where his second landing of the morning had been made. There was a big pile there rising above the water about three feet from the shore. A big gray-clad copper stood guard at the water's edge. The Sunbeam's deckhand threw a line over the pile, which the policeman tried to throw off. "Hands off that line," said Curran. The park guardian looked up. The Captain was on the rail with his revolver leveled. The line was not disturbed and the passengers swarmed through the gangway on to the drive, from which no fence cut off the way into the park.

There was a big crowd at the scene of action by this time, and when the Juliet, another boat of the same line, came in the crowd gave a demonstration that was deafening. O. G. Parsley Jr., the manager of the line, was on the Juliet, which ignored the Sanitarium pier and made straight for the pile from which the Sunbeam had just cast loose. The policeman had by this time recovered his nerve and his actions showed that he might cast loose the line if the crew were successful in getting the loop round the pile. At this juncture Manager Parsley put a revolver in Capt. Leggett's hand and said:

"You know your rights, Captain."

The Captain evidently knew his rights from the marine point of view and was going to enforce them. At any rate the line staid around the pile and the passengers were landed.

Greeted by a Police Chorus.

The Sunbeam came back on its third trip an hour or so later and went straight on till its starboard side hugged the pier. A policemen's chorus told the passengers that if they landed they would be forced to stay on the pier. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE jumped on the landing to find out by experience just what the police had orders from their superiors to do. He was seized at once and told to get back to the boat. He stood on his rights as a citizen and claimed he was entitled with the rest of Chicago's sons to get a breath of Lincoln Park air and to walk under the trees. The plea was useless. The policeman said to him: "The bluff don't go." The reporter then started for the fence, but two big German policemen blocked the way and one of them struck him in the breast, though this was after a fairly rough attempt of the reporter to break through the guard. Then the Captain of Police said the reporter would be kept on the pier till midnight. In the meantime a man, his wife, child, and sister-in-law had jumped to the pier from the Sunbeam. The man wanted to get into Lincoln Park badly. His wife was seasick and so was his sister-in-law. He demanded that the gate be opened, got mad, and said that the police were tyrants. All the officers were talking at the man at once. Their vehemence scared the child, who began to cry; the sister-in-law showed strong symptoms of fainting, and the wife thought seasickness was the better alternative and the family group went back on to the Sunbeam.

Capt. Curran then ran over to the south side of the slip and sparred there for an opening with the park force and finally made fast and landed his passengers. The reporter for THE TRIBUNE in the meantime had found out to what length the officers were ordered to go. He disclosed his identity and was allowed by Park Police Capt. Murphy to pass through the gate, a proceeding that made the German policemen wroth.

Park Side of the Controversy.

The park side of the controversy is that the steamboat company agreed to pay a percentage of its receipts for the use of the pier and has not done so. One of the policemen yesterday said the pier was the private property of the Commissioners. This was used as an argument in favor of the right to prevent the landing of passengers.

It is said to be the intention of the steamboat company to bring suit against the Park Commissioners and that the passengers of yesterday will be called upon to give evidence.

ALTGELD WILL VISIT PULLMAN.

The Governor Proposes to Make a Personal Investigation There Today.

Gov. Altgeld will arrive in Chicago this morning and, unless he changes his mind, will proceed to Pullman to make personal investigation of the condition of affairs there. The Governor left Springfield last night after reading during the day a letter from a committee of citizens of Pullman asking for assistance for the members of 1,600 families who are unable to work there. The latter alleged that the Pullman company is importing men from all over the country and turning out on the streets all those for whom the company has no use.

The Pullman committee probably will seek also aid from the city and county. It is said the Relief committee will name a committee to secure aid in the quarters named. Chairman Heathcote will head the committee, which will consist of two other representative men, and it will make the appeal either by personal mail or by petition to the Governor, the County Commissioners, and the Mayor. The assertion will be made that there are 2,000 needy and unemployed persons in Pullman, and aid will be asked for them without designating them as strikers, and without reference to the questions recently at issue.

Gov. Altgeld has also given it out in Springfield that there is no appropriation out of which the National Guard can be paid at once for its services during the strike. He says the Legislature, which meets in January, will take the matter up and that by the middle of winter the appropriation will be passed. He thinks the City of Chicago or the business-men of the city should advance money on the payrolls and receive 6 per cent on the investment. He says no pay should be discounted.

POLISH CATHOLICS HAVE A CHURCH.

Call Themselves American and Are Independent of the Pope.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The little Polish church on Fremont street, built by the congregation of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was dedicated today by the impressive ceremonial of the Roman Catholic church, of which the congregation claims to be a part, though it is not recognized by the Roman authorities. It owes its establishment to the Rev. Father A. F. Kolaszewski, against whom Bishop Horstmann has pronounced the sentence of major excommunication. The service began at 9 this morning and lasted until late in the evening. The prayers which dedicated the edifice to the service of God were pronounced by Archbishop J. Rene Vilatte of Green Bay, Wis., the head of the American Catholic Church. He arrived in the city late yesterday afternoon and is the guest of the Rev. Father Kolaszewski. The Archbishop was received at the Union Station by a mounted escort of ten Knights of St. Casimir and St. Michael. The dedication is to be followed by a convention of the adherents of the new offspring of the Catholic Church. In speaking of this movement Archbishop Vilatte said: "We all hope that this movement will have the largest measure of success, but I notice that the newspapers in this city have spoken of us as a part of the Armenian or Coptic Church. We are not. We are distinctively an American church. We swear allegiance to no potentate, but seek only to obey and uphold the Constitution of our country."

PYTHIAN SISTERS TO BE RULED OUT.

Supreme Chancellor Decides Against Recognizing Them—Against German Ritual.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—P. T. Colgrove, who recently presided at the Michigan Republican convention, and who is Chairman of the Knights of Pythias Committee on Law, was here today to confer with Gen. Carnahan, who stands at the head of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, on questions of supreme import to the order which will come up at the coming conclave at Washington. Tonight Mr. Colgrove received the report of Supreme Chancellor W. W. Blackwell on the question of recognizing the Pythian Sisterhood. The Supreme Chancellor reports against the recognition of the Pythian Sisters. This decision will be sustained by the committee on law, and will be so announced at Washington. The other important question, that of refusing to allow the printing and further use by German lodges of the ritual printed in German—something which threatens an irrevocable split in the entire body of the Knights of Pythias—is left for final action by the Supreme Lodge. At the last supreme meeting it was decided by a majority of only one vote to prohibit the further use of the German ritual. The German lodges have one appeal left, and it is understood the vote will be against them in the Supreme Lodge. There are 25,000 German members, and it is believed they will secede from the order at the Washington meeting.

TELEGRAPH LINES ALMOST USELESS.

Aurora Borealis Prevents Them Being Worked—New York Cut Off.

The Eastern wires of the Western Union Telegraph company were rendered almost useless from 8 o'clock last night to a late hour this morning. Chief Operator Condon of the Western Union said the trouble was caused by a wave of atmospheric electricity which passed over the East and South. Such phenomena are not unusual, but this one was the most serious one for many years. Heretofore when the wires between Chicago and New York were cut off it was customary to get a line via New Orleans and Washington. Last night even this was cut off by the aurora at Lynchburg, W. Va. Newspapers were especially affected by the failure of the wires, as it was almost impossible to get any news from New York.

IS MADE A ROBBER BY POVERTY.

Henry Hodge, of Good Family, Shot and Killed at Eufala, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Officers Jones and Bradley caught a burglar robbing M. Kousky's store at Eufala last night. They entered the store and had a pitched battle with the thief in the darkness. Finally the thief yelled out he was shot. Lights were brought, when the thief was discovered to be Henry Hodge, one of the best-connected young men in the city. He died this evening. Both officers were shot—one in the leg, the other in the arm—but will recover. Hodge gave the poverty of his family as his excuse for the robbery.

WM. A. SNYDER HAS DISAPPEARED.

Community Has Been Searched for the Nebraska Merchant and Manager.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—William A. Snyder, a well-known Nebraska merchant and manager in the State of the Hoagland lumber yards, has been mysteriously missing for a week. His home is at Gozad, Neb., and that whole community is being searched by friends. The Auditor of the county reports his accounts correct.

WINAMAC HAS BURIED TREASURE.

Charles Budde Industriously Digging for a Chest Filled with Gold.

WINAMAC, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Charles Budde, a farmer, one year ago had a dream there was buried in the center of his west forty-acre tract of land a cedar box containing $10,000 in gold and government bonds. He has been digging ever since, and still has hopes that he will find the hidden treasure.

HID UNDER THE BRICK

BOX OF COUNTERFEIT COIN FOUND BY CHICAGO DETECTIVES.

Four Polish Jews Arrested on the West Side with the Paraphernalia of Their Trade and Raw and Manufactured Material—Thadeus Stankewicz, a Silversmith, the Custodian of Some of the Stuff—Dies Found at Kilozski's House—Rosenvitch and Steaker the Others.

Four crafty Polish Jews were locked up at the Central Police Station early last evening. They are charged with making and passing counterfeit coin. From the dies and samples of counterfeit currency found in the possession of the quartet the police officials are of the belief that they have brought to book a gang of the most clever coinmakers ever captured in the city. The vicinity in which they have been operating, Western avenue and Sixteenth street, have been deluged with bogus dollars, half dollars, and quarters for the last two or three months. Numerous complaints have been made at the Central Station, but, until a few days ago, the officers were unable to locate the gang. The officers finally succeeded and yesterday brought the Poles with all their appliances, metal, and a large quantity of counterfeit coin, to the police headquarters, and this morning they will be taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne for a hearing.

The men under arrest are: Josef Rosenvitch, who was caught passing the money in a saloon; Thadeus Stankewicz, a silversmith at No. 1054 Van Horn street, at whose place a box of bogus coin was found under a brick pavement; Casper Steaker, No. 1054 Fisk street; and John Kilozski, No. 3254 Fisk street, where metal and dies used in making the stuff were found in the basement.

Running Down the Counterfeiters.

Several weeks ago Inspector Shea detailed Detectives Mayer and Magner to work on the case. So craftily did the counterfeiters conduct their business the officers failed to obtain a single clew until last Thursday. They could find numerous shopkeepers and citizens who had received the bogus coin, but none of them was able to tell from whom he obtained it. Thursday, however, they met with a saloonkeeper in the neighborhood of No. 1054 Van Horn street who said he had seen a Polish Jew, Josef Rosenvitch, with a large amount of silver coin in his possession. That evening while the officers were in the saloon Rosenvitch came in and bought several glasses of beer. It was noticed that he paid for each glass with a silver dollar. This money subsequently proved to be bogus. When he left the officers followed him to the establishment of Thadeus Stankewicz, a silversmith at No. 1054 Van Horn street. Close watch was kept on this place, and the following day Casper Steaker, No. 1054 Fisk street, accompanied by Rosenvitch, called upon the silversmith.

Yesterday morning the officers decided they had evidence enough to guarantee taking out search warrants for the houses of the men they suspected. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Mayer and Magner, accompanied by Detectives Elliott, McCarty, Danner, and Foley, armed with the search warrants, went to the silversmith's place. The proprietor, Stankewicz, and Rosenvitch were placed under arrest and in their pockets were found eight of the bogus coins. The silversmith made a loud and vigorous protest that he did not know the coins were bad. He could not say where he obtained them. A search was then made of the house and barn without result. The detectives were about to give up further search, when Detective Elliot noticed that some of the bricks with which the back yard was paved showed signs of having recently been taken up. He started to remove some of the loose brick when the silversmith sprang forward and told him he must not destroy the property.

"I will make you pay for all the damage you do to my property," he shouted excitedly in broken English.

Bogus Coins in the Box.

The bricks were taken up nevertheless and in a large box beneath was found nearly half a bushel of bogus coins which had not yet been silver plated. When Stankewicz saw this he tore his hair and wailed in anguish.

Meantime Steaker, unconscious of the developments there, entered the silversmith's abode and walked into the arms of the officers. He denied that he knew Stankewicz and said he was never before in the place. He had merely called to see about having some work done. His protestations were in vain. As the officers were about to leave they discovered that Stankewicz had an apparatus for electroplating, and from this they believe it was his part to silverplate the bogus money.

Having completed the search at the silversmith's the officers went to the home of John Kilozski, an employé at the Stock-Yards, who lives at No. 3254 Fisk street. In the basement of this house they found thirty pounds of the metal of which the bogus money was coined. It is apparently a mixture of britannia and aluminum. Further search discovered in a large beer barrel beneath the floor behind a bed in the basement the dies with which the counterfeiters made the coin. There were six dies for coining dollars and one each for making halves and quarters. The find with the quartet of counterfeiters was then removed to the Central Station. All four of the Poles protested they were innocent. When asked to explain how the money and dies came into their possession they said an enemy must have put it there to be revenged.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 20, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, warmer, variable winds.

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GROVER—"SEE THAT THIS GRAVE IS KEPT GREEN."
—*New York Commercial-Advertiser.*

EXPLOSION KILLS THIRTY-TWO MEN.

Gunpowder Wagon Goes to Pieces in Largo do Sapidad, Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 20.—By the explosion of a gunpowder wagon in Largo do Sapidad thirty-two men were killed, many more were wounded, and several houses were demolished.

BANDIT AND HIS WIFE KILLED.

Attacked and Shot by a Troop of Soldiers Near Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 19.—The killing of the famous border bandit, Luna, and his wife by a troop of soldiers forty miles from this place has caused great rejoicing in Tamalejis. The soldiers came unexpectedly on the notorious couple, who immediately took refuge behind some rocks and opened fire. The soldiers returned it, and killed them both. Luna's wife, as usual, fought by her husband's side, and only ceased shooting when killed. They have committed hundreds of robberies and six assassinations. The dead desperado was once imprisoned for two years in Texas penitentiary, but, making his escape, has been a terror for several years along the Rio Grande.

FIVE MEN PROBABLY DROWNED.

Boat from a United States Coast Survey Steamer Capsizes.

OCOSTA, Wash., Aug. 19.—Saturday morning while making a landing through the surf at Jo Creek, fifteen miles north of Gray's Harbor, a whaleboat and crew of nine men in command of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. N., of the United States coast survey steamer McArthur, was capsized and five men are missing—namely:

CROSBY, LIEUT. FREEMAN H.
FREYER, JOHN.
GUDMUNDSE, JENS.
NEHM, WILLIAM.
SMITH, ALEXANDER.

Full particulars cannot be ascertained, owing to the difficulty of getting news from that locality.

MAY LET IN THE LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Reorganization Scheme Much Mooted Affecting Valley Railway Property.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The Valley railway property is being watched with longing eyes by other railway corporations which would like to secure control of the valuable terminal facilities of the bankrupt concern. A number of reorganization schemes have been sprung. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Columbus, Akron and Cleveland have been after the road, but from all indications the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Western will make a strong pull for it. It is understood the first mortgage bondholders favor a sale of the property.

CARELESS, BUT NOT INTENTIONAL.

Arthur Paddock, Aged 13, Shot Through the Head by a Playmate.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19.—Arthur J. Paddock, aged 13 years, was shot through the head this afternoon and killed by Frank R. Aoust, a 12-year-old companion. The shooting was careless, but not intentional. At the request of Paddock's parents young Aoust was not arrested.

LAST EDITION.

HAS A HOT SESSION.

Trade and Labor Assembly in a Row Over Convention.

POMEROY MAKES A SCENE

Would Like to Meet Those Who "Maligned" Him.

STRAIGHT TICKET WANTED.

Third Party May Now Split in Two Conventions.

LEADERS TALK OVER THE FUTURE.

"The man or men, be there a thousand of them, who say that I walked down the aisle of the convention hall arm in arm with ex-Ald. "Billy" O'Brien say what is false and I stand ready to defend the accusation," shouted William C. Pomeroy at the top of his voice in the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday afternoon. "I don't know this man O'Brien by sight, although I have had business dealings with him."

It was a red hot meeting, full of angry words and denunciatory language. The men and the women also were highly indignant at the manner in which the labor delegates were turned down at the convention Saturday, and they did not hesitate to haul Thomas Morgan and the Committee on Credentials over the coals. The delegates to the convention were unanimous in declaring the convention was packed by City Hall influences, and another convention was demanded where measures could and would be adopted for the ultimate relief of the workingman.

The main feature of the meeting was the discussion of a resolution condemning the action by which the delegates who are members of the Trade and Labor Assembly were barred from the convention Saturday. Following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, The duly elected delegates of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago to the recent People's Party County convention were refused representation and were debarred from participating in said convention through connivance of certain members of the self-appointed Committee on Credentials,

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Assembly, representing a vast majority of the trades and labor unions of Chicago denounce as at least peculiar an act which disfranchises the Central Committee of Labor from participation in a labor convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to demand of the so-called Central committee an apology for the insulting manner in which they have treated the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago.

Naturally Mr. Morgan was absent, as his recent expression of fatigue when it comes to the labor question has set him back in disgrace in the eyes of the men who yesterday assembled in the hall. He was handled without gloves, and a great deal of the disruption of the convention Saturday was charged to him.

For the first time since his election Vice-President Lee Hart of the Theatrical Stage Employés occupied the chair, and he was kept busy. The fun began when the Pomeroy resolution was read and presented for discussion. Pomeroy has a strong following, but he has not the Trades and Labor Assembly in his vest pocket, and he was called down hard two or three times. Although in favor of the resolution James Ahern of the Coopers' Union wanted to know why such resolutions should be indorsed by a man who was said to have been hob-nobbing with ex-Ald. "Billy" O'Brien, a man who had been one of the principal factors in the disturbances that broke up the convention. Ahern smiled as Pomeroy jumped to his feet and announced his willingness to face any man or men who accused him of such a thing.

The convention was denounced as a packed meeting of Socialists and People's party leaders, who were perfectly willing to let things go under gang rule, and the whole affair was considered an insult to organized labor. Dick Powers declared that a convention should be held that would select and present to the masses an honest ticket. Some one asked why Powers had not declared himself more fully in the convention, when the ex-President of the Seamen's Union promptly announced that the police threw him out.

At this time President Jones arrived, and knowing how to handle the meeting quickly brought the wrangling to a close and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. A resolution was adopted providing for the recognition of the Bartenders' and Waiters' Alliance and Hotel and Restaurant Employés Union in the employment of help at organized labor picnics.

Delegate Nellis, about whom a story had circulated that he obtained access to the delegate ticket-box in the convention hall and dropped the cards of admission out of the window to friends on the sidewalk, succeeded in having a committee appointed to clear his good name.

It was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Ryan committee in the endeavor to call a convention which should be strictly a People's party convention and the chair named Powers, Groves, Daly, Hart, and Howard as members of the committee and the meeting adjourned.

WILL TRY AGAIN TO NAME A TICKET.

Third Party Movement Will Probably Split Up in Two Conventions.

After looking over the battered hulk of the third party ship the leaders have about concluded to make another attempt to name a ticket. Saturday's convention, attended by so many exciting scenes and boisterous incidents and accompanied by charges of trickery, insincerity, and dishonesty on the part of certain leaders, was the principal topic for discussion at clubs and places were politicians congregated yesterday. Every politician of great or low degree had an opinion to express, and so far as results go honors were about equally divided. The Republicans had hoped the new party would be able to overcome the City Hall influence and name a straight labor ticket, and the Democrats had hoped that if their ticket was not indorsed the convention would at least terminate in a way that would not react against their own candidates.

As to the situation now it looks as if the trades union organizations, several of whose leaders are said to be under City Hall influence, will have a convention of their own. If this convention does not indorse the Democratic ticket it is declared by certain Democratic leaders that it can name one that will draw more votes from the Republican ticket than the Democratic. The Socialists and Populists, with one or two other interests, will unite and name a ticket. Both factions will no doubt christen their party under the banner of the Populists. The object of this will be to secure favor with the County Reviewing Board with the hope

of securing recognition as a party and thus avoid the trouble of preparing petitions. The Democrats believe the trade-unionists will be recognized, and they probably know what they are talking about.

The men back of the Democratic ticket profess to believe the backbone of the labor movement was broken Saturday when the convention adjourned under such unfavorable circumstances. They take the position that no matter what is done as to placing tickets in the field the movement will not be a success as the laboring people have lost confidence in their leaders. The jealousies existing between the different organizations it is claimed will operate against the movement. The fight of the City Hall people will now be to keep the different factions quarreling, and judging from the course of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday they will be successful. J. J. Ryan, who was the candidate of the trades unions for Temporary Chairman in Saturday's convention, professes to be in favor of a straight labor ticket, but if reports are true it is such a labor ticket as will meet the approval of the City Hall. On the other hand, his friends assert he is not on friendly terms with the city administration. The City Hall people say they do not know him.

It is regarded by some as an unwise step for the Populists to have proposed Charles G. Dixon for Chairman, but others claim that it made no difference who was proposed, the fight would have been the same. Dixon is not popular with several classes of laboring men who were in sympathy with the Populist committee, and this is the reason assigned as to why he should not have been named.

ALTGELD AND HOPKINS ARE SCORED.

The Rev. W. B. Leech Denounces Both as Enemies of Good Government.

"My people know not the judgment of the Lord" was the text chosen by the Rev. William B. Leech at the M. E. Church of St. Paul, Center avenue, last night. The sermon which followed was a vigorous denunciation of municipal misgovernment of all kinds, but it was especially directed against Sabbath desecration. The administration of Mayor Hopkins was hotly assailed, and an incidental reference to Gov. Altgeld was far from being faint praise of that statesman. The evils of Sunday baseball formed one of the main features of the sermon, and at the end of the service a resolution was adopted calling on the Mayor and the city authorities to put an end to the nuisance.

The preacher commenced the illustration of his text by the example of Belshazzar and the Kings of Persia, Assyria, and Egypt, who were overtaken in their pride. But he said Americans had to apply this text, not to ancient nations, but to their own present case.

"We are," he said, "confronted by a crisis that we must face and we must face it on our own responsibility. We have a man at Springfield who if he had the courage of his opinions, though happily he has not, would be in his proper place in the Haymarket at the head of the Anarchists. When we look to Washington we do not get much comfort. When we look at municipal doings what a spectacle of unscrupulous maladministration we find! Saloons open day and night seven days of the week, vice uncontrolled, gambling dens wide open, and the evil declared irrepressible! But what we want to consider more particularly is the awful Sabbath desecration. We see the Mayor interfering to maintain this desecration by vetoing an ordinance intended to abate the evil and we know that he is responsible for that act. But are we not also responsible? Is all the Sabbath desecration the fault of the foreigners we blame for it? Do we in any degree neglect our duty in the matter? Remember that these foreigners when in their own countries were obliged at the point of the bayonet to obey all the laws of the State. Perhaps the day will come when these foreigners who have taken up their abode in our land will be compelled to obey the laws which enable them to build up homes among us.

"Mayor Hopkins says gambling cannot be stopped. Why? Is it because he has some dealings with these gamblers? Perhaps he does not care about being reëlected. I have heard people say the Mayor is getting rich quickly—that he will be a millionaire before the end of his term. If so, what would reëlection be worth to him? Sabbath baseball is abominable desecration. I like baseball. I have captained a baseball team and would like to do so again. It is a noble game—a characteristic American game—a game we should be proud of. It used to be a dignified and manly game. But now we have it played in desecration of the Sabbath, gathering crowds of the worst elements and giving them full scope for the display of their worst behavior. But worst of all—John P. Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago, a few Sundays ago went out and umpired a game of baseball. Yes, and umpired it unfairly and was hissed on the ground and served him right. When the baseball park was burned two Sundays ago and the Philadelphia park was burned the same day I said surely the hand of Jehovah was in this!"

Dr. Leech could not believe that the Captain of the Chicago team could really be, as was reported, a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. If he had been the pastor would surely have disciplined him long ago for taking part in Sunday baseball games.

The resolution condemnatory of Sunday baseball was moved by John A. Conover and declared carried after a show of hands. The nays were not called for. It declared the playing of baseball on the Sabbath to be a nuisance and a breach of the public ordinances as well as of the gospels of the Son of God, and requested that the Mayor and the city authorities should use all their powers in suppressing it.

GOV. ALTGELD'S LETTER A PUZZLER.

Leaders of the Hopkins Party Trying to Find a Correct Explanation.

How to treat Gov. Altgeld's letter, which was published yesterday, to Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic State Central committee, suggesting that Franklin MacVeagh open the campaign in this State at a meeting at Springfield instead of at the City Hall employé's picnic, greatly puzzled the leaders of the Hopkins party. The Governor apologized for directing the letter to Mr. Nelson, stating that he did not know whether Mr. Hopkins was in town, but the latter returned from the East a week ago and his return was chronicled in all the papers. This is pointed out by the city administration leaders, but they admit they do not understand why the Governor should jump in just at this time. Some of them seem to think the Governor wrote the letter and offered to introduce Mr. MacVeagh because the impression had gone abroad that he was working to defeat the tariff reformer's election and that he wanted to make it appear that he entertained a friendly feeling for him. Others hold that the statements as to opening a campaign at a picnic were made with a view of creating a disturbance and embarrassing those who have the management of the affair in hand. They also claim that the letter was given to the press at Springfield before it was mailed for the reason that the Governor feared Mr. Nelson would not make it public here when he received it. This much is certain, that the letter did not tend to cement a friendly feeling between the Governor and the Mayor. Mr. MacVeagh is expected in the city this morning, having left Washington yesterday, but another report was current that he would not get here until Wednesday. It is understood that an Executive committee of the State committee will meet the middle of the week and take Mr. MacVeagh in hand and prevent, if possible, any further disruption of the party on his account.

AVONDALE POPULISTS TALK IT OVER.

Denounce the City Hall Gang That Broke Up the Combination Convention.

Undaunted by the disastrous break up of the Populist County convention the Avondale Populists met yesterday to hear the report of their delegates and gather recruits for the Twenty-seventh Ward club. Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held. Fifty new members were added to the roll, the ruffianism of the City Hall gang was roundly denounced, and the necessity of holding another convention and naming a straight Populist ticket affirmed. The delegates, A. Christiansen, President of the club, and G. W. Dunn narrated their adventures outside the West Side Turner Hall Saturday, where in spite of their credentials they were compelled to remain during all the commotion. While there they had the pleasure of seeing about seventeen men with no credentials, but showing badges of the city Water Department, enter the building, besides a host of other unaccredited persons, while plenty of delegates besides themselves were unable to approach the doors. Some attempt was made during the meeting to divert the discussion to the merits of the Democratic platform, but the sense of the meeting was that they did not want any Democratic doctrine just then, and were determined to have nothing to do with the agents of City-Hall politicians. Robert Berbt Jr. spoke of the Populist platform.

George E. White's Strong Canvass.

George E. White, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, is making an active and energetic canvass and his friends claim will undoubtedly be elected. He is especially strong with the business-men. His record as a public man during his service in the City Council and the State Senate inspires the confidence of the people and commends him to the voter. While in the Council he was a strong advocate of public improvements. Mr. White also has an excellent war record. He engaged in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac Under Gen. Grant from the Battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Gen. Lee.

To Organize the State Campaign.

John R. Tanner, the Chairman of the Republican State committee, returned from Minnesota yesterday where he had been spending his summer vacation. He said the work of organizing for the campaign would be taken up at once. He will issue a call for a meeting of the Executive committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel a week from tomorrow.

"New Political Party for the Times."

A circular containing the platform of "a new political party for the times," is being extensively distributed throughout the West. There is nothing in the circular to indicate who is back of the organization and the principles of the party seem to correspond with those of the old American party. The badge of the movement is a shield with the lettering "U. S. A."

Preparing for Democracy's Picnic.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Cook County Democracy club's picnic to be held Sept. 8 met at the club-rooms yesterday and partly decided upon the program. All the prominent Democratic officeholders and aspirants will be invited to attend and deliver addresses. Arrangements will be completed next Thursday evening.

To Hunt in the Indian Country.

James Pease, the Republican candidate for Sheriff; W. D. Boyce, and John J. Healy of Vocke & Healy left Saturday for Bismarck, N. D., where they will be joined by ex-Assistant Attorney-General Stevenson and go up the Missouri River to the Indian country on a hunting expedition. Mr. Pease expect to be absent until Aug. 30.

Political Notes.

The Sixth Ward Central Republican club meets tonight in Faskin's Hall, No. 3032 Archer avenue. Good speakers will be present.

MR. CLARKE DEFEATED BY A WOMAN

Why the Owner of the Satanita Was Blackballed by the Royal Yacht Club.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—A cable from London says: "There is quite a story behind the blackballing of the owner of the Satanita, A. D. Clarke, last week by the members of the Royal Yacht Club Squadron after being proposed by the Prince of Wales. The story dates from the collision of the Valkyrie and the Satanita on the Clyde, in which the former was sunk. Lord and Lady Lennox were aboard the Valkyrie, and Lady Lennox was prostrated by the accident, she barely getting off with her life. Lady Lennox brought with her valuables of great worth, many being priceless on account of being family relics. Mr. Clarke offered to pay them full value for all they lost, but 'without prejudice,' so that such settlement should not be in any way used as an evidence against him in case of suit either by Lord Dunraven or any one else. Lord Lennox refused to accept this proposition, though Lord Dunraven in part agreed with Mr. Clarke, but thought the 'without prejudice' clause was hardly proper, as, in case of litigation for the loss of the Valkyrie, it might be prejudicial to the Valkyrie's interest. Lady Lennox talked with all the leading yachtsmen, it is said, and the prominent members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and so convincing was her argument that she won over to her side four of the leading society swells of the club to accomplish Mr. Clarke's defeat, which came in the way of a great surprise to many of the members who were favorable to Mr. Clarke. Lord Dunraven was present at the club meeting when Mr. Clarke's name was acted upon, but he declined positively to take any part whatever, leaving the members free, so far as he was concerned, to act for themselves."

HAVE NO CASE AGAINST PIERCE.

He and Others Arrested for Bank Wrecking May Escape Punishment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—It is regarded as definitely settled that ex-Congressman R. B. F. Pierce, who was indicted with the Haugheys and the Coffins for looting the Indianapolis National Bank, will not be tried at the approaching term of court and that the cases against both Mr. Pierce and Cashier Rexford will be stricken off. Mr. Pierce made good his indebtedness of $65,000 some time ago, and, as his guilt was of a constructive sort, as director being cognizant of the fraudulent transactions of President Haughey, it is argued that nothing would be gained by pushing the case. In the case of Cashier Rexford the indictment was somewhat of a surprise. In the first place Rexford had no responsibility in the bank and acted only under the instructions of the President. According to the program now Schuyler Haughey will be tried next month, but there is a possibility that his case may go over until the Supreme court has decided on the questions that led to the supersedeas granted the Coffins after they had spent a few days in the Michigan City prison. Their attorneys are confident they will be given a new trial ultimately and there is a possibility none of the seven men indicted save President Haughey, who pleaded guilty and is now in prison, will ever be made to suffer for the wrecking of the bank. The case against young Haughey is on much the same lines as was that against the Coffins. If they should escape the President's son would get the benefit. The boy is charged with getting away with $450,000 of the $1,100,000 deposits that disappeared from the bank.

STOCKMEN EXPECT TO GET RELIEF.

They Believe the Yards People Will Recede from Their Position.

The committee recently appointed by the Live-Stock Exchange to make arguments before the Board of Directors for the reduction of the terminal tax and tax imposed by the Stock-Yards company for cars going over its tracks, both loaded and unloaded, will, they think, receive an answer shortly from those having the matter under consideration. The committee also thinks the Stock-Yards people will recede from the position taken a few months ago. The committee continues with figures to show the officials the falling off of Texas cattle since the tax was adopted. Friday out of 110 cars of Texas cattle 101 belonged to packers. Saturday out of thirty cars twenty-nine belonged to the big packers. The receipts last week show a falling off of nearly 10,000 cattle. It is also shown that the packers have been buying up the short supplies in the West for fear they would have to pay more for them in Chicago and take the chance of not getting them. The committee claims that the railroads were willing to abolish the $2 tax if the Stock-Yards company would remove trackage tax, which nets the company, on the figures of 1893, $750,000 a year. The Stock-Yards company at first refused, but the committee now believes that it will recede.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

John Harryman, a Prohibition Agitator, Is Killed in Indiana.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—John Harryman, aged 78, was killed by a bull in the north part of the county this morning. The bull was dehorned, but butted him over and trampled him to death. Two years ago the same bull tried to kill Mrs. Harryman. Harryman was a Prohibition agitator, wealthy and prominent. His son, Alfred Harryman, is in the newspaper business in Muncie.

Danger from a Trolley Wire.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—A half-hundred people in an electric street car at Howard and High streets had a close call from a serious accident this evening. As the car was running at a high rate of speed one of the big poles that support the trolley wire broke, falling across the track just behind the car. The dangerous wire came down on the car, but fortunately did not touch anyone.

William Cox Commits Suicide.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special]—William Cox, aged 74, a prominent farmer in this county for forty years, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the temple. He had been in ill health for two years, having suffered two strokes of paralysis.

SCHWABENS HAVE FUN

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AT A HARVEST FESTIVAL.

Everybody Welcome to Drink the Wine and Eat the Sausages of Their Native Land—Panoramic View of Schwabenland with a Merry Company of Players—Loving Cups, Schoppens, and Fireworks Are Features—Two Unruly Cows at the German Butchers' Picnic.

Ogden's Grove was the scene of an elaborate picnic yesterday when the Cannstatter Volksfest, better known as the annual outdoor carnival of the Schwaben Verein of Chicago, was inaugurated there. The picnic was still on at midnight and early this morning the festivities will be resumed and kept up until Tuesday morning dawns.

The shady grove had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the earliest of the picnickers found everything in full operation. The first arrivals were early, and at 8 o'clock last night 7,000 persons were on the grounds. The Stars and Stripes mingled at many places on the grounds with the red, black, and white of Germany and the dragon-bearing standard of Wurtemburg or Schwabenland. The grounds were filled with all sorts of attractions. Hundreds of Schwabens in native costume promenaded; there were wheels of fortune, doll baby targets, cane racks, a Punch and Judy show in Schwaben dialect, testing machines, and beer stands without number all bearing signs which sang the virtues of the beverage sold in amusing verse.

True Hospitality Dispensed.

All the latticed summer houses in the grove were secured by family parties before noon and in them were spread magnificent lunches. Hospitality was the rule in all these cottages and the veriest stranger was made welcome to dine and wine there. A large pavilion was specially erected for the exclusive sale of real Wurtemburg sauerkraut and sausages of a wonderful variety.

This volksfest is really a harvest festival, and to testify to the bounteousness of the land there was erected in the northeast corner of the grove a monument forty feet in height composed of the grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., grown in Wurtemburg. The base is formed of large watermelons—an American contribution—great squashes, and other heavy products of the fields. In the column proper, surmounted by a great sheaf of wheat, are wrought the dragons of the Schwaben standard and other designs portraying legends of the country. Near the monument is a pointed structure representing the towers and entrance of the castle of Stuttgart, under which are the wine cellars of the King. Behind that entrance there were on tap five huge casks of Neckar Riesling wine, vintage of 1887, from the royal cellars, imported for the festival now in progress.

Passing the Schwaben Loving Cup.

How the Schwaben citizens and their wives and sweethearts did lay siege about those great ice-covered casks containing the favorite beverage of the home land. It is doubtful if the 400 gallons in the tank will last through the fest, judging from the demand yesterday. The wine was sold at the following rates: Schoppen, 50 cents; half schoppen, 25 cents; glass, 15 cents; and flasks, $1. The schoppen was the favorite vehicle for getting away with the Neckar. A schoppen is a tall glass holding a bit more than a bucket and something less than a tub. The consumption of the contents of one schoppen by a single individual would make him forget business for several weeks. So it is that family parties and young men, with half a dozen young women, purchase those vessels, and each of the party swallows a pint or so of it, a la loving cup style. Each one in the party also receives an imported pretzel about the size of a coil of inch rope and loaded to the brim with caraway seeds and other things. To the novice the wine is rather vinegary in taste, and its virtues are sung only by Schwabens, who tell other people that it is great stuff after one gets used to it.

Prof. Scott gave pleasing exercises on the trapeze bar and ladders, which were followed by tumbling and feats of strength and agility. The open-air theater was the attraction of the day, for the Schwabens were promised a grand panoramic view of the scenes they have left behind. To keep them all in check until the curtain went up there was dancing in the pavilion and the dancing floor was constantly thronged by young folks. Finally the curtain went up on a scene representing the old castle of Stuttgart, in front of which was a wagon which was filled with male singers bound for a wine drinking and singing tour of the adjoining cities. The Burgomeister gave them a heap of Schwaben advice from the balcony of his official residence. He warned them against shell games, late hours, the iniquity of mixed drinks, confidence men, and open pool-rooms. One might have thought the excursion was bound to Chicago from the general tone of the lecture. He advised them to be particularly careful of the cowherds of Ulm, who, the librettist of the play said, were thicker than office-seeking politicians in the Chicago City Hall.

Singers on Their Travels.

Duaing the speech the singers were drinking wine and flirting with a number of Schwaben girls with flaxen curls in their wagon, which was a cross between a prairie schooner and a modern pie wagon. Finally the Fuhrman, or pie wagon driver, whipped up his team of wooden gray horses and the singers were soon at Tubingen, or, as the scene moved instead of the wagon, Tubingen soon came to them. There is a famous university there, and when the wagonload began to sing a number of rollicking students in semi-military caps, cottonade trousers, and high boots, and each outside of a couple of schoppens, interrupted by roaring a song beginning:

Bemooster Bursche zieh ich aus.

This "riled" the men in the wagon and they talked back and the students called the singers "Bauerlummels," the Tubingen synonym for "Hoosiers." This provoked a fight, the singers putting the students to flight R. U. E., while a pretty little yellow-haired barmaid in a near-by weinstube cried because she liked one of the students.

The singers then proceeded to Uracht, or rather the panorama did. In the market place of Uracht is a big wooden hog, famous all over Wurtemburg. The excursionists wanted to see the pig—thinking probably it was a blind one—but either a policeman who looked like Inspector Shea, or a Postmaster Sanger who wore whiskers of a Corinthian style long since abandoned by Mr. Hesing, interfered. There was much trouble at this, and to an outsider it seemed that arbitration was needed. In the turmoil, however, the excursionists, who seemed to know their business, got a glimpse of the timber pig, and then the panorama drove on to Hohenwiel, where the wagon broke down. The remarks made by the singers and Fuhrman just then were not in the libretto, and as they were sotto voce their significance must be imagined.

Captivates a Panorama Maiden.

A new single bolt was put in, and the excursionists got to Ulm without further mishap. One of them who was very tired made an impression on a maiden who was wandering along the street, and she placed a beautiful flower in his hat-band, after which he was no longer languid. Just before getting into Ulm the wagon was attacked by a gang of tramps, supposed to be deserters from Coxey's army, but the Mayor of Ulm acted promptly by sending the police to the rescue. As the panorama moved away from Ulm the excursionists sang with charming pathos the beautiful German song: "Must I then, must I then, leave my dear native land?"

On the way to Waldburg the excursionists ran across a miller's apprentice, who was pulling out hair and bemoaning the fickleness of the fraulein he loved, who had gone away—probably to Castle Garden or the North Side. At Heilbron all the domestics and fair maidens and laboring-men rushed out to greet the singers. They filled them full of wine, sausages, cheese, and other delicacies. Then these kindly people delighted the boys in the wagon with a "Tanz mit Regenschirm," or "Umbrella dance," which was entertaining in spite of the drought.

Marbach was the next station. There was the home of the great Schiller. With great art and rare softness of intonation the excursionists sang "Lorelei." It brought tears to the eyes of natives of Schwabenland. It even brought to the balcony Schiller himself, or an actor perfectly made up representing the poet. He in deep tones proceeded to return thanks for the honors the world has showered on him, and especial gratification that his memory had been honored by the erection of a monument to him in Lincoln Park.

The excursionists then returned to Cannstatt, where they were received with great welcome. Then the curtain was pulled together and the band played a concluding overture.

The actors in the play were selected from the best German players now in Chicago, and Schwaben citizens said the play and scenery, both by Louis Kindt, possessed great merit.

All Have More Schoppens.

After the show the demand for "schoppens" from the royal cellars was resumed, and crowds gathered around the beer stands in the refreshment pavilion and about the various games. Dancing was renewed and kept up until a late hour. The grove was beautifully illuminated at night, and there was a lavish display of fireworks. There were no set pieces, but no limit to the powder consumed. The best of order was preserved all day, and quarrelsome and intoxicated persons were carefully excluded. Fifteen policemen were employed to keep the peace, and their work was easy.

The fest yesterday was managed by the following officers of the Schwaben Verein: C. Niederegger, President; C. Stein, Vice-President; Carl Haerting, Secretary; H. Hieber, Financial Secretary; P. Allmendinger, Treasurer; F. Kori, W. Schule, C. A. Traub, Finance committee; and A. Beck, M. Bender, C. Braun, L. Kistler, T. Pfeiffer, G. Reuter, and T. Teufel, Executive committee. Secretary Haerting was master of ceremonies and chief overseer of the "schoppen" stand.

The picnic will be resumed this morning with the same general program. Besides, there will be a long program of prize games for women and children.

FUN AT A GERMAN BUTCHERS' PICNIC

Cows Intended for Slaughter Round Up the Crowds.

There were excitement and fun yesterday at the German Butchers' Benevolent Association picnic held at Oswald's gardens, Fifty-third and Halsted streets. A butchering contest was on the program to come off at 5 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the two muley cows that had been secured at the Stock-Yards to do exhibition work on got loose and proceeded to round up everybody in the gardens. Fortunately the cows were without horns. They charged into several crowds, knocking down many people, but injuring nobody. They were finally driven into a corner and later led out to the killing platform. Then, when the contest was at its height and the trees surrounding the platform were crowded with boys, several limbs broke precipitating the urchins on the crowd below. All were frightened, but nobody was hurt. The contestants were George Scheck, assisted by John Scheck, who disposed of his animal in 6 minutes and 29 seconds, against Joseph Benson, assisted by Michael Dooley, who slaughtered his animal in 7 minutes and 59 seconds.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES COMBINE.

They Meet for Practice at Kuhn's Park Preliminary to Consolidation.

Four German singing societies of the Northwest Side united yesterday in a sort of sangerfest at Kuhn's Park. They were the Schiller Liedertafel, the Harugari Liedertafel, the Freier Saengerbund, and Humboldt Park Sanger club. Singly these organizations are rather weak, but combined they make one of the strongest bodies of the kind in the city. And yesterday's event was the beginning of a movement having as its chief object consolidation, with George Rebenstock as the President of the organization. They sang four selection together, then each of the societies gave one or two numbers. Otto W. Richter was the leader. The combined chorus numbered 146 voices and made splendid music. The consolidated organization proposes to give a grand concert next March, said Leader Richter, by which time it expects to take rank with the best singing societies in the city.

Picnic of the Vikings.

The Independent Order of Vikings gave their annual picnic at Sharpshooters' Park yesterday. Every manner of enjoyment was afforded. There were some lively competitions in the rifle ranges. Dancing and athletic sports were indulged in by the descendants of the hardy old adventurers of the Northern seas. The attendance was estimated at 4,000, and the event was pronounced a success in all respects.

LITTLE GIRL BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Her Father, She Says, Thought She Did Not Bring Home All Her Earnings.

Childish cries of pain coming from Hans Schnider's house at No. 115 Johnson street last night sent A. Immekus, a neighbor, hurrying to the dwelling. He was so convinced that Schnider was abusing his 11-year-old daughter Nora that he knocked the man down and took the girl to the Maxwell Street Police Station. She showed welts across her back as the result of her punishment, and Immekus told the police that his fists interrupted the father's use of a rope's end on his child's back. The girl was cared for by the police last night, and the Humane Society will be asked to look into the charges today. Nora is apprenticed to a cigarmaker and was given $2 Saturday night for three weeks' work. Schnider, so the child said, was beating her because he thought he had not received all her earnings.

OFFICER M'COMB STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Milwaukee Avenue Cable Train Nearly Run Into by Repair Wagon Team.

Horses drawing the heavy repair wagon used by the West Chicago Street railway company took fright on Milwaukee avenue viaduct last night, ran down the incline and passed Desplaines Street Police Station on a gallop. Officer David McComb jumped from the station steps and was at the horses' heads in a moment. He was dragged several hundred feet and directly towards a Milwaukee avenue cable train before he brought the beasts to a stop. The cable train was slowed down when the team was seen, but the heavy wagon was dragged so close to the street car that most of the passengers jumped before the horses were stopped. McComb escaped without injury.

ALBERT CRAPP GETS HIS REWARD.

Not in the Form of Money, as He Hoped, but a Term in the Reformatory.

WASECA, Minn., Aug. 19.—A 17-year-old boy, Albert Crapp, has confessed he was the one who attempted to burn the furniture store of his father, A. Crapp, one night last week. The boy slept in the store and thought that by firing it and giving warning in time he might get some money from his father to reward his faithfulness. He will go to the reformatory instead.

CONGRESSMAN SHAW MUCH BETTER.

Feeling Now Is That the Danger Point Has Been Passed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Congressman Shaw rested more comfortably last night. This morning a considerable reduction of temperature was noted. The patient was conscious and his symptoms altogether were encouraging. The impression is that the point of greatest danger has been passed.

EX-GOV. ROBINSON LAID TO REST.

His Funeral at Lawrence, Kas., Attended by Thousands of People.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Aug. 19.—The funeral of Gov. Charles Robinson, the first executive of the State, took place here this afternoon, and was attended by thousands of people, including many officials and old citizens from many parts of the State. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. G. Howland of the Unitarian Church.

Heavy Rain in Indiana.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—A heavy rain fell throughout this section last night, reviving vegetation. The downpour is of no benefit to the corn crop, which in the Upper Wabash Valley is about gone, but it has helped pastures. The Wabash creamery has lately been obliged to suspend its shipments of butter outside of Wabash on account of a milk famine due to the poor pasturage. The ground is now in fine condition for fall seeding.

Crop Prospects in Indiana.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Wheat is thrashing out from 38 to 41 bushels to the acre. Late showers have helped the corn, but it will not run over 40 bushels to the acre. Hay will be about three-quarters of the usual crop. Oats are thrashing heavy.

YACHTS IN DEAD CALM

SPEND THE NIGHT TOSSING ON THE LAKE WAITING FOR A BREEZE.

Prosaic Ending to the Clam-Bake Given by the Lincoln Park and Columbia Yacht Clubs to the Visiting Yachtsmen—The Boats Have Fine Runs Down to the Feast at Sixty-eighth Street to Compensate for the Misfortunes on the Return.

The hardy sailors of the Lincoln Park and Columbia Yacht clubs consolidated their fleets yesterday and sailed gayly before a spanking breeze down to the harbor at Sixty-eighth street to eat claims, but they didn't sail back again—not to any great extent. After the twenty craft that formed the squadron had fairly started on the home voyage at 4 o'clock the wind died away to nothing and left the yachts tossing idly on the dead swell and the crews whistling for a favoring gale. A "white ash breeze" seemed to be the only thing available, and that was too undignified a recourse for the picturesque mariners of the unsalt seas.

When the start back was made the wind was shifting from northeast to southeast, with its mind evidently made up to quit altogether, and haste was made to make sail in the hope that it might last to carry the yachts home. But all in vain. When the fleet was off the fair grounds the breeze gave a last puff and "croaked," leaving the sails flapping as the swells swung the boats to and fro. The sailors resorted to the usual expedients to bring a breeze, but the ill-will of some fresh water Neptune had been incurred, and no amount of whistling and scratching the boom would bring even a catspaw.

Two of the boats came back before dark, and the rest of them rode the moonlit waves all night. The two boats, the Crusader and the Hattie Bradwell, that came home were aided by passing steamers.

Following is a list of the boats that responded to the firing of the cannon on board Commodore Paulsen's Crusader at 11 o'clock:

Crusader (flagship),	Peri,
Pinta,	Hattie B.,
Phantom,	Allie T.,
Hattie Bradwell,	Rambler,
Viking,	Turtle,
Dorothy,	Alpha,
Eileen,	Ellida,
Viola,	Mamie,
Skate,	America,
Enola,	Valiant.

On board the Crusader were the only ladies in the party. There were seven of them and the boat's list numbered forty people. As the Sailor Boy, a pleasure steamer plying between the Van Buren street pier and Manhattan Beach, came along near the Crusader, Commodore Paulsen called for a line, respecting the comfort of the women on board, and the Crusader was towed to its anchorage in the basin off Randolph street. Capt. Bradwell was also towed in, the Cyclone throwing him a line. The party on the Crusader remained some time after casting anchor, and in the evening one or two of the small boats came in under a breath of wind and cast anchor.

"I should never have raised a distress signal under such circumstances," said Commodore Paulsen, "nor should I have accepted assistance had it not been for the ladies on board. The flying of a distress signal would have caused a scare, not only on shore but among our own people. The boys are out there waiting, and I should be with them had it not been for my guests. Bradwell also had a number of guests who desired to come home and he accepted assistance. There is absolutely no danger. I suppose there are between fifty and sixty people out on the water whistling for wind, and they may be in at any time. This night's experience doesn't begin to compare with the night of Chicago day. That night we lay off Jackson Park with a dead sea and not a breath of air until 4 o'clock in the morning. It was something terrible, and we all wished some one would come along and give us a line."

The men on duty at the Jackson Park life-saving station reported that the first yacht passed the station at 6 o'clock and the last at 10 o'clock. They were barely moving, and at their rate of progression would reach Chicago harbor about daylight. At 2 o'clock this morning the smoke on the lake had thickened and the fog horn was put in operation. The calm still continued.

Strung Out Along the Lake.

When the calm first fell the boats were pretty well bunched, but an occasional puff would catch one of them and move it along a bit, and in this way they became gradually separated so that early in the morning the fleet was strung out on the bosom of the lake from Sixteenth street to Jackson Park, hidden in a cloud of smoke that had settled down on the water, and waiting for a wind to waft them home.

Twenty yachts sailed in squadron to Sixty-eighth street and there the crews went ashore and sat down to the clam-bake given by the Columbia and Lincoln Park Yacht clubs to visiting yachtsmen who came here to take part in the regatta. The tables were placed in the grove, and about 200 people sat down to dinner. Yachtsmen could not have wished for a better day than was given them for the outward voyage. The wind was steady from the northeast, and admitted of all light canvas. The time of the start was given for 11 o'clock, but on account of the late arrival of the Lincoln Park fleet the boats did not start until some time after that. According to conditions all the yachts anchored in the harbor with canvas down. Long before the signal from the flagship Crusader all the stops were taken off and the sails ready to send aloft on the run. One shot from Commodore Paulson gave the signal to stand by and when the second shot came the fun began. Up went the big mainsails with a rush, and the jibs were hoisted at the same time, as several men hauled on each halyard. The sails caught the wind quickly and the yachts responded to their helms as they were headed for the Van Buren street gap in a contest as to which boat should get through the gap and out into the lake first. As the boats went through the basin, dodging each other as best they could, the sailors were hastily sending up jib topsails and gaff topsails and making things snug.

The Rambler was the first boat to get out of the opening, and the Hattie B. was right behind. Although badly handicapped by being anchored far in toward the shore it had been sailed out ahead of many of the others which occupied better positions. This was due to the fact that its crew had done good work in making canvas quickly.

The Start for the "Bake."

In a remarkably short time, however, all the boats were under way and standing south, in a run to the destination. The Hattie B. pulled ahead of the Rambler and held first place for a time, but the Phantom gained steadily and passed to windward when they were off the fair grounds. The Valiant was farther out in the lake, and had set a balloon jib, which was not pulling well. The Peri pressed the Hattie B. hard and the Pinta was well along in the bunch.

The Crusader was the only schooner to start, and got away with the crowd. The out-of-town boats were well represented, and the whole fleet, as they came on all together with full canvas set, made a handsome sight from shore. At last the harbor was reached and the Phantom went in between the piers ahead. The Hattie B. was close behind, and the Peri was third. Then the others came on rapidly, and all anchored together. Sails were lowered, and the yachts dressed ship with all the flags they could muster. Then the yachtsmen went ashore to take part in the feast.

The crowd was divided between three tables. Starting with the toothsome bivalves on the half shell, with chowder following closely, the menu ran through all kinds of sea food and vegetables. It took two hours to do justice to the repast, and then every one seemed to think about the same time that it was time for the start back. It was a matter of short work to get ready and soon the entire fleet was under sail. No formality of gun fire or signal was observed, but each hurried out as best he could, and was still out at last accounts.

WHY YACHT TURTLE DID NOT FINISH.

An Accident While Rounding the Crib Is Just Made Public.

The reason that the Turtle of Waukegan did not finish in the race did not get out until yesterday. The Turtle had been doing some good work all along, and when it came time to turn the water-works crib and sail back to the stake boat it was making things interesting for the Viking. When the boat was jibbed around the crib the shackle which holds the main sheet to the traveler broke under the strain, letting the boom swing into the rigging with a crash, badly breaking the heavy stick. Of course that put an end to all further racing, and the Turtle was sailed into the harbor under the jib.

CONGRESS OF CIVICS IS OPENED.

Large Gathering at the Formal Exercises at Lake Bluff.

The doors of the large tabernacle at Lake Bluff were thrown open yesterday and the groves were thronged with people who had come to be present at the formal opening of the Congress of Civics which is given under the auspices of the Columbian College of Citizenship. The congress will continue through the week and each day will have an interesting morning, afternoon, and evening program. The meeting yesterday was opened at 10:45 o'clock by Col. H. P. Davidson, President of the College of Citizenship. He said that B. F. Underwood of Chicago would be unable to be present to make an opening address and introduced as the first speaker Dr. A. J. Jutkins, who delivered an instructive sermon. At 3:30 o'clock a largely attended conference was conducted by P. R. Barnes of Chicago. The subject was "Civic Work in Churches."

An interesting feature of yesterday's program was the paper read in the evening by Mrs. Katharine S. Grinnell of Mayfair, Ill. The paper was a study into the nature or scientific principles of society as manifested primarily by the Nation of Israel with its organization of twelve tribes under the light of modern scientific discovery.

"Twelve groups of faculties center in the brain," said the speaker, "each having a distinctive location. These correspond to the twelve tribes of Israel, and each has a dual division—namely, masculine and feminine. Thus Simeon corresponds to art, Asher to letters, Napthali to culture, Levi to religion, Judah to marriage, Reuben to familyism, Zebulon to home, Joseph to rulership, Dan to labor, Benjamin to wealth, Issacher to commerce."

Although a large number in the audience yesterday were summer residents at the Bluff, it is expected that today's meeting will be attended by many visitors from this and other cities. The program today is:

Morning session: "The Evolution of Government," Francis R. Cole; "Individualism," Dr. Charles J. Lewis; "Socialism," Jesse Cox. Afternoon session: "The Relation of the Home to the State," Mrs. Mary Coleman-Stuckert; "Home and Politics," Mrs. M. L. Watson. Evening session: "The Government of Cities."

TRUST BORROWS MONEY AT PEORIA.

Gets Enough to Begin Taking Whisky Out of Bond There.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The whisky trust, it is believed, tomorrow will commence the withdrawal of spirits from the bonded warehouses in this city. The company has made arrangements for some loans from private individuals in this city. The amount is not known, but it is not remarkably large. It will assist and keep things going pending the arrival of funds from the East. The story of the disagreement between President Greenhut and Nelson Morris distillers do not regard as serious, and think matters will be adjusted in plenty of time. It is thought the big interest on the $5,000,000 loan has something to do with the delays in securing the money. It means $1,000 a day interest, and by waiting a few days the company will be more certain of the action of the President. The theory of forcing the stock down is also gaining ground among distillers.

EIGHT DEAD ANIMALS IN LAKE VIEW

All Efforts to Have the Nuisances Removed Are of No Avail.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens of Lake View to have the dead animals removed promptly there are now eight lying in the Sheffield avenue district alone, which should have been removed Saturday or previously. On Southport avenue between Fullerton avenue and Dunning street a dead horse has been lying in the street since last Thursday. The people in the vicinity are almost unable to bear the stench and they are loudly complaining of the neglect. The Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning has been notified at least a half a dozen times, but to no effect. There are also dead animals lying at the following places: No. 1191 Lincoln avenue, Noble, west of Clark street, No. 817 Roscoe street, No. 1188 Lincoln avenue, No. 98 May street, No. 108 Fullerton avenue, and No. 1265 West Ravenswood Park avenue.

BOOK ON "THE WHITE HORSE."

"Old Bill" Heddrick Has Ready Another Religious Volume.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Old Bill" Heddrick, who a number of years ago published his "Bible," claiming that he was the Deity, has another book ready for publication entitled "The White Horse." He claims he is the man on the white horse spoken of in Revelation. He is 68 years old, and for ten years has been engaged on this book, during which time he has lived in a little hut 8x10 feet in size, he having been driven away from home, it is said, by his wife. He has but one arm and is a pitiful looking mortal. He is quite eloquent, and claims that he goes beyond all other humanity in his conception of Christianity. His new book, he says, will work a revolution in religious thought.

DEAD CHICAGOAN NOT IDENTIFIED.

Nothing to Prove the Name of the Man Killed Near Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The remains of the unknown man from Chicago found near the belt bridge yesterday were interred at the Catholic cemetery today without having been identified. The tatooed letters P. G. on his right arm below the elbow were all that could give a clew to his name. No paper with anything to connect him with any other person could be found. A final examination of his clothing bit by bit revealed 80 cents in a corner of a pocket that had been overlooked by those who had robbed him. The Coroner believes the man was a stock drover and was waylaid by some rough characters from the Stock-Yards district.

SHUTS HIMSELF FROM THE PUBLIC.

Satolli Refuses to Discuss the Rumor of New Honors from the Pope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, has decided to maintain silence as to the latest statement regarding him that the Pope will soon make the ablegate's authority absolute and sovereign and answerable only to the Pope. Mgr. Satolli has given instructions to those at his residence not to admit reporters or to permit any cards of newspaper men to be taken to him or to Dr. Papi, his private secretary. This action, taken in connection with his rule to allow no persons' cards to be taken to him at his residence before noon of any day, makes it almost impossible to gain any authentic information concerning the action of the ablegate.

Money for Thoroughbreds in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—The stake events for the coming meeting of the California Jockey club have been made public. Thirty-seven stakes, agregating $65,000 in value, have been prepared for the first ten weeks of the meeting. The star event will be the guaranteed stake of $10,000 for the mile and a quarter handicap. There is also a second mile and a quarter handicap of the guaranteed value of $5,000. The meeting will begin on the 27th inst., and the entries for the stake events will close Oct. 25. During the meeting $360,000 will be given in purses.

Kansas Delegates to Farmers' Congress.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 19.—Gov. Lewelling has appointed the following delegates to the National Farmers' Congress, which meets at Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6: Walter N. Allen, Meriden; E. H. Hefflebower, Bucyrus, Miami County; George S. Currier, Garnett, and J. D. Dykes, Lebanon. Allen and Hefflebower are farmers. Currier is a citizen of Garnett and J. B. Dykes is a doctor.

Italians Leaving California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—The Italians are deserting California in large numbers. They find it is difficult for them to obtain work here, and many are returning to Italy. Others are going to the Southern States, particularly Florida and Alabama.

Train Wrecked Near Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 19.—Last night the passenger train on the Hidalgo railroad collided with a Pulque train coming into the City of Mexico. Several persons were killed and a number badly hurt. The watchman failed to signal.

TO SAVE THEIR BIKES

EVANSTON RISES AT LAST AGAINST BICYCLE THIEVES.

Depredations That Have Been Going on for Some Time Finally Rouse the People to Concerted Action for Defense—Some of the More Desperate Spirits to Form the A. B. T. A., Which Will Mean the Rout of the Thieves—Some Instances of Sudden Disappearances.

Bicycle thieves are keeping Evanston awake in the daytime. What his gallant steed is to the Arab of the Fourth Reader, the bicycle is to the Evanstonian. Everybody in the Methodist town rides one; aged long-whiskered grandpapas, pretty little summer girls, business-men, and small boys. Even the prattling babes use pneumatic tires for teething rings.

So the man who steals a bicycle in Evanston has about the same standing in society as he who carries away his brother's bronco in Texas.

But there are people so depraved as to do this. They have been doing it persistently, systematically. They have run off with not less than thirty-five wheels since the first of June. The Evanston man who dismounts in front of a drug store nowadays to tarry a few moments at the joy-giving soda fount never knows whether when he comes out his beloved wheel will be there or somewhere on the road to Chicago. Wheels have been boldly and diabolically stolen in broad daylight; they have been lifted from the sacred precincts of the Evanston club and spirited away from the very entrance to the City Hall, where Chief Carney's valiant coppers sit mooning the golden afternoons away wondering why something does not happen.

Two weeks ago last Friday Prof. Boltwood, Principal of the Evanston High School, left his wheel on the veranda of the Evanston club. When he came out the wheel had vanished. It has never come back yet. The next day Dr. Bragden left his bike in front of a patient's house. Another wheel to be mourned for. Dr. Bragden's medicine chest was on his wheel, and the fellow who rode it away did not have enough sense of decency to return that medicine chest.

Fred Shafer's Sad Experience.

Fred Shafer, the grocer, had a wheel—once. It was a wheel of somewhat peculiar pattern and Mr. Shafer liked it much. One day he was driving up into Evanston from a trip to Chicago. On the road he met a black person of evil aspect. The black person was riding a bicycle and going like the evil one was on his trail. Mr. Shafer was interested in him.

"My!" he said, "that fellow's got a good wheel. Just like mine. By George, if I didn't know my wheel was at home I'd think it was mine."

Mr. Shafer got home. This was what he heard the first thing: "Fred, your wheel is stolen." Which filled Mr. Shafer with a large yearning regret that he had not fallen upon that black person and pulled his head off.

A. H. Ullrich, the jeweler, had a gorgeous wheel. It was one of those that stood in a glass case at the World's Fair. It was gold-plated all over—a regular bike de luxe. Chicago avenue gazed in envy when Mr. Ullrich went down the road. One day three weeks ago Mr. Ullrich put his wheel in his back yard 150 feet from the street. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon——

Mr. Ullrich is riding a common copper-finish wheel now and incidentally mourning.

City Clerk Bogart had a wheel, too. It was about as pretty as Mr. Ullrich's. One day he leaned it up against the nice buff brick wall of the new town hall while he went into his office for a few minutes. Every time Mr. Bogart goes by that particular spot in the wall he steals a look that way, hoping against hope that somebody's conscience may have pricked him into repenting of a heinous crime. Some time ago George DeNorn bought his little boy a nice new wheel—a $75 machine. Four days afterwards Mr. DeNorn came home to find his son in lamentation. The wheel has not come back yet.

But there is no need to go into the hideous details any further. Things have been going on this way in Evanston all summer. It is coming to such a stage that the Evanston young man cannot pay a social call without danger of being put to the ignominy of having to walk home or borrow his sweetheart's wheel. The sufferers declare the police are torpid about it too. One despoiled citizen made a loud and emphatic roar to Chief Carney.

"We are the people's servants," said the Chief haughtily, "but not their slaves."

To Make War on the Thieves.

Which ended it. It is given out that some of the more desperate spirits are making ready to organize a working branch of the A. B. T. A., which being interpreted means Anti-Bicycle Thieves' Association, to be patterned after an organization down in Missouri which takes fellows who steal other people's horses and titillates their larynxes with hemp. About the only person in Evanston who has ever been able to catch one of these low-down thieves is a little 12-year-old girl. Goldie Ball is her name. She lives with her mother on Chicago avenue, near the university. Goldie has a wheel, a somewhat ancient one. It is a bit wabbly and makes a track that weaves in and out like the trail of a man going home from a stag dinner. One gay Goldie missed her wheel. But she saw where its wabbly spoor ran out of the front gate and off up the dusty street. She followed, kept following it for half a mile. Finally in one of the sandy roads out in the edge of the town she caught sight of her bicycle. It was manned by a loutish youth of about 16. Goldie went after him.

"I guess you've had my bicycle about long enough," she said. And she tipped the young cub over in the sand, grabbed her machine, and scooted for home. Which entitles Goldie Ball to be honorary President of the A. B. T. A.

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Guarantees
The Future

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SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

BANDED FOR V

COOK COUNTY REPUB
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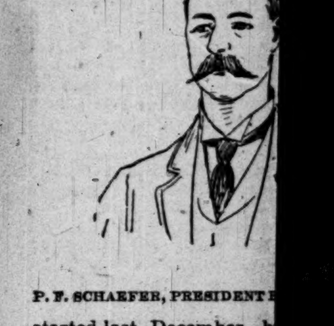
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P. F. SCHAEFER, PRESIDENT

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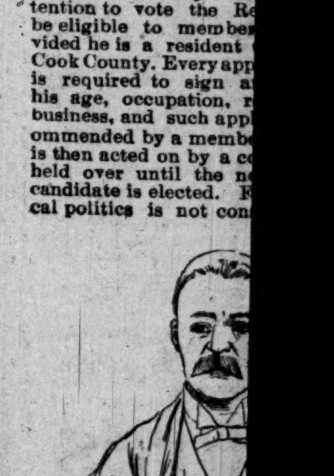


VICE-PRESIDENT

King, John Ritter, Rep
County Commissioner;
F. Hellman, C. R. Tem
Woodruff, and George

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BANDED FOR VICTORY.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUB GETTING READY.

It Proposes to Make Itself Felt in the Coming Campaign for Protection and Prosperity—First Appearance to Be Made at a Picnic Sept. 1—Distinguished Men to Be Present—Energetic Officers at the Head of the Organization—Its Plans and Prospects.

With "Protection and Prosperity" emblazoned on its banner the Cook County Republican Marching club is preparing to take an active part in the coming campaign. The club expects to make its first appearance Sept. 1 at a picnic to be given under Republican auspices at Schiller's Park, when several distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to start the ball rolling.

The club is the outgrowth of a movement started last December, but success was not assured until the Central committee took it up a short time ago and gave it official indorsement. New leaders were placed at the head, since which time the club's growth has been rapid and substantial. The roll shows a membership of 238 in good standing, and the list is increasing right along. It is believed there will be 500 in the ranks picnic day, and more than 1,000 before the middle of October.

The officers of the club are: Albert J. Stone, President; George F. Stitch, John C. Barker, and John F. Gainty, Vice-Presidents for the South, North, and West Sides respectively; Capt. William F. Knoch of Company E, First Regiment, I. N. G., Marshal and Drill Master; Simeon W. King, Treasurer; C. D. Wheeler, Recording Secretary; E. M. Craig, Financial Secretary; and H. G. Teed, Corresponding Secretary. P. F. Schaefer and William T. Turner, as President and Secretary of the Board of Directors, are among the most active and hard-working members. The other directors are: J. C. Barker, S. W. King, John Ritter, Republican nominee for County Commissioner; Dr. A. W. Baer, W. F. Hellman, C. R. Temple, F. C. Shaw, C. C. Woodruff, and George B. Swift.

Provisions of the Constitution.

The new constitution and by-laws say any Republican or any citizen announcing his intention to vote the Republican ticket shall be eligible to membership in the club provided he is a resident and qualified voter in Cook County. Every applicant for membership is required to sign an application stating his age, occupation, residence, or place of business, and such application must be recommended by a member in good standing. It is then acted on by a committee of three and held over until the next meeting, when the candidate is elected. Factional feeling in local politics is not considered. No man will be shut out on that account. The membership fee is $1 and the dues $3 a year. In addition to this expense each member must purchase a uniform. As it is proposed to make as good if not a better showing than the Democratic Marching club the entire outfit will cost probably $35. The uniform adopted is a three-buttoned cutaway coat of blue black clay worsted material, American manufactured goods, with vest and trousers to match, a silk hat, and black silk umbrella. In hot weather straw hats and canes may be substituted for the "tiles" and umbrellas. When on dress parade standing collars with black or white ties, as the Marshal may direct, and tan-colored gloves must be worn.

The chief object, of course, is to secure an organization that will be permanent and at the same time representative, so that it may be a credit to the City of Chicago as well as the great Republican party. Capt. Knoch is an excellent drillmaster, and when he takes the boys out on parade they will surely make a fine showing. A better looking body of men cannot be found anywhere. They were over at Uhlich's Hall on North Clark street last night taking a lesson in the art of marching, and their Captain put them through the paces in good style.

New Members Being Rapidly Enrolled.

New members are coming in so fast that drill will be the order almost every night. One of the regrets of the men is they will not get their uniforms in time to wear them on the day of the picnic. That picnic, by the way, is expected to be a great affair. Ten thousand tickets of admission to the grounds have been printed and they will be put on sale tomorrow. Several good speakers will be there. Invitations have been sent to Congressman Thomas B. Reed, Gov. McKinley, Senator Cullom, ex-Gov. Fifer, William E. Mason, Luther Laflin Mills, Bishop Fallows, John F. Finerty, A. L. Morrison of New Mexico, who is at present sojourning in Chicago; A. W. Berggren, a prominent Swedish Republican; Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Gov. Jackson and Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa; William Vocke and Theodore Gestefeld, leading German-Americans; and others. No one expects all these men to come, but those who cannot will probably send letters of good cheer, which can be read to the assembled throng. The committee on speakers is composed of President Stone, Vice-President Barker, Vice-President Stitch, S. W. King, John Ritter, D. W. Owen, and H. G. Teed.

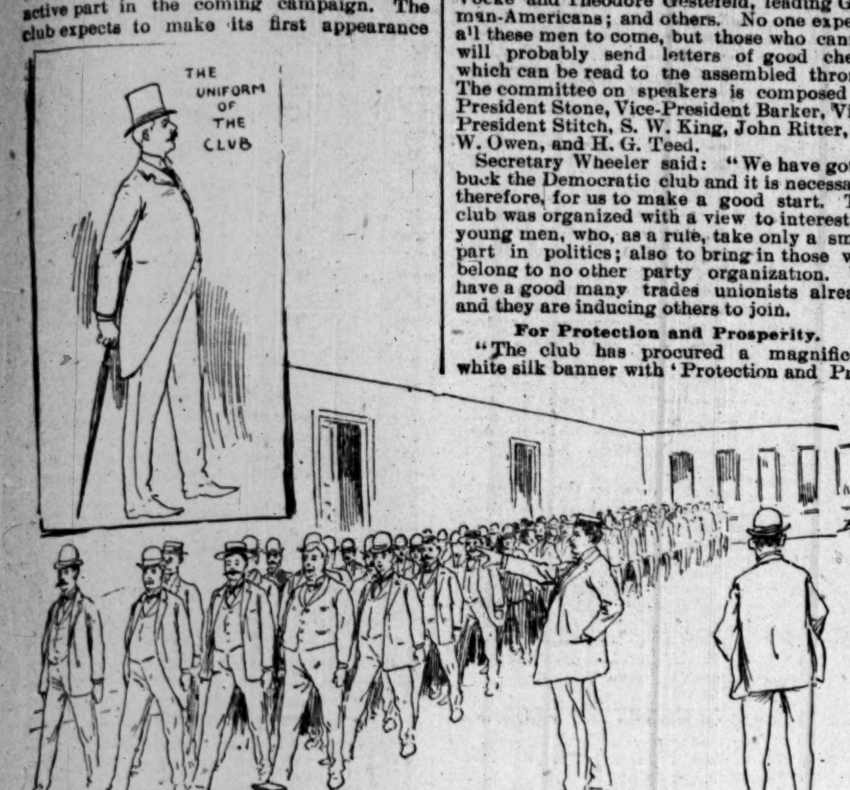
Secretary Wheeler said: "We have got to buck the Democratic club and it is necessary, therefore, for us to make a good start. The club was organized with a view to interesting young men, who, as a rule, take only a small part in politics; also to bring in those who belong to no other party organization. We have a good many trades unionists already and they are inducing others to join.

For Protection and Prosperity.

"The club has procured a magnificent white silk banner with 'Protection and Prosperity' inscribed on it as the motto. The world, therefore, will know just where we stand. We will not be permitted as an organization to take any part in the selection or nomination of delegates to conventions nor to indorse any man for an elective office until he has been regularly nominated by the party convention."

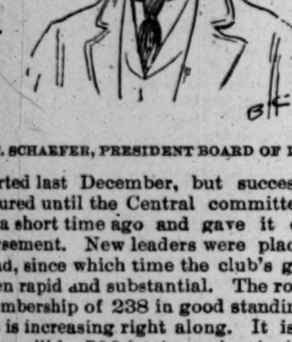
Everything is now moving along smoothly and bright young men from all parts of the city are coming forward with their application for membership. There is a Committee on Political Action composed of F. A. Brokoski, C. C. Woodruff, Dr. A. W. Baer, D. W. Owen, and E. M. Craig. The question of the arrangements for transportation is in the hands of George F. Stitch, F. C. Shaw, John Ritter, John R. Barker, and C. C. Woodruff, while C. R. Temple, Capt. Knoch, John F. Gainty, W. F. Hellman, C. D. Wheeler, and W. F. Turner will always attend to securing grounds and getting up a program.

The club has its headquarters at No. 184 Madison street at present. Some day it may put up a building of its own. Something of the kind is already contemplated. It is argued that the ownership of a club-house would do a great deal towards keeping the organization together and holding its membership up to a high standard both in character and numbers.

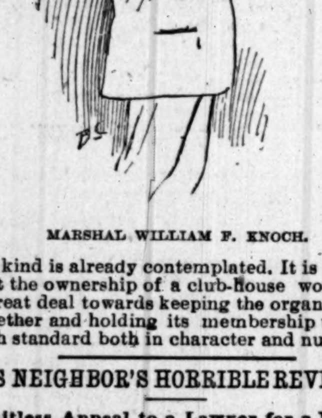


THE REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUB DRILLING.

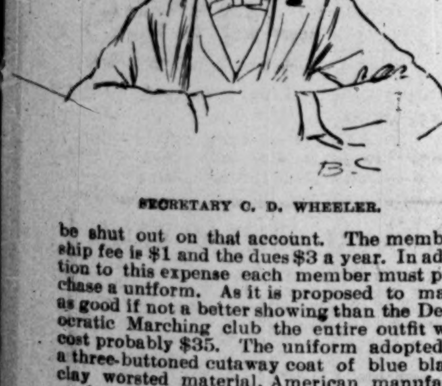
P. F. SCHAEFER, PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



MARSHAL WILLIAM F. KNOCH.



VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN C. BARKER.



SECRETARY C. D. WHEELER.

HIS NEIGHBOR'S HORRIBLE REVENGE.

Fruitless Appeal to a Lawyer for a Way to Pay the Musician Back.

Thursday an attorney entered a Madison street basement restaurant and ordered a lunch. While he was waiting for it a sad-eyed individual took a seat at his table and said:

"While I am a stranger to you, Colonel, I trust that you will give me five minutes of your time; I'll pay you your price. I have an enemy who has done me a fiendish trick, and I want to know if there isn't a statute, ordinance, by-law, or something on the books that will reach the case."

"Let's hear the particulars."

"I live on Drexel boulevard; my next door neighbor is a man who is addicted to the flute. For months and months he has played such tunes as 'After the Ball' and 'Comrades,' and life became a burden to me. He never learned a tune until it had been whistled and bummed out by all the newsboys, and when he did learn one he never knew enough to let it go again. Finally I couldn't stand it any longer, and I went over to him and told him that the flute business had to quit or I'd call in the authorities."

"I suppose he refused to quit?"

"No, he didn't refuse; he was quite pleasant about it and said he wanted to be neighborly and he was sorry if he had caused any annoyance. He was so nice about it I was almost sorry I had spoken to him. Next day he came over and said that he had the use of a small pleasure boat and had arranged for a moonlight trip on the lake and he invited me along. I was charmed with his amiable spirit and cordially accepted the invitation and took my wife and daughters along."

"What is this story coming to, anyhow? Seems to me that your neighbor is a pretty decent fellow."

"So it seemed to me; but wait. When the boat was too far from land for anybody to escape by swimming, and when there wasn't another craft within hailing distance, that man hauled out his flute and played 'After the Ball' seventy-four times; he also played nineteen versions of 'Comrades,' and dwelt on 'Only a Pansy Blossom' for three hours. There were ladies present, and bloodshed was impossible. I have never smiled since, and I never expect to smile until I have seen that man broken on the wheel or fried in axle grease over a slow fire. Can the law do anything?"

"I'm afraid it can't. There's no law covering this case. You might try to even up by practicing on a bass drum under his window for three or four hours each evening."

Champions of Absentmindedness.

They are telling a story of a Dutchman who presented himself at a registrar's office recently to obtain a license for his approaching marriage, and who, on being asked the name of the bride, was compelled to confess that it had quite escaped him, and he had to return home for the necessary information. It's a pretty good story of absence of mind, but there are others on record that are even better. There have been cases where persons have even forgotten their own names. Lessing, the historian, was subject to the most wonderful fits of abstraction. One night, returning home late, he rang the front door bell, and when a servant called out from an upper window that the professor was not at home he said: "All right; I'll come again," and walked away.—*New York Herald.*

How She Got Her Tan.

My girl had come home from vacation,
Her skin was burned brown as could be.
"I hope you have not been a tomboy,"
I said, as she flooped on my knee.
"You'r no longer a schoolgirl, my darling,
You must cultivate grace and repose.
Did you read those good books that I sent you?"—
But here she turned up her dear nose.
"I met a nice fellow from Boston,"
She said, "a most cultured young man.
We devoted our days unto 'Browning,'
And that's how I got this fine tan."
—*New York Herald.*

NOW A WHISKY TOWN.

LIQUOR WAR BETWEEN MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF CARBONDALE.

No Intoxicants Have Ever Before Been Sold in the Town—Mayor Pounds His Gavel Forty-five Minutes—Color Line Drawn at the Soda Fountain in Bloomington—Negroes Sue for Damages—Dubuque May Buy Its Water-Works Property—Trouble Over G. A. R. Monument.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Until July 7 of the present year not a drop of intoxicating liquor was ever sold as a beverage in this city. In fact the people were supposed to be almost fanatical on the subject of prohibition. But at the April election four Aldermen out of six were elected who were license men. The Mayor and one Alderman are strenuously opposed to saloons, another Alderman sits astride the fence. After great opposition and considerable delay an ordinance was passed permitting saloons at a license of $1,000 per annum. At all meetings of the City Council the Mayor, J. M. Johnson, has entirely ignored the ordinance and flatly refused to entertain any business pertaining thereto. The license Aldermen, however, are equal to the emergency, and two saloons have been doing a profitable business for several weeks. The City Clerk is a partisan of the Mayor and refuses to call the roll upon the passage of ordinances, resolutions, or motions, and further, refuses to record the proceedings of the Council. To remedy the latter trouble the Council has secured the services of a stenographer to report its proceedings. Saturday forenoon last the Council met to consider the application for a license for a third saloon. After the roll of Aldermen had been called by the clerk the Mayor discovered the presence of the reporter and ordered the Marshal to arrest him and put him out of the meeting. The Aldermen interfered and the Marshal refused to obey the Mayor, whereupon that officer discharged the Marshal on the spot. The Marshal refused to be discharged and continues the duties of his office. Nor did the reporter budge an inch from his table. One of the Aldermen rose to open the business for which the Council had been called together when the Mayor announced that no business of any kind would be in order. He then seized his gavel and pounded the table incessantly for forty-five minutes. Bedlam broke loose wasn't a circumstance to the scenes enacted. The Aldermen bellowed their motions with all their strength of voice. Rolls were called in the same key, and in tones of thunder motions were poured into the stenographer's ears. In time the business was finished and the Aldermen vacated the room, leaving the Mayor still pounding away with all his strength. The third saloon was in full operation within one hour after adjournment of the Council. A whisky war has been inaugurated and bloodshed may yet result. A large majority now favor license apparently, and Carbondale will hereafter be known as a whisky town.

COLOR LINE DRAWN AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Two Negroes at Bloomington Refused Soda Water and Sue for Damages.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—H. H. Green of this city has been made defendant in two damage suits of $500 each by Howard Williams and Abraham Cecil, young colored men of this city, who claim he refused to sell them soda water because they were black.

DUBUQUE TO BUY ITS WATER-WORKS.

As a Result of Complaints the Private Company Offers to Sell Its Property.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—For some time past there has been trouble between the Dubuque water company and the consumers. The company has three sources of supply, the level, artesian wells, and the river. The first two are first-class and the latter very bad, because it is pumped up and delivered for consumption without filtering. The city had threatened to take away the company's charter unless a strictly pure article was furnished. The latter has taken the bull by the horns, and offers to sell its works to the city. It is understood local capitalists will advance the money to make the purchase if properly secured by a mortgage on the plant. It is likely the transfer will be made, as public sentiment is in favor of it. The city itself is unable to issue bonds because its bonded indebtedness is already up to the limit, but can in this manner legally issue water bonds.

OBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL MEDALLIONS.

G. A. R. Post at Ottumwa Wants No Personal Figures on the State Monument.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 19.—The people of Iowa have decided to erect a monument at the State capital in honor of the 80,000 citizens who periled their lives as volunteers during the years 1861-5. Cloutman Post No. 69, G. A. R., at a recent meeting adopted resolutions protesting against the individual designation in any manner of any soldier, living or dead, in the construction of the monument. The Iowa State Soldiers' Monument Commission has selected eight veterans now living in Iowa whose medallions are to be engraved on the monument. It is to this that Cloutman Post objects. It thinks the ideal or typical soldier should be used on a monument of this character. Efforts will be made to have every G. A. R. post in Iowa adopt similar resolutions and forward to the Monument Commission.

INSIDE HISTORY OF AN A. P. A. LODGE.

Father Phelan of St. Louis Secures Information from a Revengeful Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Father D. S. Phelan issued yesterday an extra edition of the *Sunday Watchman* containing a history of one of the local councils of the A. P. A. He gives its roster of members with addresses and business occupations. In explanation of how the matter was secured the paper says:

Through the kindness of one of the many Secretaries of Council No. 2, A. P. A. (by the fact of his keeping duplicate minutes of every meeting of the council during its existence), we are enabled to present our readers this week with a partial list of its members, applicants for admission, rejections and expulsions, together with a few extracts from its minutes. That the Secretary, who kindly supplied us with this information, was actuated by revenge is no concern of ours. Eight dollars is a small sum, and considering the wealth of some of the members, the Secretary, if dealing with any other organization, would have no difficulty in collecting it.

TO VOTE ON ANNEXATION AT URBANA.

Plan Is to Annex About One-third of Champaign to That City.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—An order for an election has been issued by the County Clerk of Champaign County to vote on annexing a part of the east side of the City of Champaign to Urbana. It is considered not probable that a majority of the voters in either city are willing to make the change. About one-third of the city would be annexed to Urbana if the annexationists should win.

Insect Powder Spoils a Barber's Trade.

RED OAK, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—A bit of carelessness has nearly ruined the barber business in Atlantic. The proprietor of a shop has been using insect powder to kill flies, and in shooting it on the mirrors got some in the bowls used for face powder and did not notice it. For two days this mixed powder was used in powdering patrons' faces after shaving. The insect poison was absorbed in the pores and produced local blood poisoning, resulting in irritation and eruptions. There were many sore faces and necks in Atlantic, and a panic among the barbershop patrons ensued. One hardware store sold 150 razors in one day, and the barbershops were deserted.

Albert Colley Buried.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The remains of Albert Colley of Streator, Ill., who died from wounds inflicted by a woman at La Salle while he was attempting to arrest a member of her family, were buried here yesterday. A delegation of Knights Templar accompanied the body to Beloit and the local commandery escorted it to the grave.

Water-Works Convention at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The advance guard of the Water-Works Association convention that meets at the West Tuesday is already on the ground. There will be a large exhibit in the West rotunda of machinery and supplies used in the water-works business which is set up by the manufacturers, and these gentlemen are already here. The delegates come from various parts of the United States and represent various water-works associations, public and private. There will be between 300 and 400 present. They will be in session four days. Delegates are to be accompanied by their wives.

Bribery and Damage Suits.

LIMA, O., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—City Solicitor Adgate is engaged in drawing up papers in an injunction to be brought by the citizens against the carrying out of the contract with Hallwood & Horne for the paving of the public square. The suit will be filed tomorrow, followed by mandamus proceedings by Contractor Empie of Fort Wayne, whose brick stood the test and whose bid was nearly $5,000 less than Hallwood's. Hallwood & Horne deny bribery or attempt at bribery and threaten suits against those who have accused them, while damage suits pro and con may be instituted by everybody connected with the deal. Steps are being taken to have the bribery charges go to the grand jury.

Sauer's Residence Sold.

DEFIANCE, O., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Andrew Sauer, cashier of the defunct Defiance Savings Bank, which closed its doors June 5, 1893, was removed as trustee of the Abel estate today by Judge Hay. The estate in 1891 was valued at $20,000, but since Sauer's failure no statement has been made and grave fears are entertained as to the condition of the property. At present Sauer's palatial red stone residence, which is undoubtedly the finest in Northwestern Ohio, was sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday for $7,670 to Judge Meekison of Napoleon. The property was valued at $30,000.

Celebrate Battle of Fallen Timbers Today.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Great preparations have been made for the celebration of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which will occur tomorrow, a few miles west of this city. Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati will deliver the chief oration. All the State officials are expected to be here. Judge Benjamin Patton of Hicksville, the last surviving appointee of President Jackson, will attend. There will be a large representation of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, who are directly interested.

Dr. Ruston in Dr. Vanderlippe's Place.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The German Presbyterian Theological Seminary in this city will open up soon under favorable circumstances. The chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Vanderlippe will be temporarily filled by the Rev. Dr. Ruston and Dr. Schetter until a suitable man can be procured. The work of the seminary is to be enlarged and greatly improved. The Rev. A. C. Kroesche of Freeport, Ill., a former graduate of the school, has been added to the faculty and will have charge of the department of Mathematics and Sciences.

Matrimonial Agent Gets a Verdict.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The suit of Charles Timmig against Henry Arnold to recover $100 for services rendered and expenses incurred in the search for a wife for the defendant was tried at Smithton yesterday. The evidence showed Timmig spent three months and some money in the search for a wife for Arnold. He induced one widow of Pinckneyville to give the proposition a month's consideration, but at the end of that time she turned in a negative answer. After due deliberation the jury awarded the matrimonial agent a verdict for $52.

Shoemaking Too Steep a Road to Wealth.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—About six weeks ago Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson, owner of considerable valuable property in this city, married her second husband, Charles Lyons, a shoemaker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons went to St. Louis Wednesday on business. While in the Metropolis Mrs. Lyons gave her husband $250 to purchase a shoemaker's outfit. He skipped with the money and also wore his wife's gold watch away. She had to telegraph to Mexico for money with which to get home.

Begin Work on Electric Railway.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Indiana Electric railway company, which has been endeavoring for some time to get a franchise for this city, but has not been permitted by the council to do so, has decided to operate under the old franchise of the defunct Citizens' Street railway company and will begin the construction of their line through the streets Monday morning, the material now being on the ground. This will be a part of the electric line between this city and Goshen, a distance of ten miles.

Horse-Poisoner Blow Accuses an Uncle.

LAPEER, Mich., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—In the Blow horse-poisoning case in which the son confessed to the deed yesterday he accused his uncle, Sherman Blow, of furnishing the poison from time to time and instigating him to the crime on a promise of $500. The uncle, who is a farmer at Ionia, and who, it is said, was dissatisfied with a division of some property, was arrested and brought here and is now in jail. His examination is set for next week. The son has been bound over to the Circuit Court.

Feeding at Both Cribs.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Postmaster E. A. Carpenter, who recently succeeded to the postmastership here by special election, was placed in an embarrassing position. John Bolen, a local traveling man, sued Carpenter in the Justice Court for $5 for working for him election day. When Clarence Knickerbocker, another postoffice aspirant, swore he paid Bolen $5 for the same services Carpenter was discharged.

Warned Against a School Teacher.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—W. R. Madison, Principal of the Lamoille High School and who has been a prominent figure in county educational institutes of Illinois, has been dishonorably discharged by the Board of Directors for grossly immoral conduct connected with his school work. Yesterday resolutions of the board were made public, which warn all schools over the country to steer clear of him.

Compromises with Salvation Army.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The difficulty between the Salvation Army and the city has been compromised to the extent of the Army being permitted to hold open-air meetings on the Court-House square with the consent of the Sheriff. However, the edict against street meetings is still in full force. The cases against the army set for this week will be dismissed in case it agrees to hold no more street meetings.

Damage Suit Against the Big Four.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—John W. Wilson has filed suit for $2,000 damages against the Big Four railroad company, and Earl Eiler by his father, Frank Eiler, asks for $5,000 from the same company. Several weeks ago a switch engine pushed a box car into a buggy, badly injuring the plaintiffs.

Spiritualists Elect Officers.

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The Mississippi Valley Spiritualists' Association, in session here, yesterday elected the following officers: Alonzo Thompson, Omaha, President; John E. Fisk, Keokuk, Vice-President; Will C. Hodge, Chicago, Secretary; Miss Foster, Dubuque, and Hiram Eddy, Chicago, trustees.

George Beach Drowned.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—George, the 24-year-old son of E. Beach, trustee of Jackson Township, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in Lake Michigan.

Northwest Notes.

The St. Joseph Catholic Church was dedicated at Ivesdale, Ill., yesterday.

A bold thief stole $200 in gold watches frym Scheiber's store at Huntington, Ind.

A gang of robbers following Sells Bros.' circus is said to have operated in Pontiac, Ill.

Depositors in the Citizens' Bank of Converse, Ind., closed June, 1893, will be paid in full.

Veterans of Shelby County will hold their fourth annual reunion at Moweaqua, Ill., Aug. 22-23.

George and James Lloyd started from Red Oak, Ia., in a skiff of their own making to visit a brother in Florida.

The grocery firm of R. F. Meves & Co. at Sheboygan, Wis., assigned to Otto T. Rilling. Estimated assets are $5,000, liabilities $4,500.

The corner-stone of the new Universalist Church at Galesburg, Ill., was laid yesterday with fitting services. The new building is to cost $25,000.

Farmer Thomas Wycoff, a prominent Sunday-school worker, was assaulted and fearfully cut by Ed Nevill at a Sunday-school picnic at Columbus, Ind.

The St. Joseph Conference of the United Brethren, embracing all the charges in the northern half of Indiana, will be held in Wabash, Ind., beginning Aug. 29.

The annual camp-meeting of the Streator and Normal districts of the M. E. Church, which has been held during the last ten days on grounds at Eureka, Ill., closed last evening.

Frank Palmer, a saddlemaker from Boston, told the Toledo, O., police he was beaten by tramps and relieved of a gold watch and $170. Palmer was going West in search of work.

Charles Schroeder, a saloon man at St. Louis whose wife is said to have run away with Charles Webber, created a sensation by smashing gilt-framed pictures of the couple on the street.

The farmer creditors of P. H. Graves met at Seneca, Ill., Saturday. They agreed to let Judge Lincoln appoint the assignee. Unsecured creditors, whose claims amount to $47,500, will probably not receive over 5 cents on the dollar.

BREATHE FOUL ODORS

RESIDENTS OF THE THIRTIETH WARD COMPLAIN OF CITY SCAVENGERS.

Garbage Boxes Have Been Emptied but Twice This Summer, and the People Fear the Contractor Has Thrown Up His Job—Stable Refuse, Kitchen Waste, and Dead Cats and Dogs Pave the Odorous Alleys—City Hall Pays No Heed to Prolonged and Heavy "Kicks."

The residents of the Thirtieth Ward are anxious to know what has become of the garbage contractor for their ward. The alleged fact that the scavenger wagons have made but two visits through the ward this summer leads many of the people to believe that he has thrown up his contract and said nothing about it. Anxious residents who are obliged to live in an atmosphere poisoned by filth receive no satisfaction at the City Hall. They are consoled with the statements that other wards are just as bad as theirs and that the contractors had political pulls which prevented the department from taking any drastic measures with them.

This sort of treatment has put the Thirtieth Ward people in an ugly frame of mind, and they are making threats of what they will do in the near future if there isn't a change down their way.

To find out how just the complaints were a reporter for THE TRIBUNE made a tour through the alleys of the Thirtieth Ward yesterday. Nothing but a photographic view could properly present to the eye the mounds of reeking filth which converted the alleys from highways into mere garbage dumping grounds. Many of the alleys were entirely impassable to wagons. Mounds here and there indicated that a garbage box had at some period in the past been visible, but long ago had sunk from sight beneath the rapidly increasing piles of refuse. The hot sun which has been beating down for three months rendered the whole a mass of disease germs, bacilli, and various other products of filth.

An Overwhelming Stench.

Beginning at Fiftieth street and Union avenue the reporter picked his way through to Fifty-seventh street and Emerald avenue and went across Halsted street to Center avenue, and then in a zig-zag manner to Forty-seventh street. Everywhere were signs of neglect and decay. Stable refuse, which had been dumped into the alleys, had been carried by the rains out into the streets, giving them a dirty appearance. The alley between Union and Emerald avenues, from Fifty-first south, has not been cleaned for months and is choked up to almost the point of impassability, and the overwhelming stench fills the surrounding atmosphere until the people in the vicinity become ill. Mixed up with the garbage are the remains of many cats and occasionally of a dog. The alley between Halsted street and Emerald avenue is in almost as bad condition. West of Halsted street the condition is worse, if anything. Even the streets are not free from garbage. Some of them look like country lanes, filled as they are with scraps of rusty iron, old tin cans, and the remains of barrels. From Halsted street west to Center avenue the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when the scavengers made their last visit. The alleys running west from Halsted street, from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth street, are in the worst condition ever known, the most of them not having been touched for months. The alley east and west of Center avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, has not been touched this summer by the scavengers, so the residents say.

City Hall Offers No Remedy.

In nearly every locality where the filth is the worst special pains have been taken to bring the matter to the notice of the City Hall officials, but the latter could not be aroused from their lethargy by all the petitions and indignant letters.

A disgusted property-owner on Union avenue, near Fifty-second street, yesterday related the woes of the residents of that neighborhood.

"I have taken particular notice of the scavengers and can positively state that they have been around here but twice this summer," he said. "The most of the people in this neighborhood are property-owners or a great many of them would move out and locate in some cleaner part of the city. I have made frequent trips to the Health Department, but never received any satisfaction. We are simply helpless and must make the best of the situation."

HABITS OF SOME PRESIDENTS.

Of Recent Years None Save Arthur Paid Attention to Society.

Gen. Grant brought the camp into the White House, says *Harper's Magazine.* Mr. Hayes had lived in Washington as a Representative at a hotel or a boarding-house. Gen. Garfield had settled in the capital in a house of his own, and had enjoyed the kind of social life that may be had anywhere in this country and that runs to literary clubs that are formed to facilitate the escape of unpublished manuscripts. To encourage talent and literary ambition was a great pleasure of the President, whose murder cut short the term that would have been marked with more geniality and agreeable talk than is usual at the White House. Mr. Arthur brought city manners and customs with him. People who did not know him were greatly mistaken in him. There had been a good deal of refinement and elegance in Mr. Arthur's home, and its influence made the White House more of a social center than it had been before or than it has been since. Then came Mr. Harrison, who had passed six years in the Senate and a Washington boarding-house, and Mr. Cleveland, who went to the capital a bachelor, having lived most of his life in apartments in a Buffalo business block.

None of these men adopted the manners and customs of court life, with the exception of Mr. Arthur, who insisted that those with whom he came in contact should pay his office a respect something more than the formal decent respect of good manners. The rest knew nothing of the rules which Washington society had laid down for its own and their guidance, and which were as conflicting as the various interests that invented and frequently modified them. Moreover, they have seemed to care a good deal less. They or their wives or their secretaries studied up the necessary regulations that govern the intercourse between the head of the Nation and the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. And, although Mr. Jefferson insisted on taking out to dinner what woman he would, regardless of her husband's rank, modern Presidents have done their best to observe the proprieties in this respect.

Meats of the Future.

A practical chemist of Philadelphia looks to the speedy solution of a problem upon which men of his profession are engaged the world over—the reproduction of meats for the table from their chemical constituents. "Within this century," he says, "I expect to see synthetic steaks, roasts, and chops entered upon the bills of fare at our leading hotels and restaurants, and they will be prepared so artistically as to appeal to the sense of beauty as well as to the appetite. At first, of course, in order to appease the natural prejudices against anything so novel, a choice will be afforded between the real and artificial; but eventually the killing of animals for food will be regarded in all civilized countries as barbarous. That this is not an absurd prediction is well assured to those who have observed what synthetic chemistry has already done in exactly reproducing mustard, sugar, butter, ice, lemon juice and flavoring essences; besides madder, turpentine, and many other compounds used extensively in commerce."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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WRITES IT IN PRISON.

TIME-STAINED "ARITHMETICK" PREPARED BY JONATHAN ELKINS.

Unique Book Now in the Possession of a Son of the Author, Henry K. Elkins of Chicago—Sheets of Foolscap Roughly Bound in Coarse Brown Paper—Date of the Volume Is 1782 at "Plimoth Mill Prison, England"—The Mathematician a Revolutionary War Captive.

When Jonathan Elkins, a captive in Plymouth Millprison, England, in the year 1782, improved his enforced leisure by studying arithmetic, he little fancied that the book containing his neatly executed problems would be exhibited with pride more than a century after in a marvelous city thousands of miles nearer the sunset than the western limits of the American colonies then extended.

This book is a cherished possession of Henry K. Elkins, No. 1706 Indiana avenue, who is a son of the original owner. It was made in the prison and consists of a number of sheets of foolscap, roughly bound in coarse brown paper.

Jonathan Elkins was a boy of 14 when the battle of Lexington fired the flames of rebellion along the narrow strip of soil occupied by the colonists and inaugurated a conflict that will be memorable while history endures, but by the time Cornwallis had yielded up his sword the boy had passed through a greater variety of experiences than falls to the lot of an ordinary lifetime.

Employed as a scout in a branch of the patriot army, he was taken prisoner in 1781 and incarcerated at St. John's at the head of Lake Champlain; from here, after months of hardship, he was removed to Quebec. This period of the boy scout's career is a succession of dramatic incidents. He suffered from cold, starvation, sickness, treachery of associates, the cruelty of heartless captors, ineffectual efforts to escape, and all the long list of the horrors of war. Finally the scene shifted from the lofty fortresses of Quebec to the fog-laden shores of Old England. It happened in this wise: A fleet of merchant ships when ready to sail was deserted by the seamen. The commanders instituted an unavailing search for their men, but they had been swallowed by the forests of the New World. There were no substitutes to be hired and the perplexed officers applied to the Canadian Governor for sailors. This functionary was not without resources. He ordered out 150 American prisoners of war, young Elkins among them, and they were promptly distributed among the ships wanting hands.

Severe Labor and Suffering.

Jonathan Elkins was assigned to a vessel of 500 tons burden. It had only six sailors before the mast and five or six boys, whereas twenty men were needed. This necessitated severe labor on the part of the crew, and as they were insufficiently clad and fed, and the weather cold, the voyage partook of none of the characteristics of a pleasure jaunt. The young hero of this story had related that his boots were worn out and his shirt "broken off behind." When he went aloft to help hand a sail the wind blew his coat over his head allowing the hail and rain free course down his unsheltered back. In addition, as if nature had combined with the British to make things as uncomfortable as possible for the American prisoners, they had a boisterous and dangerous passage.

After several transfers to other ships they were landed at Plymouth (which Jonathan Elkins wrote Plimoth) and taken to a public house, where each appeared privately before an examining board of British officers. They were questioned regarding age, birthplace, and where they were taken prisoners. When Jonathan Elkins, in response to the last interrogation, replied: "In Peacham, Vt.," the Examining committee was puzzled and even indignant.

"There's no such place as Vermont in America," shouted one red-coat excitedly. No one present, the prisoner excepted, had ever heard of Vermont. There was a rustling of charts and a general suspicion of the New England lad until it occurred to him that the section had been originally called Hampshire Grants. This name the English gentlemen recognized. Accepting it, they made out the following mittimus:

You, Jonathan Elkins, are committed to prison for high treason till his Majesty shall see fit for a trial.

And so the dark walls of an English prison closed down upon him, whether for six months or as many years he could make no guess.

The Americans were scarcely able to sustain life upon what was furnished them in this prison. Benjamin Franklin, then American Minister to France, learning of their circumstances, sent each prisoner one shilling sterling a week. This modest sum not only relieved their wants, but enabled the more ambitious to make valuable use of their period of idleness, and this is where the story of the "arithmetick" comes in. The ship Captains were frequently educated men. In Jonathan's memoranda he states that there were among them "over forty Captains and others of learning." Within three weeks after they received Franklin's gift of the shilling each a number of schools were set going, patronized by such as could afford to pay four coppers a week.

Lemuel Pearson, the Teacher.

From Jonathan's book it appears that the teacher of the section of which he was a member was one Lemuel Pearson. Who he was or what he was more than an American prisoner of war, what fate awaited him when the doors of the Millprison had once closed behind him, whether he reached his home and friends in safety and lived to enjoy the serene great age that awaited those grand old New Englanders who escaped the British bullets no one knows. The only monument to Lemuel Pearson is the worn and faded book in which his vigorous, sensible scholarship was recorded by a worthy and industrious pupil. He was a teacher of ability: he carried his text-books in his head. There could scarcely have been much resorting to "keys" and other helpful publications in Plymouth Millprison. He must have had at his finger tips all the subjects necessary for a young man's business education. The triumphs of the modern "business college" exhibit no more concise and well ordered methods than this man taught his comrades in misfortune 112 years ago.

On the cover of this volume is written in a large distinct hand and with a proud array of flourishes:

This done in Plimoth in England in March, 1782, by Jonathan Elkins, Junior.

The work is methodically arranged, the first subject being the addition of money. Under this head is the table of English money. Then follow subtraction, multiplication, and division of the same subject, with a large number of problems illustrating each. The entire computation is set down and preserved in these pages. The neatness and precision of the work far exceeds that of fin de siecle school boys.

Under compound multiplication are written two notes:

Ye Rule is to Multiply ye Price by ye Quantity and ye Product will be ye Answer. II. When ye Given Quantity Exceeds 12 find two Numbers that when they are Multiplyed togather will make that Quantity and the Last Product will be the Answer.

He Explains Reduction.

There are copious tables of weights and measures and an elaborate exposition of the subject of reduction. The latter is worth reading.

Reductions, which are applications of Multiplycations and Divisions, showing how to Reduce Numbers of one Denomination to another thereby discovering ye Sume's value through the Different Formes, as first all great Numbers were brought into smaller by Multiplycations as pounds into shillings, pence or farthings by multiplying by 20' 12 and 4, or hundred weights into pound weights by Multiplying bv 4 and 28 or by 112, lower into ounces or drames by Multiplying by 4' 12 and 20, and pound weight into hundred weight by dividing by 28 and 4, ye drames into pounds by dividing by 16 and 16, but you may note that pounds are brout into pence by Multiplying by 240 or into farthings by Multiplying by 960 and just Contrary by Divisions.

Several pages are occupied by what he writes as "Tare and Trett," the subject written in a fine large hand and a wealth of flourishes. Jonathan seems to have been partial to ornamental handwriting. His capital Cs are often a succession of handsome ovals, the complete letter being three inches in length.

The space and evident importance assigned to the consideration of the "Rule of Three" is surprising to one familiar only with the modern styles in mathematical science. Forty-three finely written lines of the foolscap paper are devoted to the "Rule of Three Direct," seventeen lines to the "Rule of Three Inverse," twenty-three lines to the "Double Rule of Three Direct," and twelve lines to the "Double Rule of Three Inverse." The introduction to the "Rule of Three Direct" commences in this wise:

It is called Ye Golden Rule of Three from its Excellent Performance in Arithmetick and in other parts of Mathematical Learning, and is called Ye Rule of Three because from 3 Numbers given, proposed, or known, to find out a forth Number Required or unknown which beres such proportion to ye others as ye Second Doth to ye first Number, from whence also it is called the Rule of Proportion.

Toward the close of the book thirteen elaborate "cases" are given, which teach rapid methods of computation, short cuts to results. They all come under one heading, "Practice," and have the following introduction or preface:

These rules are most Compendiously Contrived for the Special Casting up of any sort of goods or Merchandise and thare fore are of Excellent use to many Merchants, Tradesmen etc. for thare Quick and Elegant Dispatch of Business and from thare frequent use are called Rules of Practice. Any Question in the Rule of Three that hath an unit or 1 for its number may be much sooner done by this Breef Rule than the method followed in that as too much a Bounding in figares. In order for working the following tables are to be well understood and Perfectly got by Hart.

Prodigal with His Capitals.

It will be noticed that Jonathan seemed to have no special rule for the use of capitals, but scattered them bravely up and down his pages whenever he thought they made the best appearance or presented most favorable opportunities for his favorite flourishes.

Here is a problem that does not vary in principle from others of a class that always will arise in the business world, but Lemuel Pearson's is couched in more courteous language than one is accustomed to apply to such formalities:

Admit I lend a Frend on his ocasion 100 pounds for 6 months and he promises me the Like kindness when I desire it, but when I come to Request it of him he can lend but 75 pounds. The Question is how long I may keep his Money to Recompense my Courtisy to him.

Jonathan found that seven months would "Recompense the Courtisy."

There is a number of intricate and catchy problems, and here is one that must have taxed Jonathan's ingenuity, but he grappled with it successfully as a long array of figures bears testimony. It is in rhyme.

As I was Beating on thee Forest Ground,
Upstarts a hare before my two Greyhounds.
The dogs being light of foot did farely run
Unto her 15 Rods just 21.
The distance that she started up before
Was 4 score 16 Rods just and no more.
Now this I would you have and unto me declare,
How far they run before they Caught ye Hare.

Following young Elkins' work it is found that he considered 336 rods a correct result.

Another, more puzzling, is also metrical in form:

If 20 Dogs, for 30 Groats, go 40 weeks to grass,
How many Hounds, for 60 Crowns, may winter in the place.

One would have expected Jonathan to apply the favorite "Rule of Three" to solve this question, but he followed another line, as follows:

```
Groats——
30————20————60
 4             5
120          300
              12
            3600
              20
       12(0)7200(0
             600 days.
        Days.
40————600————12
          40
     12)24000
        2000 Answer.
```

One Thousand Problems Solved.

In all the book contains the complete performance of about 1,000 problems, together with a long array of tables, rules, notes, and other memoranda.

June 24, 1782, 1,733 American prisoners were released by the conquered and mortified British in exchange for Cornwallis' grenadiers and light infantry and put aboard cartels bound for America. One of these exchanges was Jonathan Elkins, and next to his shirtless skin, buttoned tight under his thin, worn pea-jacket—in order to escape the prying fingers of English officials—he carried safely home to Vermont his "Plimoth Millprison Arithmetick."

KILLED TWENTY-FOUR CHILDREN.

The Insane Work of an Aged Itinerant Musician in Cicily.

Aranuco Carmelo, an itinerant musician of about 70 years, has been placed under observation in the insane asylum in Palermo, Sicily, after having confessed to twenty-four murders. All his victims were children under 7 years.

For weeks children had disappeared from Naro, Favara, and Trapani, near Palermo, without leaving a trace or clew to their whereabouts. Nineteen had been lost, and the police had been unable to learn what had happened to them.

At noon two weeks ago a dozen women burst into the police station at Lercara and told the Captain that old Carmelo had been seen leading six little children into the woods near the town an hour before. Ten policemen and the women followed the footprints of the children to the mouth of a cave, from which came cries and moans. The policemen entered. Four naked little bodies lay on the floor of the cave, their wrists and feet tied with cords and their trunks horribly mutilated. Carmelo held up by the feet before him another child, naked and bound. When he saw the police he hastily slashed it as he had slashed the others, threw it dying to the ground, and turned to seize the last one of the six, a little girl, who stood moaning behind him. He was flung on his back before he could touch her and, after making a madman's struggle, was beaten into submission.

The women ran back to the town to tell the story. When the police returned with their prisoner half the men in Lercara met them, shouting that they would tear him limb from limb. Drawing their swords, however, the police were able to get Carmelo in safety to the police station, whence he was hurried, under a strong guard, to Palermo.

Whether Carmelo killed more than the twenty-four children of whom the police have heard is not known, but he says that for ten years he has had an uncontrollable desire to mutilate every small child that he has seen.

Democratic Wilson Tariff Practices.

Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.): Thomas Jefferson himself may well be accused by the latter-day free traders of having been unsound upon Democratic tariff doctrine. Madison, Jackson, and even Calhoun were also heretical according to free trade dictum. There is no use longer attempting to conceal the dreadful secret that if the free trade notions are the standard then every Democratic leader of the past and every Democratic tariff measure in our history were false to party principle, faithless to the people, and fairly black with perfidy and dishonor. The thought is simply appalling. Jefferson is popularly supposed to have been the legitimate father of Democracy, and to disown him at this late day is to leave the party in a position most painfully embarrassing.

Yet, it must be confessed, Jefferson, when one comes to an impartial study of his acts and utterances, does appear decidedly heterodox on free trade doctrine. There is no record that he at any time even advocated free raw materials. That is proof of perfidy and dishonor to begin with. And then, mind you, he was even accused—openly accused by the Federalists in his own day—of favoring a "Chinese policy" and the "destruction of commerce" through tariff duties. Then, too, there is no use trying to ignore the alarming fact that in his Presidential message in 1806, wherein he reported that the revenue was in excess of the expenditures and that there would be a surplus unless the revenues were reduced or the expenditures increased, he had the gall to inquire whether it would be wise to reduce the duties, and concluded in these very words:

"Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers? . . . On most articles the patriotism of the people would prefer its [the tariff's] continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of the Federal powers."

These melancholy proofs are conclusive. Much as we love Jefferson's memory and admire his career we are helpless to offer any defense and must frankly admit that he was not a free-trader and knew nothing about Democratic principles as they are so sagely interpreted today. We are loath to give up our Tom (Jefferson, of course), but truth is inexorable. The party, though shamefully humiliated, will not yet be wholly orphaned, for its dear old mother, our country, thank God! still lives.

Perverted by Jefferson's principles and example the Democratic party has been un-Democratic up to the present day. But for the sudden appearance of inspired free trade prophets the Democracy might have continued un-Democratic till the end of time.

A Decoration at Auction.

For the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava only one Victoria cross was awarded to an officer. It was given to Lieut. A. R. Dunn, who saved the life of a non-commissioned officer by cutting down three Russian lancers, and later in the battle also saved the life of a private. The decoration was recently sold at public auction in London.

SIMPSON MUST HELP.

HOW SENATOR MARTIN HOLDS A CLUB OVER THE POPULIST.

Bargain for the Delivery of Legislators in Return for Votes for Congressmen Is Alleged—Breidenthal Knows of the Bargain and Is Working to Carry the Legislature—At Outs with the State Nominees—Republicans Have a Narrow Margin of Gain to Make to Win.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The motive that impelled the Democratic Congressional convention in the Seventh District last week to adjourn without making a nomination is just leaking out. It was known at the time that Jerry Simpson's friends predominated the convention, and it was reasonable to suppose that he would be given an unqualified indorsement. It now transpires that the influence of Senator Martin prevented this action, the object being to hold the Democratic vote of the district over Simpson's head to force him to make good certain promises he had made to Martin in advance. Martin will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate and his only hope of success lies in the ability of the Democrats to elect enough members of the Legislature to give them the balance of power and to be in a position to force the Populist members to vote for Martin in order to prevent the election of a Republican. For Martin's influence in delivering the Democratic vote of the district to him for Congress, Simpson agreed to see that the Populist vote in several counties should be delivered to Martin candidates for the Legislature.

Martin was not willing to trust Simpson until after he had secured the nomination of the proper persons for the Legislature by the Populist legislative conventions, and plainly told him that if he failed in this the Democratic Congressional convention would be re-assembled and a Democratic candidate placed in the field, thus assuring the certain defeat of Simpson at the polls by Chester I. Long, the Republican nominee.

There were few delegates to the convention at Hutchinson who had been acquainted with Senator Martin's program, and his known friendliness to Simpson caused many of the Postmaster delegates to come to the convention shouting for the nomination of the sockless statesman. When the delegation from Wichita arrived on the ground, however, the compact between Simpson and Martin soon became known among the trusted ones and before the convention had been called to order all arrangements were perfected for carrying out Martin's wishes. Martin was not only afraid that Simpson would neglect to fulfill his ante-convention promises in the Senatorial matter but he also feared if he was given a clear field unconditionally in his race for Congress he might become inflated with his own importance and enter the race for the Senate himself, and Martin views Simpson's popularity in Democratic circles with considerable alarm. Under the present arrangement the Senator is in a position to force Simpson to play fair and aid him materially in getting his men into the Legislature.

Breidenthal Works for Himself.

The compact entered into between Martin and Simpson is well known to Chairman Breidenthal of the Populist State Central committee, who, having Senatorial ambitions of his own, is doing all in his power to prevent the nomination of Martin men for the Legislature. He watches every legislative convention carefully, and where there is any doubt of the nomination of his own friends he finds time to be present in person to look after his fences. Breidenthal is conducting the campaign with a view to his own candidacy for the Senate and he does not hesitate to sacrifice the State ticket when by doing so he can advance his own interests. His work in this direction has been so open of late that the candidates for State offices are beginning to accuse him of treachery. He and Gov. Lewelling have already had several angry interviews, and it is an open secret that they do not agree on the policy of the campaign in scarcely any particular.

Breidenthal wants the Governor to remove several of the officials who have attached scandal to the administration to restore confidence in the honesty of purpose of the Populists, but the Governor has stubbornly refused to hear any evidence reflecting upon any of his appointees and has undertaken to struggle through the campaign with the load they have imposed upon him. The relations between Breidenthal and the Governor are becoming more strained every day and unless the influence of the peacemaker is soon felt it must certainly result in an open rupture.

Senator Martin is not working upon the Congressman in the Seventh District alone, for he is laying his wires in the Fifth and Sixth Districts to trade Democratic votes to Populist candidates for Congress in exchange for their influence in his behalf in Populist legislative conventions. In each of those districts Democratic Congressional nominations have been made, but the nominees are not well known men, and if they neglect to make a canvass of their respective districts their vote will not amount to enough to injure the Populist candidates. Up to this time neither of them has entered the campaign, and it is understood that they will not if Congressmen Davis and Baker each secures the nomination of two or three Martin men for the Legislature in districts that are reasonably certain of giving a majority against the Republicans. Should Davis and Baker do their duty as Senator Martin conceives it to be the Democratic candidates for Congress will be withdrawn a few days before election, thus leaving Democrats no alternative but to vote for either Republican or Populist candidate.

As the campaign progresses the tide is turning against the Populist State ticket. Populists who a few weeks ago were sanguine of success now admit that the numerous disclosures of corruption among State officials that have been made public is having a serious effect upon them and that the chances of success are growing less every day. This fact has undoubtedly decided Chairman Breidenthal to devote more of his time to the legislative districts with a view of saving the Legislature. The Populists and Democrats have a majority of ten over the Republicans in the hold-over Senate and to overcome this the Republicans must have a greater majority than this in the House. So it will be seen that the Populists consider the prospects much brighter for securing a United States Senator than of again capturing the State Government.

Republicans Have No Fears.

That the Republicans have no fear of the Populists capturing the Legislature is evidenced by the activity of the Republican Senatorial candidates. There is a large field of them, and none of them for a moment doubts that the next Senator from Kansas will be elected by the Republicans. Those who are now considered in the Senatorial race on the Republican side are J. R. Burton of Abilene, J. W. Ady of Newton, "Farmer" A. W. Smith of McPherson, Calvin S. Hood of Emporia, Judge Albert H. Horton of Atchison, and Judge Henry Sluss of Wichita. Horton and Sluss are the only ones in the list who have not yet begun a systematic canvass, but it is understood that they will come out when the proper time arrives. Ady was the nominee of the Republican caucus in 1893 and would have been elected had the Republicans had a majority on joint ballot.

Burton was a World's Fair Commissioner from Kansas and in 1892 was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, having been defeated by John Davis. "Farmer" Smith was the Republican candidate for Governor two years ago. Horton is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Sluss is one of the Judges of the Spanish Land Grant Court. Hood was the business partner of the late Senator Plumb, whose seat in the Senate he now aspires to fill. He has never before taken an active part in politics, although he always coöperated with Plumb in his political as well as his business enterprises. He is one of the wealthiest and most successful business-men in the State. Each of these candidates is confident that the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority in the Lower House next winter.

It would not require the change of many votes to give the Republicans a large majority of the members. There were thirty-four members of the last House who were elected by pluralities of less than 60, thirty by less than 50, twenty-six by less than 40, twenty-one by less than 30, twelve by less than 20, and ten by less than 10. There was one tie. A change of 66 votes divided properly in ten counties would make a change of ten members of the House, so close was the vote in that many districts.

HE DESERTED FLAG AND FAMILY.

David Menson's Life and How He Came to Leave His Wife.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—When the war broke out among those to answer the call for volunteers was David Menson, who enlisted from near Des Moines, Ia. He left a family of a wife and two children and went to the front, as did many others. He wrote home at frequent intervals and was home on a furlough for a short time. When he returned to the service his wife heard from him but once, after which she never received a line, nor was she ever able to meet any one who could give any account of her husband. She exhausted every means of which she could think to obtain some information as to what had become of him, but was gradually compelled to reluctantly accept the theory that he had either been killed in battle or met death in some Southern prison. He had disappeared completely.

For five years she mourned him as dead, when she again married, her second husband being a young Iowa farmer named Edward Ingraham. Ingraham, although born and bred on a farm, was possessed of an inordinate desire to enter the mercantile world. He disposed of his little farm and engaged in the retail trade in a little town not far from Sac City. The tide seemed at once to turn against him. He was finally forced out of business, and his mind naturally again reverted to rural pursuits. Upon the advice of a friend he came to Ohio and rented a farm in the locality indicated at the outset of this article. Three children blessed this union, and once more the tide of prosperity drifted his way, until in the course of a few years he was the owner of a nice little farm.

Thomas Menson, the oldest child by the first marriage, grew to manhood, married, and settled on a farm in Southern Michigan. Recently a matter of business called him to Missouri. As the train upon which he was riding was pulling out of a small station a short distance out of St. Louis an old man entered the car. As he passed the young man he chanced to glance at him, when he started as if struck dumb with amazement.

"Young man," he finally managed to ejaculate, "I'd like to know your name." Menson told him his name, and shared his seat with him. The old fellow questioned him closely, and at length told the young farmer that he was undoubtedly his father. He went on to narrate with many apologies how he had deserted from the service shortly after he had returned from his furlough, had drifted to the Colorado silver mines and became involved in some disgraceful affairs, in consideration of which, and being a deserter as well, he eventually became thoroughly weaned from his little family and determined to never see them again. The enormity of the old man's offenses now seemed suddenly to dawn upon him in all its hideousness, and he broke down and wept like a child. He asked the son not to let his mother know that he was still living, as it would only cause her sorrow in addition to what she had once passed through mourning for one so utterly unworthy of her.

Before reaching his destination he gave his son his address and asked that he write to him occasionally. Young Menson promised to do so. It appears that, as the father stated, he had recognized his son by the remarkable resemblance he bore to an uncle, which had been so frequently commented upon that this feature did not surprise the son. One or two letters passed between father and son, and then all communication ceased. A few days ago Menson received a letter from a legal firm in Missouri, the tenor of which was that his father had died and left a small estate, which he had dictated was to be turned over to the woman he had so cruelly deserted. It now became absolutely necessary to inform Mrs. Ingraham of the condition of affairs. The little property he left in Missouri will be converted into cash and turned over to Mrs. Ingraham, and it was only through some transactions in this connection that the story came out.

WOMAN NAMED BY TWO PARTIES.

Miss Emma F. Bates a Candidate for Stat Superintendent in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Emma F. Bates, the nominee of the Republican and Prohibition parties of North Dakota for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, was for several years connected with the educational work of North Dakota. She was preceptress for the school year of 1893-'4 at Valley City Normal School in the classes of English Literature, Language, and Latin. She is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., educated at Forestville Free Academy and Union School and Allegheny College. She took special training in elocution under Prof. Boice of the National School of Oratory of Philadelphia; was two years in the Seminary of Western Pensylvania at Clarion; was principal of the graded school at Collins, N. Y., for one year; teacher two years in the high school at Clarion, Pa., two years in the Normal School at Milnor, N. D., and three years in the Normal School at Valley City. She is well and favorably known throughout the State as an institute conductor and lecturer for the W. C. T. U. Prof. John Ogden said of her: "It has seldom been my good fortune to meet a person anywhere more thoroughly qualified for teaching or more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the true teacher. Her moral and religious influence is very great. She is foremost in all improvements for the elevation of the people. She excels as a lecturer and teacher." Miss Bates is an eloquent speaker. She touches the heart, appeals to the conscience, convinces the judgment, and leads her hearers to aspire to think better of themselves and of their surroundings. Miss Bates has done much work for unfortunate women, especially in connection with her W. C. T. U. work. She brings the promise of blessing to the pure in heart while lifting up and pitying the fallen. She is a leader in White Shield work; and indeed in all good efforts for the uplifting of humanity, she is in the front rank. And her best thoughts are finding their way into the educational publications of this and other States. She is not a politician. Her life has been devoted to teaching. She has had no thought or hopes except in the line of her work or of things having relation to it. From all over the State appeals came to her to become a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. These appeals came from teachers who had been associated with her, from pupils who had received instruction from her, from mothers and fathers who knew her and her qualifications. Without solicitation on her part, without any of the trickery usual in politics she was nominated in the Republican convention by a unanimous vote and in the Prohibition convention by 75 per cent of those qualified to participate. There were many in the Democratic convention who urged that body also to declare for her.

EFFECT OF GORMAN BILL AT KOKOMO

Pottery Works Will Run for a Time Because of Free Natural Gas.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The new tariff law has hit one of Kokomo's industries a severe blow—the Great Western pottery works, an industry employing 300 skilled men. Under the Senate measure the pottery industry suffered more than it would through the Wilson bill. The Kokomo kilns will continue in operation, however, until the hand of the importer is shown. Mr. Coxen, Superintendent of the Kokomo pottery, is of the opinion that the 500 potteries in Liverpool and vicinity (for whose benefit the Gorman measure seems to have been framed) will now start up in full force and flood this country with English goods. Mr. Coxen has received word that the thirty potteries of Trenton, N. J., and the twenty concerns at East Liverpool, O., propose to bank their fires and close down indefinitely in anticipation of a deluge of British goods. The Kokomo industry has less to fear than Eastern factories, having the advantage of free natural gas fuel. "If we had to burn coal like the Eastern factories," said Mr. Coxen, "our factory would bank its fires today. As it is we must proceed with extreme caution until we learn what those fellows over in England are going to do to us. We can run, if any pottery in America can, but I don't like to see all the potteries in America close down just to accommodate the manufacturers in England." Kokomo's plate-glass industy, seriously affected a year ago by the threatened tariff reduction, will not be further injured. In anticipation of the act the wages were reduced 30 per cent last September and no further reduction is expected at present. The Diamond company has plants in Kokomo and Elwood employing 1,400 men, both working full capacity. This industry also has the advantage of free natural gas fuel. Three or four of the eleven plate glass factories in the United States are closed and it is known that some of them will not start their fires again.

KNIFE FOR THE KNOT.

LOGANSPORT CONVENTION WILL CUT THE REPUBLICAN TANGLE.

Although the Tenth Indiana District Is Still Without a Congressional Candidate the Man Named at the Approaching Gathering, It Is Believed, Will Receive the Support of All Factions—String of Untoward Circumstances That Brought About the Existing Situation.

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District are just as far from having a representative as they were three months ago when the Landis-Johnston factional fight was at its most exciting stage. This is not because of the lack of candidates or that there is any trouble among the leaders, but on account of a string of circumstances that seem to have come up just at the wrong time. In either Judge William Johnston of Valparaiso or Editor Charles B. Landis of the Delphi *Journal* the party had a candidate who could have rolled up a handsome majority at the fall election, but on account of the sensational incidents and notoriety that followed the conventions held here May 24 and July 17 both of the men were compelled to decline the nominations tendered to them by the delegates representative of the largest district in the State.

The Tenth District extends from the city limits of Chicago to Logansport, and includes most of the territory between Lake Michigan and the Wabash River. It is eighty miles wide and about 125 miles long, covering nine counties and only two cities having each a population of more than 10,000. The district is largely an agricultural one, over which rumors have as much play and freedom as have the winds which sweep over its fertile fields, prairies, and marshes. In this end of the district the campaign has been a highly sensational and novel one, beginning with the deliberate stealing of a delegate convention train and ending in a series of complications which has been the direct cause of several candidates withdrawing their names from the Judicial and Senatorial ticket.

Bitter Feeling Due to Factions.

The misunderstanding and bitter feeling manifested in this campaign have not been the fault of any of the candidates, but are due to the local factions in the different counties which have been in existence for several years and it is indeed very unfortunate that their petty quarrels should have become identified with the Congressional race.

With harmony in their ranks there is an excellent opportunity this year for the Republicans to redeem the district, which was carried by the Democrats in 1890 and 1892. This state of affairs, however, was considerably changed this spring. At the last municipal election in this city, which has been Democratic since 1886, was carried by the Republicans by a majority of about 600, showing a gain of nearly 1,000. His friends in this county say that Judge Johnston would have been elected had not the mistakes made in the first experiment with the Australian ballot given the election judges the opportunity to throw out ballots that were improperly marked.

Since the withdrawal of Judge E. D. Crumpacker's name has been announced all kinds of reports have been circulated as to the cause which led to taking this step. His failing health, of course, was one of the obstacles that prevented him from making the thorough canvass he started on three weeks ago, and many here attribute it directly to this. Judge Crumpacker was here this morning, and while he discussed the situation and expressed himself very enthusiastically over the prospects for making a clean sweep, he was very reticent about affairs concerning himself and the withdrawal. From this it is inferred he has decided to accept the flattering offer made by the Monon railway people to enter their legal department in the capacity of general solicitor. Before leaving for Paisley, Ind., where he will spend a few weeks with his family, Judge Crumpacker said to the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE that the nominee of the Logansport convention would be his candidate and that his services would be at the disposal of the party until after election.

Owen's Predictions of Victory.

Ex-Congressman William D. Owen, who is the Republican nominee for the State Secretaryship, in a letter to friends in this city estimates that the district will be carried by the Republicans by 1,000 to 1,200 plurality, and that the State ticket will be elected by 15,000 plurality. In conclusion Mr. Owen says of the coming convention: "I do not consider the contest a very serious one, but believe that when the delegates meet next Wednesday in Logansport there will be a dignified and fair show of hands, and that the Republicans will then all turn in to heartily support the candidate named, no matter what county he hails from."

Of the score of candidates now in the field the two strongest among them seem to be Judge William Spangler of Winamac and Lawyer Armanis F. Knatts of this city. Both of the men named took active parts in the Landis-Johnston factional fight, but just as soon as the principals withdrew they pushed the candidacy of Mr. Crumpacker. Each has taken an active part in the politics of the State, especially the former, who has been a standing candidate for a decade past. While no names have been mentioned publicly, it is understood among the leaders that some of the Republicans throughout the district have been quietly canvassing the names of Senator Youche of Crown Point and Judge Gould of Delphi with a view to bringing them before the convention.

The delegates selected at the various caucuses tonight will go into the convention unpledged and without instructions. The basis of representation is one delegate and alternate for every 100 votes, the apportionment being as follows by counties:

Carroll	22	Jasper	14
Fulton	21	Newton	12
Lake	30	Pulaski	10
Porter	22		
White	18	Total	184
Cass	35		

There is considerable dissension in the Democratic ranks on account of the fusion with the Populists, and scores of the Bourbons are leaving the party.

BROODING BRINGS INSANITY.

Visit to an Insane Asylum Results in Derangement for Miss Heacock.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—A sad case of lunacy has developed in this city as the result of a most peculiar hallucination under which the victim has been laboring for the last year. About one year ago Supt. M. M. Southworth of the Fairmount Children's Home, near this place, on account of the crowded condition of that institution, was obliged to transfer a considerable number of the inmates to the Toledo Home. In completing the transfer Southworth took with him as an assistant his sister-in-law, Miss Lizzie Heacock. While in Toledo the Superintendent and his assistant made a tour of the Asylum for the Insane. This visit proved to be a most unfortunate one for Miss Heacock, who was perceptibly affected by the sights she witnessed, and after leaving the institution she was unable to dismiss from her mind the scenes through which she had passed. She returned home with a horror for insane asylums. Constant brooding over the subject of insanity soon gave rise to grave fears in her own mind that she too might some time lose her reason and be compelled to end her days in an institution of this kind. This strange hallucination continued to grow upon her from day to day, despite all efforts of relatives and friends to convince her to the contrary, until a few weeks ago her reason became dethroned, and yesterday she was taken for treatment to the asylum she had visited only a year ago in perfect health.

Molly.

If Molly's eyes would shine fer me,
I'd give the sun fair warnin',
He needn't rise to light my skies,
Because the beam er Molly's eyes
Would make my mornin'.

If Molly's lips were red fer me
In weather sad or sunny,
I'd say to every buzzin' bee:
"You needn't rob the rose fer me
Her lips is honey."

If Molly's heart would beat fer me
So low I jest could hear it,
I'd give the world—leastwise, my part—
Fer jes' the beat er Molly's heart,
An' my heart near it!

—*F. L. Stanton.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

No "Temperance War in Wilmington."

WILMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I want to correct a statement in THE TRIBUNE this morning under the heading "Temperance War in Wilmington." I never did nor "seemed to advocate moderate drinking." Extremes are easy, but the golden mean of justice and equity is hard to follow. I have said that there was no sin per se in drinking a glass of wine or beer, but because of example and possible cultivation of appetite I condemn moderate drinking. The wholesale denunciation and condemnation of saloon men I consider a great weakness, but no one can too severely denounce the saloon institution and the saloon business. There is no war in temperance circles in Wilmington. There is eternal war here between righteousness and iniquity, between Christianity and saloon business. The article in question does our beautiful little town on the Kankakee an injustice.

F. S. ANDERSON,
Pastor Presbyterian Church.

Plea for a Better Track.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In behalf of the many citizens of the West Side who enjoy an evening looking at gentlemen speeding their horses on the race track adjacent to Garfield Park it certainly looks as though the Superintendent might do something to assist the amusement by keeping the track in proper condition. In its present state it is worse than a country road. The dust is so deep that it completely clouds the whole track, covering the bystanders and occupants of carriages and making it impossible to see a horse across the track, thereby endangering life by collision. Several accidents have occurred already on account of the blinding dust. Yesterday the track was sprinkled, but the mud was equally as bad as dust, making it cruelty to speed a horse, and blinding the driver with mud. The North and South Side Park Superintendents take a pride in keeping their speeding tracks in good order and equal to any race track, and if our West Side Superintendent will do likewise it will have a tendency to aid the taxpayers in renting their houses. To my knowledge good tenants moved away from the West Side this spring on account of having no proper track to speed their horses, thereby breaking the monotony of driving around the boulevard every evening. This request is merely made in justice to the West Side people at large, and if the track is not kept properly it had better be closed entirely, as it is only a detriment in its present condition.

TAXPAYER.

Theosophy and Christianity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to the letter of Countess Constance Wachtmeister published in your issue of the 18th inst.:

1. In reference to the fatherhood of God the Theosophic Society requires of its members three things, the acknowledgment of the brotherhood of humanity, the study of the Indian religions, and the development of one's occult faculties. There is no reference here to God at all. While theosophists may teach, as the Countess affirms, the development of a principle in man to a high spiritual degree they deny the knowledge of the intimate relation of God to man expressed by Christ as "our Father in heaven." He is to them the unknown.

2. The Countess admits that Karma excludes forgiveness which Christ taught. It demands the pound of flesh. That suffering does not always result from sin is proved by the incident of the man born blind and by the sufferings of Christ himself, who was sinless, and the multitude of innocent martyrs.

3. To prove reincarnation, the Countess asserts and 400,000,000 Buddhists believe it. The writer knows that they also mostly believe that the sun rising in the east passes around our world, but their belief does not prove it to be true. She says, "There is one cult with thousands of members flourishing in Chicago based upon the sole idea of proving to people the fact of reincarnation." Where is there one man of these thousands who will prove his reincarnation in the sense taught by the theosophists? That the Jews believed in the pre-existence of the man born blind does not prove that they thought him reincarnated.

4. The Countess admits that the Mahatmas cannot work so well in our atmosphere where Christ spent his life and wrought his wonders openly. Does that prevent their being seen or making themselves known to visitors?

Query: Are theosophic teachings consistent with Christ's?

J. O. W.

Mr. Sutton and Denver Christian Church.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of recent date from your correspondent at Alliance, O., in which several statements are made in regard to the South Broadway Christian Church at Denver and the gentleman who gave a large sum of money towards its erection, which vary from the truth. In that article it is stated the building cost $70,000; that Mr. John C. Sutton put every dollar he had in the world—$37,000—into it; that he is now penniless and destitute, and that he was forced to become the janitor of the building. This statement is very correct, with the following exceptions: The church did not cost $70,000; Mr. Sutton did not give $37,000 towards its erection; he did not give all he had; he is not penniless; he is not the janitor of the church; he is not in distress. With these corrections the article is fairly accurate. I have been informed that certain parties have time and again circulated these false reports with the evident intention of bringing odium on the church, practically charging that Mr. Sutton was robbed and then neglected, and this they have done because Mr. Sutton chose to make such disposition of the money he earned himself rather than to leave it for somebody to squander when he was gone. What Mr. Sutton has done for this church he has done because of his love of humanity and in loving memory of his wife, who died in 1888, and whose Bible is in the corner-stone of the building. If Mr. Sutton preferred to erect this kind of a monument to the memory of his wife rather than to put a like amount in marble I should think he had a perfect right to do so. If more wealthy men would make disposition of their means while living by building churches, colleges, asylums, etc., rather than leaving money to be spent by other folks or foolishly putting thousands of dollars into granite and marble monuments over their remains, the world would be far better. In justice to this church and to Mr. Sutton I ask you to kindly give this a place in your paper, since you did the erroneous article of your Alliance correspondent.

W. S. PRIEST, Pastor.

Democrat but Without a Reason.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Here is a good campaign story for Hopkins, Altgeld & Co. It is just what they want to catch voters and suckers. A schoolmaster on his way to school one morning discovered a baby woodchuck long side of the fence. He picked it up, tied it up in his handkerchief, took it to the schoolhouse. Of course, when the scholars caught on, every one of them wanted the woodchuck.

"O, Mr. Schoolmaster, give me the little woodchuck, will you please? I will take good care of it, treat it well, etc., etc."

"Not a bit of it; but I will tell you what I will do. When school is in I will pick out three of the brightest and smartest boys I have in school and ask each and every one the same question. The boy who gives me the most satisfactory answer shall have the contents of my handkerchief."

Of course, every scholar in school had his eye on the schoolmaster. After school was called he asked Henry, George, and John to come to the front.

"Well, Henry; what is your politics?"

"I am a Republican, Mr. Schoolmaster."

"Yes. Why are you a Republican?"

"Simply because the Republican party has been a success from its infancy to the present time. I am a Republican because that party put down the civil war, freed a race of people who were held as slaves sold on the block at public auction, like any other product or merchandise, and gave them the same rights as the white man had. The Republican party gave us a currency which is second to none; it will pass at par over the counter of any banking institution in the world. It was that party which gave to the country Decoration day. The Republican party gave to the old soldier his pension. It was my party, Mr. Schoolmaster, which established the Soldiers' Home. To tell you the truth, Mr. Schoolmaster, I am a Republican because the wisdom and the bright lights of the Nation are in its ranks—these are my reasons, Mr. Schoolmaster, for being a Republican."

"Henry, I am proud of you. Very few men could give better reasons. Well, George, now what is your politics?"

"I am a Prohibitionist." Simply because my mother is. She has taught me the distilling of spirits is a curse. It brings about all manner of crime; it's the cause of filling our prisons with the worst kind of criminals; it breaks up more families than anybody knows of; it separates fathers from mothers, husbands from wives, scatters children broadcast, throws them out into the cold, wicked world to hustle for themselves. And I am Prohibitionist, Mr. Schoolmaster, for the same reason my dear mother is. I think it is a curse to have the stuff made and put on the market."

"George, your reasons are good. I am proud of you as well as of Henry. Now, John, what is your politics?"

"I am a Democrat."

"You are?"

"Bet your life I am."

"Why are you a Democrat, John?"

"Because I want that woodchuck."

I regard this as a good story, Mr. Editor. It illustrates what goes to make up the rank and file of the three parties. The Democratic boy had no more idea what made him a Democrat than a monkey has of a boot, but he was a Democrat, and he wanted the woodchuck, and I will tell you frankly he gave as good reason as I could when I was one—and I trotted in that class for thirty-five years.

JOE L. DAY.

A Nose for News.

"What do you know, Senator?" asked the newspaper correspondent.

"Nothing," replied the Senator pleasantly.

And the correspondent sent a dispatch to his paper stating that Mr. Sohnso had just been testifying in the pending Senatorial investigation.—*Washington Star.*

THEY MAY GET FIVE.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS ARE OUT AFTER CONGRESSMEN.

Political Landslide Likely to Strike the State This Fall—Prospect Brighter for the Grand Old Party than It Has Been for Fifteen Years—Since the Gerrymander of the State There Has Been Only One Republican in Congress—Now There May Be Five.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The political landslide is expected to strike Kentucky this fall, and the prospect is for more Republican Congressmen than the State has had for fifteen years. Since the gerrymander of the State by the Democratic Legislature a lone Republican has had a place on the Kentucky Congressional delegation. From present appearances it would seem likely a colony of four or five protectionists will be planted in Congress by the election next November.

The Fifth District, which includes Louisville, has been represented by a Democrat "since time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." For the last eight years Asher Caruth has been filling the seat. But a tremendous change in political sentiment came with the hard times, and Walter Evans, who has been nominated by the Republicans, will likely succeed him. The industrial depression is an argument which appeals to the Democrats of this district more powerfully, perhaps, than anywhere else; and it will be reflected in the ballots cast this fall. The Republicans have done everything possible in the selection of a candidate. Col. Evans is a man of sterling integrity, and has a record in politics here and as Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Arthur that any man might be proud of.

The Democrats have made no nomination yet. There are three aspirants, and it would be a difficult matter to say with any certainty which has the best chance of success. The present Congressman is in the race and may be the winner. If so he will find the most trying race of his life on hand. The factories and the employés of factories in the district have felt the hardship of a Democratic rule, and desire no more of it. Predictions are freely made that this district, which has heretofore gone Democratic by several thousand majority, will this fall wheel into the Republican ranks.

Down in the Eleventh District Col. Silas Adams, the present Congressman, will be tendered the nomination on that proverbia silver platter. Col. Adams is an old soldier and a man of ability, and his constituents are proud of him. His district can, if necessary, roll up some 15,000 Republican majority, the Democrats at the time of the gerrymander trying to get all the Republicans in the State into it. For this reason the former never indulge in any delusive hopes of carrying the district.

In the Ninth District Judge Samuel J. Pugh is the Republican nominee. Judge Pugh is a man of popularity, and his chances of carrying the district are excellent. The Ninth has always been debatable, and the existing change in political sentiment may easily give it to the Republicans.

Upon the Third District the eyes of the Republicans of the State are now turned. Dr. W. G. Hunter, their candidate, is exceedingly well-known and liked, and has represented the district twice before with distinguished ability. That was a decade ago, almost, but the people have not forgotten the services he rendered them in Congress in connection with the Green River Navigation company. By a singular turn of circumstances his opponent, C. U. McElroy, was the champion of the Navigation company in the State Legislature at the time Hunter was fighting it, and the opportunity is now given the people to choose between the two in the Congressional race. But there are other reasons that make Mr. McElroy by no means the most popular man the Democrats could put up, and there will be much surprise if the Third District is not represented in the next Congress by a Republican.

In the Fourth District John W. Lewis is making an energetic fight as the standard-bearer of the Republicans. The Democrats have renominated A. B. Montgomery, a popular man, and will probably be victorious, but the fight will be a hot and interesting one.

In the Tenth District a Congressman is to be elected in November for both a short and long term, M. C. Lisle, the last incumbent of the seat, having died in Washington only a short time ago. This is also a debatable district and a Republican victory would occasion little surprise. Thus the Republicans feel pretty sure of having three and possibly five or six Congressmen in the next House from Kentucky, where at present they have but one.

INTERESTING FIND IN NORTH ASIA.

Wild Camels Have Been Discovered in Great Numbers.

New York *Tribune:* According to a recent dispatch from St. Peterburg the wild camel has been discovered in large numbers in that portion of Asia which lies between Lobnor and Sajuy. This will dispose of the doubts that have hitherto prevailed on the question as to whether the "ship of the desert" really exists in an untamed condition. From time immemorial two species of tame camel have been in use—namely: that known as the dromedary, with only one hump, and found in India, Arabia, and Africa, while the one with the two humps is met with in Central Asia, Persia, and the south of Russia. Both species figure in the sculptures of Assyria, and are mentioned in the oldest books of the Bible, but always as domestic animals, and no trace exists of their being drafted from their savage state into civilized life. Indeed, it has generally been supposed that the camel never existed otherwise than as a beast of burden, and the few specimens of wild dromedaries which have hitherto been secured by travelers and hunters have been regarded as merely some of the domestic species that had reverted to the freedom of barbarism. Zoölogically speaking, the newly discovered wild camel of Lobnor does not differ widely from the domesticated animal, except that there is almost an entire lack of hump, and that its sagacity and senses are developed to a most remarkable degree of keenness. And, whereas, we have hitherto been accustomed to associate this animal with ideas of the torrid heat of the African and Arabian deserts, it would appear that it thrives nowhere so well as in the coldest portions of Siberia, suffering no inconvenience even from the most severe winters, when the thermometer is many degress below zero.

DISCOVER A PETRIFIED BODY.

Farmer in Indiana Makes Money Putting It on Exhibition.

WHITE PIGEON, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—John Kelsey, a farmer, while assisting other men in digging a ditch on his farm, six miles southwest, in Elkhart County, Ind., unearthed a petrified man weighing 255 pounds. The form was nearly perfect. The country in which it was found has been settled for fifty years, and this farmer has owned the farm for twenty years. At the time he moved upon the land the location where the form was found was a swamp covered with water. The digging of the ditch was for the purpose of draining the swamp. Yesterday the body was taken to Middleby, Ind., and put on exhibition, an admission fee of 10 cents being charged. Over $50 was taken in during the day. Medical men pronounce the body that of a man who would have weighed about 150 pounds. Some think it was an Indian. It is 5 feet 9 inches long, and of a brown or stone color. Attempts have been made to purchase the body of the farmer, and a price of $1,500 was named.

Youngest Sons Favored.

"If one looks about him almost anywhere in Maine," says an observing resident of that State, "he will find that in the matter of descent of property we have unconsciously put in force or have effected just the opposite of the English rule of primogeniture. Where there are a number of children in a family it is almost always the youngest son that stays with the old folks and inherits the homestead. Where I live I can point out dozens of such instances in the families I know, and I cannot now recall a single instance where any other than the youngest was preferred. Of course this results from the disposition of the older boys to seek their fortunes away from the parental roof tree as soon as they are old enough, while the younger, with the others gone, finds room enough for his activities at home and stays there. As distinguished from the Old World method this may be called ultimogeniture."

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug.
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POPS NOT IN FAVOR.

THEY ARE TO BE BANNED AS POLITICAL ISHMAELITES.

No Combinations to Be Arranged with the Party of Peffer by the Republicans—Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee Declares Populists to Be a Menace to Law and Order—Society People Flitting—How John Allen Lost a Plethoric Jackpot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—That the leaders of both the great political parties are determined to turn a cold shoulder to the Populists this year is evident from what Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign committee, said today: "The present unsettled social and economic conditions make it necessary that the Populists should be driven out of public life. The Populists are a dangerous menace to law and order and good government. Their patchwork principles would, if adopted, Mexicanize this country and bankrupt the American people. They must be destroyed politically as we would destroy any other enemies of the public welfare."

"You will not then permit any combination of Republicans with Populists in localities where the latter are the stronger in the hope of defeating the Democrat nominee for Congress?"

"Not much," replied the Chairman of the committee with blunt Western directness. "I had rather see a decent Democrat in the House than an indecent Populist, and so far as their principles are concerned they are all indecent however agreeable may be their personality. We know where the Democrats stand. We may differ from their principles and regard their attitude on silver and tariff as unstatesmanlike and even dangerous to the business interests of the country, but we know they will not be guilty of any practices subversive of good government.

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"On the great vital questions where the honor and dignity of the American people are concerned we will always find the Democrats voting with the Republicans for the common good. The Democrats have the same feeling so far as the Republicans are concerned. They dislike our financial and economic systems, but they know we are sound on all the great questions of the day. So far as I can control it there will be no alliance between the Republicans and the Populists in the hope of defeating the Democrats. From what I hear the gentlemen who are managing the Democratic Congressional campaign entertain the same aversion to those unholy alliances, and I am glad of it. If this program is faithfully carried out by both sides we shall soon see the last of a Populistic representation in the House."

"Then you are not in sympathy with Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and the Home Market club of Boston in their efforts to elect Kolb, the late Populist candidate for Governor of Alabama?"

"I was not," Mr. Babcock replied. "I was present at a conference held in this city away last May which Mr. Kolb attended. I opposed then any suggestion of giving him either moral or financial Republican support. Mr. Kolb said the candidates on his ticket for Congress were protectionists and would vote with the Republicans. I asked him where they would stand in the organization of the House. He replied that he did not know, but I did. Being Democrats they would naturally vote with their Democratic brethren to assist in the organization of the House, even if they did stand with the Republicans on the tariff question."

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Mr. Babcock added in concluding this frank declaration of his position regarding the Populists that he is preparing an elaborate statement which will show the absurdity of the principles advocated by them. This statement will not be delivered as a speech, but will be printed in the *Congressional Record* in order that it may be distributed throughout the country by Republican and Democratic members of Congress. He says the Populists have had the ear of the granger and labor element of the country so long that it is high time their fiat money and paternalistic schemes should be exposed and the dangers which would result from their adoption demonstrated.

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Mrs. Cleveland's example in withdrawing to a quiet country place is very generally followed by the Cabinet ladies. The Mortons out in Nebraska have a particularly lovely summer place. This is the gathering time of all the clan of Morton for a visit at Arbor Lodge, the Secretary's country home in Nebraska. Arbor Lodge is a large, old-fashioned country house with many additions built thereto and completely covered with vines. During the summer the Secretary's grandchildren, of which there are half a dozen, spend a month at Arbor Lodge, setting out shrubs and aiding their grandfather with all outdoor plans. Miss Herbert remains with her father all summer. Early in the spring her sister, Mrs. Micou, and the baby, Hiliary Herbert Micou, of the same age as Esther Cleveland, came to Washington and "kept house" for a month, while Miss Herbert went South upon a short vacation. Now she is at home again and will remain here all summer, except as she and her father take short trips along the coast and down the Potomac. Secretary Herbert is very fond of the water. Mrs. Gresham goes West in summer. Her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, who was a belle in Washington during President Arthur's term, comes to Washington in April, makes a visit, and usually takes her mother West with her.

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Mrs. Stevenson is not very strong this summer. Neither she nor the Vice-President can travel much. Mrs. Stevenson stays near Washington, maybe visiting friends in West Virginia, and then, with the Vice-President, takes short journeys North. Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Lamont are dividing their time between Gray Gables and the old homes where they lived before going to Washington. Mrs. Bissell has been most of the summer in Buffalo, where all her relatives live. She is an intimate friend of Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, and goes to Gray Gables to see Mrs. Perrine as well as Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Lamont has been to McGrawville with the children, of whom little Frances Cleveland is the prettiest and brightest of all, and she has also visited Albany, where she lived for several years when her husband was a newspaper reporter. Mrs. Olney has been spending some weeks in Boston, and will remain there with the Attorney-General, taking short trips away until fall. She is the guest of her daughter, who has a beautiful country place near that city. Mrs. Carlisle, who remains every year in Washington with open house until her husband is entirely at leisure, will be among the last to go. Mrs. Carlisle has for years had a plan of inviting Western guests to her Washington home in the summer, thus relieving the monotony of the empty capital, and at the same time extending her range of hospitality. She and Miss Herbert are the only Cabinet ladies who refuse to leave town until adjournment.

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The Treasury officials were astonished Friday to find the receipts from whisky were actually falling off, the total being only $900,000. It developed Saturday, however, the falling off was only apparent, the rush of business in many districts having resulted in delaying the returns. The receipts were $3,263,755. This money is coming at an opportune time for the Treasury, as it fills the gap until customs receipts begin to recover. The rush to take whisky out of bond will, of course, result in depriving the Treasury of 20 cents a gallon on the millions of gallons thus withdrawn, but the administration is hard up now, and needs the money so badly that Treasury officials are inclined to overlook the actual great loss. Of course, when the new law goes into effect receipts from whisky will practically cease except on certain brands of high grade goods.

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Representative Boatner of Louisiana tells a good story at the expense of Private John Allen of Tupelo, Miss., and a poker game in which the gentleman from Mississippi, to quote Mr. Boatner, was trying to play cards, tell a story, and practice a little justifiable deception at the same time. "A party of us were playing a little game of keerds," said Mr. Boatner, "and among those at the table were John Allen and the late Gen. Spinola of New York. It was Allen's deal and he was varying the monotony of the performance by telling one of his stories in his usual inimitable, drawling, Southern fashion. After he had dealt the keerds he glanced quickly down at his hand and discovered he had a 'pat flush.' Meanwhile he continued his story, the climax of which had not been reached. It was a jack pot and Gen. Spinola opened it. Allen saw him and histed him back a few white chips. Gen. Spinola saw the raise and came back at Allen, who was diligently engaged detailing his story in an effort to prevent Gen. Spinola from ascertaining he was standing pat. The story was never finished. Gen. Spinola drew one card, and in his eagerness to bet overlooked the fact that Allen had not drawn any. Meanwhile Allen and the General were histing away at each other after the most approved fashion, and John stopped telling his story long enough to call Gen. Spinola. It was a bad move on Allen's part, for the General, who had started in on two pairs, had picked up a third card, making a full hand. He took all the romance out of Allen when the latter's pile of chips shrunk as if somebody had sprinkled alum on them. Some time after, during the progress of the game, one of the players said: 'John, you didn't finish that story.' 'No, gol darn it,' was the response, 'and I won't try to tell any more stories when I've got a pat flush to look after.' That was the only time," continued the narrator, "that I ever saw the comical edge taken off Ole John Allen's stories."

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The first session of the Fifty-third Congress, in which is also included the extraordinary session, has lasted already 342 days, a record exceeded by the First Congress, which had a session of 431 days, and the Twenty-seventh Congress, which transacted business for 375 days. Compared with other first or long sessions of a Congress, the session just ended has not been prolific in the enactment of important measures. During the session about 8,000 bills were introduced in the House and referred to the various committees. These measures covered every conceivable subject of legislation. The committees acted on about 1,500 of these, and there are still about 800 bills on the calendar. Deaths and resignations have been numerous in the House during this session, numbering eighteen combined. The deaths were those of Messrs. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Enochs of Ohio, Chipman of Michigan, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Lilly of Pennsylvania, Houk of Ohio, Bratton of Ohio, and Lisle of Kentucky. These resigning were Messrs. Fitch and Fellows of New York, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Brawley of South Carolina, Blanchard of Louisiana, Caldwell of Ohio, Compton of Maryland, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Breckinridge of Arkansas.

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Messrs. Lodge, Mitchell, and Blanchard resigned to become Senators, O'Ferrall to become Governor of Virginia, Caldwell to become Mayor of Cincinnati, Breckinridge to go to Russia as United States Minister, Fitch to become Controller of the City of New York, Fellows to become District-Attorney of New York County, Compton to accept the position of naval officer of the Port of Baltimore, and Brawley to become United States Judge. Representative Oates of Alabama was elected Governor of his State and will resign early in the next session. During this session there have been created five vacancies in the Senate—three by death and two by resignation. Senator Colquitt of Georgia, Vance of North Carolina, and Stockbridge of Michigan, who died, were succeeded by Senators Walsh, Jarvis, and Patton respectively. Senator Waltham resigned on account of ill-health and was succeeded by Mr. McLaurin, and Senator White resigned to accept a Supreme Court Justiceship. He was succeeded by Mr. Blanchard. The Coxey movement gave birth to several resolutions in the Senate, none of which succeeded, however, in passing that body. During the session there were sent to the Senate by the President 2,641 messages containing nominations. Inasmuch as some of these messages contained more names than are usual, notably in the case of military and naval promotions, a fair estimate of the total number would be 3,000. Of these all have been acted upon but about fifty, and immediately after the adjournment of the session the Executive Clerk is required to certify to the President such nominations as have failed of action or have been rejected.

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Information received at the State Department declares a commission composed of distinguished Chinese diplomats has recently arrived at the City of Mexico, for the purpose of making a careful study and investigation of the resources of that republic previous to signing a commercial, industrial, and immigration Chinese-Mexican treaty. This commission is composed of men eminent in the diplomatic service of China, and they propose spending at least three months in the Mexican Republic.

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A lady who frequently sits in the House gallery at the Capitol and watches the process of legislation and a baseball game with equal interest, summarizes the relative standing of certain members as follows: Mr. Reed is the biggest man; Gen. Wheeler of Alabama the smallest; Cogswell of Massachusetts the fattest; Wilson of Washington the most pestiferous; Paine of New York the strongest; Dr. Everett uses the best English; Allen of Mississippi is the most humorous; Clark of Alabama is the handsomest; Walker of Massachusetts is the most irascible; Catchings of Mississippi is the most courteous; Pickler of Dakota is the talkiest; Berry of Kentucky is the tallest; Johnson of Indiana is the fiercest; Wilson of West Virginia is the most diplomatic; and Shaw of Wisconsin is the best dressed.

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Mr. Springer has several times been the victim of Mr. Reed's sarcasm. A story that members who were in the Fifty-first Congress relish more than any other is the one relating to Mr. Springer's declaration, "I'd rather be right than be President." "You'll never be either, Springer," said Mr. Reed with a benevolent smile. "It's a good thing," said a member who had listened to this story in the Speaker's lobby, "that Reed didn't live fifty years ago." "Why?" inquired another. "Because," was the answer, "he would have been challenged to fight a duel, and he is so huge no bullet could have missed him."

SUICIDE OF CAPT. E. W. NICHOLSON.

Indianapolis Man Kills Himself at Washington—Longed for a Vacation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The news of the suicide at Washington today of Capt. E. W. Nicholson, Superintendent of the Treasury Department stables, was a shock to his host of friends in this city. Capt. Nicholson was one of the prominent figures in this city for years. He came with his family from Crawfordsville shortly after the war, in which he had a brilliant record as a Captain. He was connected with the Indianapolis Police Department for years, and when President Harrison went to Washington was appointed to the situation he held at the time of his death. His wife and three children, including Meredith Nicholson, whose poetical work has served to make his name known in the literary world and who is an editorial writer on the Indianapolis *News*, all reside in this city. Capt. Nicholson had not seen his family for nearly three years and was very despondent over the continued postponement of his vacation at Washington. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. William M. Meredith, formerly of Chicago, and Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under President Harrison.

SWIFT WILL EXPORT LIVE STOCK.

The Chicagoan Re-enters a Field He Abandoned Some Time Ago.

G. F. Swift company has completed arrangements for the shipment of live cattle from the Stock-Yards to England and the Continent. Some time this week the first shipment will be made in chartered steamers. Mr. Swift has been engaged in the business before. In company with the exporter, Halloway, Mr. Swift years ago embarked in the business, but success was so poor it was discontinued. Since that investment Mr. Swift has confined his operations to the dressed beef industry. Mr. Halloway, however, is still in the business. Mr. Swift left the Stock-Yards a month ago in the height of the Stock-Yards troubles, and that fact at the time caused considerable speculation. It was thought he had gone to Cape Cod for a season of rest, but was soon heard from at London. Instead of leaving the sale of American cattle to English commission men, Mr. Swift will send an expert and thoroughly reliable man from the Stock-Yards who will be his agent abroad. The man selected is Emil Ingwersen, who will sail Wednesday.

Golden Wedding in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Last night Mrs. H. M. Bull gave a reception for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Wheeler, on their golden wedding. Nearly all of their married life has been spent in this county.

NEW RIFLE IS READY.

SOLDIERS ARE SOON TO RECEIVE THE IMPROVED GUN.

The Kraig-Jorgenson Arm to Be Distributed as Soon as Gen. Schofield Gives the Word—Seventy of Them Already Shipped to Fort Sheridan—Ordnance Experts Say the New Rifle Is the Best in Existence—Description of the Weapon and Its Appurteanances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—If Gen. Schofield approves the next few days will witness the beginning of the distribution of the new Kraig-Jorgenson rifle to the army. Since his return from his vacation Thursday last Brig.-Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, has had the subject under consideration and has made recommendations to Gen. Schofield looking to the issue of the arm. Seventy of the rifles were shipped a few days ago to the range at Fort Sheridan, where the troops will be enabled to practice with them before obtaining their own arms. With this shipment were sent the accouterments, including the knife-bayonet, the new belt which is capable of carrying 100 cartridges, and 8,000 rounds of ammunition. It is the intention of the Ordnance Bureau to keep the troops at Fort Sheridan supplied with the new arms and smokeless powder until such time as they secure their own weapons. The first issue of the new arms to the army will be made to the Second and Fourth Regiments of Infantry, whose commanding officers, Col. John C. Bates and Col. Robert H. Hall, performed such signal service on the board which adopted the Kraig-Jorgenson rifle as the type of small arms for the army. The Fifteenth Regiment is some distance down the list and it will probably be some time before it gets the supply. There are now 2,000 arms ready for distribution, sufficient to arm three regiments of infantry. There is also a large quantity of cartridges and accouterments on hand and there is no reason now why the issue should not commence at once.

No Further Reason for Delay.

It was expected that the issue would begin last April, but there was some delay in assembling the rifles at the Springfield Armory, which, with the approaching army competition, made it impossible for the War Department to carry out its original intention to distribute the arms last spring. Now that the army competition will be over shortly there is no further cause for delay and a recognition of this fact is what has stirred the Ordnance Department up to making recommendations in this connection to Gen. Schofield. As soon as the new rifles are received the regiment obtaining them will be directed to turn its old arms into the arsenals convenient to its post. These will then probably be disposed of by the government to some nation which is not so eager to keep in the front rank, at least in the matter of securing repeating rifles capable of killing at 3,500 yards by means of smokeless powder, like the Kraig-Jorgenson piece.

Ordnance experts say that without exception the new arm is one of the best rifles in existence today. Its barrel is thirty inches in length and is fitted with what is known as a magazine horizontal, which contains five cartridges. The magazine has a cut-off, which makes it possible for the piece to be used as a single shot arm firing at the rate of thirty per minute, while the remainder of the shots in the magazine can be held in reserve. The gun is fitted with a knife-bayonet, twelve inches in length and an inch wide. Its handle is but a few inches in length, is perfectly straight, and is so made that it can be easily slipped on and off the arm without trouble. The weight of the arm is eight pounds, including the knife-bayonet, which weighs three-quarters of a pound. The barrel of the rifle has four grooves, which have two and a half complete twists, thus insuring the straight flight of the bullet when it leaves the mouth of the arm.

Bullet and Sights.

The four-caliber nickel coated bullet is fired by a charge of thirty-seven grains of smokeless powder, the use of this explosive being required on account of the rapid fouling of the piece by the black powder after a few rounds were fired. The sights of the new rifle are adjusted to 2,500 yards, although a projectile fired from it is fatal at 3,500 yards. Some remarkable results have been obtained from the new bullet. Experiments were conducted with it some time ago with the result that at a distance of thirty feet from the muzzle it penetrated twenty-four inches of white oak, seasoned for two years; at a distance of 200 yards, forty-five inches of poplar plank three-fourths of an inch thick; and at a distance of 2,800 yards, four inches of deal planks, and still had enough power at 3,200 yards to have passed through a human body.

While believing that the knife-bayonet for the new army rifle is serviceable for digging, the army Ordnance Department has not yet given up the idea of furnishing the soldier with an intrenching tool. There is now being made at the Rock Island Arsenal three styles of tools, the inventions of Maj. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Messrs. Patterson and Conn. Maj. Babcock's idea is a combination of a spade and hatchet, while that of Patterson and Conn are somewhat alike, both being a combination of the pick and spade, and Capt. Zalinski, who gained so much notoriety as a result of his efforts to obtain permission from the War Department to go to Brazil for the purpose of personally operating his dynamite gun, has also submitted an intrenching tool—a spade arrangement with a sharp point which is fitted into the butt of the rifle. It is the purpose of the Ordnance Bureau to obtain a good intrenching tool, as in throwing up intrenchments its service would be invaluable.

Fort D. A. Russell Not to Be Abandoned.

There is no truth in the report that Fort D. A. Russell, in Montana, is to be abandoned. The War Department has under consideration the question of what troops shall be sent to that post, and it looks now as though the two companies of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Marcy will be ordered there. Before his departure for Bar Harbor Gen. Schofield stated that the Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth Infantry were entitled to a change, but it is hardly probable that any troops from the latter regiment will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, as it is the intention of the department to give them a tour of duty in the East as soon as it is possible to do so.

The action of Congress in reducing the medical corps by fifteen will result in the withdrawal of surgeons from several of the department headquarters and a number of stations where they are not required, and their station at posts throughout the country which at present are without medical officers. Surgeon-General Steinberg has given up hope of being able to supply all the posts with surgeons, and says that private practitioners will in some instances have to be employed. He has announced the medical examination set to occur in September to fill the ten vacancies existing in the corps before the passage of the army appropriation bill by Congress will not take place now, as before the corps can be on a level with the numbers intended by Congress it will have to lose five more of its members.

Withdrawal of Surgeons.

The withdrawal of surgeons from army headquarters has already begun. A short time ago orders were issued to Lieut.-Col. A. Hartsuff detaching him from duty as Medical Director at San Francisco and assigning him to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri. This vacancy will not be filled. Orders of a similar character will soon be sent to Maj. Huntington, Medical Director at the headquarters of the Department of Colorado; Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, Medical Director at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte; Col. C. C. Byrne, Medical Director of the Department of Dakota. The Medical Director at Chicago will not be disturbed, as the number of recruits enlisted in that city makes the presence of a medical officer necessary. The Department of the East will also retain its Medical Director, New York being next to Chicago and Philadelphia the largest recruiting depot in the country.

SENATORS FAST LEAVING THE CAPITAL.

No Chance for Bills to Pass Unless by Unanimous Consent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The final action of the President on the tariff bill is the only thing that stands between the Senate and adjournment. It is the general opinion that with the bill passed upon by the Chief Executive adjournment could be arranged within a day's time. The last of the appropriation bills received the final consideration of the Senate during the last week, and even without the passage of the Murphy resolution there would not have been much probability of any general legislation, owing to the likihood of there being no quorum. The last roll-call yesterday discovered only forty-five Senators, two more than a quorum, in the chamber, and the highest number of the day was fifty-four. Several have left since and it is entirely probable the session Monday will open without the number requisite to do business in the face of objection. It is probable, therefore, the daily sessions from this time forward will be brief, and that only bills to which there is no opposition from any Senator or over which there is no contest will be aken up. The Democratic managers hope to have the bill repealing the provision in the tariff bill exempting alcohol used in the arts and in the manufacture of medicinal preparations included in this list. There appears a likelihood of opposition on the Republican side, and if there should be this bill will necessarily go over until the next session. The Democratic members of the Finance committee also hope to report the supplemental tariff bills during the week, but do not expect action on them. Probably no considerable time will be spent in executive session in confirming nominations to which no one objects.

HOUSE NOW WAITING ON THE PRESIDENT

His Action on the Tariff to Determine the Time of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The House of Representatives is ready to adjourn tomorrow. Its work has been completed, it is only awaiting the action of the Senate and o the President. It is probable it will adjourn from day to day until Congress adjourns. It may be, however, the time will be partly occupied by giving days to the several committees of the House to consider such business as they care to bring up, but this question has not been decided. Speaker Crisp, who is at Old Point Comfort, will not return until tomorrow morning, and Mr. Outhwaite, one of the other members of the Committee on Rules, is out of the city, and no program will be arranged until they return. Tomorrow, under the rules, is suspension day, as are also the last six days of the session, but as a resolution for adjournment will not be passed until the President acts on the tariff bill, the rule with reference to suspension days will not go into effect until the date of adjournment has been fixed by both Houses.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS IN A BAD WAY.

Fight Between Cleveland and Gorman Seriously Felt in the State.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The division in the Maryland Democracy growing out of the fight between President Cleveland and Senator Gorman will have an important bearing upon the Congressional elections this fall. The Republicans have not yet made their nominations and the Democrats have only nominated in one district, the First, and in that an ugly feeling between the Gorman and the Cleveland men developed in the convention. In Baltimore City the fight will be red-hot. The determination of Congressman Rayner not to run for reëlection in order that he may become the anti-Gorman candidate for Governor may turn his district over to the Republicans.

Rayner was once defeated in this district through a Democratic disaffection not half so serious as the present trouble. On the tariff issue the Republicans are stronger now than they were then in this district. They would probably have beaten Rayner, as his refusal to listen to appeals of workingmen not to support the Wilson bill had made him unpopular with them. In the hope of restoring harmony in the district the conservative Democrats are trying to induce ex-United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte to accept the nomination. Mr. Whyte is 70 years old, but hearty and vigorous. He has never been a candidate for either branch of Congress since Gorman defeated him for reëlection to the Senate. The veteran leader does not want the nomination and the managers of the machine do not believe they can carry the district with any other candidate. The Republicans should they nominate strong popular men are certain of carrying the Fifth and Sixth Districts and have an even chance of winning in the Second and Fourth Districts. Appreciating this fact the Republicans are getting together in every district and preparing for the contest.

The Populists will cut more of a figure than they did two years ago and their candidates will draw principally from the Democrats. Friends of Senator Gorman say that Mr. Cleveland will not be able to kill him politically in Maryland. The Senator is anxious to get rid of both Gov. Brown and Congressman Rayner—they are too ambitious. Both want to succeed him as Senator, and as the boss of the machine he will do with them as he has done with others who have antagonized him. Let them kill each other in the convention and thus assure the nomination of his man, Murray Vandiver, or L. Victor Baughman as the compromise candidate. Mr. Gorman's friends are at work. He will make a strong fight to retain his hold on the leadership of his party in Maryland.

LONG IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE.

W. H. Wallace Was Postmaster When Letter Postage Was 25 Cents.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The oldest living Postmaster in the United States in age, perhaps as well as in point of continuous service, is W. H. Wallace Sr., the present Postmaster at Hammondsville, some twenty miles south of this city. He assumed the duties of his present office sixty-four years ago, when but 18 years of age, and has served under thirty different Postmaster-Generals. During Mr. Wallace's early years as Postmaster the postage on letters was 25 cents each for 400 miles or over. He has frequently accepted two bushels of oats or potatoes, or two and one-third bushels of wheat, or one and one-third pounds of wool, or five dozen eggs, or four pounds of butter as a fair compensation for the postage. The postage on thirty-two such letters would be equivalent to the price of one good milch cow. The Postmasters were expected to see that letters were written on one sheet of paper. If two sheets were used the postage was to be doubled. While 82 years of age Mr. Wallace retains full possession of his faculties, with the exception of hearing, and besides being Postmaster he is express agent and freight and ticket agent for the Cleveland and Pittburg railroad at Hammondsville.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A FIREMAN.

Death by Asphyxiation Preferred to Being Punished for Reckless Driving.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 19.—Rather than be punished for reckless driving Fireman John C. Peck, 44 years old, of Engine Company 39, Roxborough, committed suicide today by turning on the gas in the room he occupied at the fire station. Not knowing that his father was dead 6-year-old Johnny Peck crept into the bed where the body lay and went to sleep. Peck had served in the Fire Department for a number of years.

GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES ON HAND.

Suspicion That Examiner Miller Did Not Commit Suicide.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 19.—George M. Coffin, chief of the government examiners, arrived in this city today and will superintend the transfer of the suspended Second National Bank from John L. Lloyd, who is temporarily in charge, to Examiner Henlein, who will arrive tomorrow. Government detectives are also here, having been sent on because of suspicions that Examiner Miller did not commit suicide but was murdered.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HARRY SMITH.

An Aged Chicagoan Visits Whiting, Ind., and Expires Suddenly.

WHITING, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—A man named Harry Smith dropped dead in front of the Columbia Hotel here last night. His home was in Chicago, where three of his married sons reside. He was 73 years of age. The remains were taken in charge by Undertaker Johnson of this city, and the funeral took place this afternoon.

Disturbed the Christening.

Christening services according to the Greek Church ritual displeased the guests at Michael Lotteria's house, No. 2623 State street, last night and a free-for-all fight resulted. Michael Papean of No. 2434 State street stabbed Lotteria in the arm and was arrested.

FOE OF THE SOLDIER.

RECORD OF SHAME MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

All Its Alleged Savings Made in Pensions, the Reduction of Which by Congress Is Over $29,000,000—Expenditures Generally Are Hugely Increased, the Appropriations Being $27,300,000 Greater than Those Made by the So-Called Reed Congress.

[*Continued from first page.*]

from Frankfort to the State Department, gives an interesting description of a gas motor car now being constructed in England, which is to be brought to the United States in October of this year for exhibition and trial. "Its performances will doubtless merit the attention," says Mr. Mason, "of all who are interested in the complicated subject of city and suburban transportation. Although of recent invention and somewhat complicated in construction, a street railway car propelled by a gas engine and carrying its supply of compressed gas in reservoirs hung beneath the floor of the vehicle was worked successfully at Dresden. The cost of operating was so far below that of electric and even horse railways that it seemed to embody the germ of a new and important departure in street railroad equipment. Through the death of the inventor the ardor of improvement was temporarily checked in Germany and the field of experiment was transferred to England, where the Luhrig patents were acquired by a syndicate. During the last four or five months certain modifications have been made in the car which lessened its weight and cost, and hence enhanced its practical value.

Car in Operation Near London.

"A car of the improved type is now worked regularly on the tracks of a tramway company at Croydon, near London, and has attracted expert attention from all parts of Great Britain, where the problem of street railway equipment and management is quite as complicated and difficult as in any portion of the United States. Not less than $70,000,000 is invested in tramway lines within the United Kingdom, with results so generally unsatisfactory, as regards profits to stockholders, that there is wide and urgent demand for a new and simplified motor that will secure equal effectiveness and greater economy in operation. Need exists there as elsewhere for a motor which shall be clean, noiseless, manageable, and independent of overhead wires or underground construction. One important difficulty in the case of every self-contained car lies in the fact that for climbing grades, starting under full load, passing curves, or meeting sudden falls of snow, a car which in motion can be easily drawn by two horses, must be equipped with a motor capable of exerting temporarily ten or twelve horse-power. A defect which has been found in gas motors for street railway purposes hitherto has been that they have been available for only light traffic, and if made sufficiently powerful for city lines their excessive weight and cost would form a fatal objection. Through the modifications which have been made in the Luhrig motor car by the English engineers these defects are believed to have been practically overcome. In the original car there were two double-cylindered gas engines, one under each seat, and both working upon the same driving shaft; the weight of the car without passengers being seven and a half tons.

But One Gas Engine Used.

"In the improved car only one gas engine is used, the two cylinders of which face each other and work the same crank. The engine is located under the seat on one side of the car, the other end of the driving shaft, which extends across under the floor of the vehicle, carrying a flywheel which steadies and regulates the motion of the engine. Working parts have been greatly reduced in number as well as the weight, cost, and wear and tear of the motor, the dimensions of which will permit it to be adjusted to cars already built for cable, electricity, or horse-power. Ordinary street gas is used condensed to a pressure of ten atmospheres, and the reservoirs under the floor of the car—which can be filled through a flexible pipe within the time required to change horses—carry gas enough for a run of eight or ten miles. Consumption of gas by a loaded car is stated to be twenty-five cubic feet per mile. The car is not noticeably different from a horse car. It runs quietly and easily, emitting neither smoke nor steam, and is quite under control of the driver, who, standing on the front platform, has before him the brake wheel and beside him a moveable lever not unlike the reversing bar of a locomotive. Twenty-eight passengers in all can be carried in the car, which makes very good speed, about eight miles per hour. Its weight when filled with passengers is five and a half tons. For gas it costs two cents per mile, against seven cents per mile for fodder and bedding for horses. Inside passengers can hear a slight rumble of machinery and perceive a trifling vibration. Neither they nor the by-standers can perceive any machinery, for the engine and gearing are entirely inclosed, the motor lying under one seat and the wheels and clutches under the floor of the car."

BEN CABLE EXPERT AT MULTIPLICATION

Clinton Furbish Tells a Story About the Rock Island Statesman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—"During the campaign which resulted in our wresting Illinois from the Republicans," said Clinton Furbish of the Bureau of American Republics, "I was brought in contact very frequently with Ben Cable, and I became well acquainted with the politician from Rock Island. There were numerous evidences of his capacity and executive ability furnished during that campaign, but his power of computation struck me more forcibly than anything else. In the course of a conversation with me one day he gave a practical illustration of this power which I will never forget, saying as he did so that it had been drilled into him by his father. He took the figures 1496 and multiplied them by themselves correctly 'in his head,' as the saying goes. Being somewhat curious to know whether he had given the correct answer I went a few moments later and verified the answer, but by a longer and more laborious method. It was explained to me by Mr. Cable that his father, who was very methodical and exacting in his habits, had drilled young Ben in the manner he should go and seemed never to tire experimenting with him. Inasmuch as everybody about Rock Island had contracted the name of his son to Ben, instead of Benjamin, at the suggestion of his father Mr. Cable wrote his name as his neighbors persisted in calling him, and every document or paper he has to sign shows evidence of his early training by the signature 'Ben W. Cable.'

"Mention of Mr. Cable and the campaign is a question," continued Mr. Furbish, "which brings to my mind the arduous labors entailed upon us in our efforts to overcome the Republican majority in Illinois. If any one thinks that those efforts were thrown away and that we were only working for the time being they reckon very much without their host, for it is my impression and belief that, owing to the organization perfected in the counties through the efforts of Ben Cable and other Democrats, the next Legislature will be so constituted as to choose Franklin MacVeagh as the successor of Shelby M. Cullom to represent Illinois in the United States Senate. A majority of 30,000 is not overcome in a day, week, month, or even a year, and that was the case when we won Illinois from the Republicans. There are different conditions of affairs in that State from almost any other State in the West, and that Democratic majority is not going to be wiped out this year or within the next decade."

CLEVELAND WITHHOLDS HIS SIGNATURE

River and Harbor Bill Becomes Law Without the President's Sign-Manual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The river and harbor bill, carrying $11,478,180, became a law at midnight Saturday without President Cleveland's signature, the legal limit of ten days having expired within which he could sign or veto it. It is the third time during Mr. Cleveland's two terms that a river and harbor bill has become a law without his approval, the only other bill of this kind submitted to him having been vetoed. Fears were expressed up to a late hour yesterday that the present bill would be vetoed, as Mr. Cleveland made it known to the river and harbor managers several months ago that he did not want the total of the bill to exceed $10,000,000. This led to paring down the appropriations about four-fifths from the estimates, so the total of $9,538,689 allowed by the House was about one-fifth of what the army engineer asked to prosecute the work. In the Senate the bill was raised to $12,790,680. This led to an animated struggle in conference, the House men contending the bill would be vetoed unless it was much reduced. The conferrees finally reduced it to $11,478,180, and thus it was agreed to in both Houses and so went to the President. Aside from the amount carried by the bill the sundry civil appropriation bill also carries $8,400,000 for river and harbor contracts, making a total for this class of work of $19,878,180. This is about two million less than the amount given for river and harbor work at the first session of the last Congress. An important feature of the new bill is that it authorizes no new contracts.

ANOTHER BAD BLUNDER IN THE TARIFF

Cocoanut Oil Free, but Copra, from Which It Is Made, Is Dutiable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—Importers and merchants here claim a serious blunder has been made in the tariff bill. Under the proposed law cocoanut oil is admitted free of duty, but copra, which is the raw material of which the cocoanut oil is manufactured, is subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. Copra is the raw sun-dried product of the cocoanut and cannot be used for any other purpose than making cocoanut oil, which is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap. Copra is not prepared and cannot be used as a desiccated cocoanut, and has always been duty free. Twelve leading firms here have united in telegraphing a protest to Washington urging a correction of what they believe to be an error made through ignorance. In their telegrams to Pacific coast Congressmen they say: "Cocoanut oil being on the free list it is evidently a mistake to place a duty on the raw material, which is only fit to make it. Please try to place copra on the free list as heretofore. It is of vital interest to this country and will result in South Sea Island trade."

IT IS THE SENSATION OF HAMBURG.

Dr. Smith Blamed for Keeping Back the Story of Wholesale Poisoning.

HAMBURG, Mich., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Nothing has been talked of here today but the startling story of Dr. Elias Smith regarding Mrs. Julia Butler, the wholesale poisoner, as told in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. He is blamed on all sides for keeping back the story until she herself escaped by the poison route and are not half satisfied with his version of the death of ex-Gov. Winans. Some of them still declare she had ample opportunities to poison him, as she did her father, mother, husband, young Whitlock, and the doctor himself. Not only was she at Winans' but they declare the ex-Governor was several times at her home not long before his death in connection with a loan he made her soon after her husband's death to buy out claims against the home farm. Dr. Smith was asked again today about this view of the case and said with all the vigor the poison has left in his shattered body: "No matter what the gossips say, ex-Gov. Winans died from heart disease. He suffered from angina pectoris for years. He frequently suffered from most acute pains in his chest, not his stomach. The story about Mrs. Butler carrying food to Winans is untrue; she carried him nothing but a bottle of medicine, and he took none of that. I know this to be true, for I afterwards saw the bottle, and it had not been opened. Moreover, another person afterwards took the medicine and was benefited thereby. As to my course in regard to Mrs. Butler, I have no defense. While her father, mother, and husband passed away suddenly with symptoms of poison, I never suspected her nor any one else. When she commenced to poison Whitlock I took what action I thought best, and unfortunately waited for a chemical analysis of food given him, with the result that Whitlock may be past recovery. She has herself escaped by the poison route to the other world, and I am myself greatly broken down from the effects of the poison. I never dreamed she would poison me, and the result proves my unsuspiciousness and good intentions."

OWNERS AND JOCKEYS WITH LUCK.

List of Winnings for the Two Weeks of Harlem Racing.

The second week at Harlem closed Saturday night. The leading owners as to winnings at that track are shown in the table below, alphabetically arranged:

Owner.	Amount.	Owner.	Amount.
Brenock, John	$375	Liberty Stable	$400
Brownell, C. S.	475	Maltese Villa Stable	575
Brossman, C. E	975	May & Hall	1,825
Corrigan, Ed	1,825	Magrane, W. P	875
Cushing, J. E	1,225	Morgan & Vestal	450
Covington & Kent	300	McCafferty, C.	1,050
Charter Oak Stable	775	Phillips	350
Doyle, M.	1,200	Palmetto Stable	300
Donovan, M. T	525	Rogers, J. C.	300
De Long, J.	625	Rodegap, John	1,075
Ezell, L.	900	Railey, C. E	300
Elmwood Farm	550	Sanders	400
Elkton Stable	600	Sm'lw'd&La Forgee	425
Foster, Fred	825	Sanborn Stable	775
Hankins & Johnson	2,030	Schoenfeld Stable	350
Hasty Stable	425	Scoggan Bros	750
Hannigan, J. J	475	Thompson Bros	400
Huffman, John	675	Weir, F. D	425
Kentucky Stable	1,150	Williams, Dow	300
Lakeland Stable	575	Wood, F. T	1,000
Leihy & Son, G. W.	850	White, J. B	300

The jockeys who have won at Harlem during the two weeks of racing at that track are, alphabetically arranged, as follows:

Jockey.	1st.	2d.	3d.	M.	Jockey.	1st.	2d.	3d.	M.
Blaylock	2	3	4	9	Isom	4	0	3	7
Berger	4	2	3	9	Knapp	2	1	0	3
Burrell	4	1	1	6	Leigh	6	7	6	19
Carr	9	10	4	23	Macklen	2	1	3	6
Cassin	2	7	4	13	McCue	1	0	1	2
Chevalier	2	0	0	2	McDon'd, C.	1	1	0	2
Carroll	2	1	0	3	Madison	1	0	0	1
Cochran, E.	1	0	0	1	Ray	1	1	1	3
Daly	1	1	0	2	Shields	1	1	0	2
Fisher	1	2	4	7	Thorpe	4	8	6	18
Graham	1	1	1	3	Taylor, E.	4	1	2	7
Hannagan	1	0	0	1	Weber, C.	8	6	3	17
Irving	3	8	7	18	Williams, R.	4	4	2	10

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—T. L. Bird of this city, brother of Birney Bird, champion bicylist of Minnesota, in St. Paul today lowered the State 100-mile cycling record, which was seven hours and twenty minutes. Bird made it in six hours and fifty minutes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Dumont, the shortstop of the Binghamton club, has been signed by the Pittsburg club. He will report at once and play until Glasscock can return.

ROBY CASES COME UP TODAY.

Trial of O'Malley and Others Is Likely to Be Postponed Again.

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—At an adjourned term of the Lake Circuit Court, which convenes tomorrow at Crown Point, the celebrated "riotous conspiracy" case against Dominick O'Malley and others, President and members of the Roby Athletic club, will be called for trial, and it is thought it will be continued until the fall term, as none of the attorneys interested will be on hand, most of them being either delegates or candidates at the Congressional convention, which meets at Logansport Wednesday.

THREE ACCIDENTS ON ONE TRAIN.

Brakeman Killed and Two Men Injured at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Charles Comas, a Big Four brakeman living at Lafayette, Ind., was run over by a freight train in the yards here this afternoon and killed. Another brakeman, William Bowers, had his hand smashed by the same train a short time before Comas was killed. Alexander Karkar as, a coal miner from Fontanet, had his foot mashed by the same train while climbing over it at a street crossing. The three accidents occurred within a short time of each other.

RICH GOLD STRIKE AT LEADVILLE.

Ore from the Nettie Morgan Mine Assays Over 104 Ounces.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—An extremely rich strike has been made in the Nettie Morgan mine, on the Leadville gold belt. The ore was found at a depth of 225 feet and assays 104.26 ounces of gold to the ton. The strike is an important one and it means that a large territory in that section will be thoroughly explored for gold.

"Odd-Fellows' Herald" Sold.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman Owen Scott has sold the *Odd-Fellows' Herald* of this city, the organ of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, to J. R. Miller, Grand Secretary of the order for Illinois, and Editor J. H. Sikes. The paper will be moved to Springfield after the next issue.

Postmaster's Accounts Short.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 19.—Postmaster Heed of Albion, in this State, is short in his accounts $2,700. Cause supposed to be gambling.

CAMP OPENS TODAY.

SONS OF VETERANS ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

Rendezvous in Chicago for the Start to Davenport, Ia., Where the Big Assemblage Is to Come Together—Commander-in-Chief Maccabe of Boston Arrives with His Staff—Delegates May Adopt a New Ritual—Members from the East—Ladies' Aid Society Also to Meet.

With the passing of another generation there will be only a few left to tell the story of the great civil war from actual experience and participation, and these few will then be old and grizzled. Today the great majority of the 500,000 veterans now enrolled as members of the Grand Army of the Republic are on the other side of 50 years of age. Death is playing havoc in their ranks, and the number of graves that are decorated with the little American flag in the cemeteries all over the United States is being increased every day. While the memory of these veterans has been perpetuated by their deeds of valor and will always be dear to the people of the Nation, it will never be allowed to grow dim, for the great order of veterans leave an offspring which has but one object in view—the perpetuation of the memory of their fathers. This offspring is the Sons of Veterans, an organization yet young but having a membership of 50,000, organized into local camps, State camps, and a national camp, with the local camps in almost every city and town of notable size in the Union.

Yesterday 300 members of this organization were in Chicago. This city was made a rendezvous for the various officers and delegates from the Eastern States who were on their way to the thirteenth annual encampment of the order, which opens at Davenport, Ia., today and closes next Saturday. Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. McCabe of Boston arrived Saturday night and made his headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel and yesterday he was joined by the following members of his staff.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Charles T. Orner, Bloomington, Ill.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Frank O. Wilkinson, Cincinnati, O.

Quartermaster-General, Rudolph Loebenstein, No. 84 La Salle street, Room 7 Oxford Building, Chicago, Ill.

Adjutant-General, Charles K. Darling, Boston, Mass.

Inspector-General, Henry Frazee, Cleveland, O.

Surgeon-General, James A. Averdick, M. D., Covington, Ky.

Chaplain-in-Chief, E. Weldon Young, Seattle, Wash.

Council-in-Chief—Frank P. Merrill, Auburn, Me.; John V. B. Clarkson, New York City; Elias P. Lyon, Hillsdale, Mich.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the entire delegation left for Davenport over the Rock Island road. With Commander-in-Chief Maccabe and his staff were the following Eastern delegates:

New York—Commander Lewis J. Macey, Pulaski; Past Commander W. H. Wyker, Goshen; Past Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, Dansville; Delegate-at-Large William D. Spear, Yonkers; Delegate George Clarkson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Delegate L. H. Jack, Rochester; Delegate Otis E. Conway, Jamestown.

Pennsylvania—Commander Charles L. John, Mount Carmel; Delegate-at-Large Ellwood T. Carr, Radnor; Delegate Emil Poerstel Jr., Pittsburg; Delegate Wildum Scott, Milton; Delegate O. D. Stewart, Pittsburg.

Delegates from the West.

All of the above are entitled to vote at the convention. The larger part of the delegates from Illinois and surrounding States left for Davenport Saturday night. The full list of members entitled to vote from these States is as follows:

Illinois—Commander John D. Hall, Peoria; Past Commanders R. V. Mallory, Springfield; A. W. McFarland, Heyworth; G. B. Abbott, Chicago; Frank McCrillis, Chicago; George B. Stadden, Springfield; George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere; Edward A. Wells, Murphysboro; Cerdric G. Marsh, Oak Park; Delegate-at-large Joseph C. Grimes, Springfield; Delegates L. McDonald, Lockport; D. H. Paddock, Kankakee; Norman H. Moss, Mount Vernon; Isaac Cutter, Quincy; J. M. Cozac, Reynolds; Alternate-at-large W. F. Jenkins, Chicago. Alternates L. C. Dick, De Land; W. J. Hood, Sparta; J. A. Lucas, Harvey; G. A. Crowden, Clinton; H. H. Burr, Murphrysboro.

Indiana—Commander Frank Martin, Franklin; Past Commanders William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; George C. Harvey, Danville; John W. Newton, Winchester; Newton J. McGuire, Rising Sun. Delegate-at-large R. S. Thompson, Rising Sun. Delegates H. A. Strohm, Kentland; C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis; Fremont Garrett, Winchester; E. E. Freidline, Jonesboro.

Wisconsin—Commander B. H. Wood, Hayward; Past Commanders J. P. Sheridan, East Saginaw, Mich.; C. H. Hudson, Madison; F. J. Walthers, Milwaukee; Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee; George W. Wing, Kewaunee; R. L. McCormick, Hayward; Walter C. Winter, La Crosse; Delegate-at-large Thomas L. Jacobs, Neenah; Delegate William Rowe, Eau Claire; Alternate-at-large John L. Jung, La Crosse; Alternate J. A. Freer, Hudson.

Michigan—Commander Fred J. McMurtie, Three Rivers; Past Commanders Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale; Burt M. Fellows, Bronson; Frank M. Williams, Grand Rapids; Frank D. Eddy, Lowell; Fred C. Stillson, Battle Creek; Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale; Fred M. Twiss, Hillsdale; Delegate-at-large C. J. Post, Grand Rapids; Delegate Edgar R. Henderson, Hadley.

Iowa—Commander E. E. Hawkes, Keokuk; Past Commanders James D. Rowen, Des Moines; Fred W. White, Waterloo; J. H. Pickett, Oskaloosa; Lewis A. Dilley, Davenport; J. Owen Smith, Des Moines; Delegate-at-large R. Shaw Van, Denison; Delegates J. A. Rice, Oskaloosa; Arthur D. Bunger, Des Moines; W. H. Reed, Marshalltown; Alternate-at-large, the Rev. John F. Seibert, Fort Madison; Alternates L. E. Shockey, Mason City; Harvey Spillman, Ottumwa; William L. Allen, Davenport.

Accompanying the delegates who left this city yesterday were many members of the Ladies' Aid Society, a sister organization to the Sons of Veterans, which also holds its annual meeting at Davenport. Among them were Mrs. S. A. Davis, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Knowlton, West Medfield, Mass.; Miss Raynor, Toledo, O.; Miss Crane, Past Secretary of the national organization, Toledo, O.; and Mrs. Mason, Treasurer of the national organization, Medina, O.

GOV. JACKSON TO REVIEW THE PARADE.

He Will Arrive at Davenport Tonight—Sons of Veterans Pouring In.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Every incoming train today has brought delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Order of Sons of Veterans or companies to take part in the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans Guard. The special from Chicago, bringing Commander-in-Chief Joseph A. Maccabe of Boston and scores of other officers, delegates, and visitors, arrived shortly after 9 p. m. The first company on the ground was the Peoria, Ill., company, which arrived here yesterday. The Missouri division arrived today, most of the Illinois and Iowa delegates are here, the total number of arrivals for the day being about 600. By Monday noon it is expected that about all the attendants upon the encampment will be here, a thousand or more in all.

Gov. Frank D. Jackson, according to advices received yesterday, will arrive in the city Monday night. He will be accompanied by many of his staff officers, among them the following: Maj.-Gen. John K. Prime, the present Adjutant-General, and his secretary, Capt. John Hume; Brig.-Gen. James Rush Lincoln of Ames; Col. Thomas F. Cooke, Algona; Col. B. H. O'Meara, Cedar Rapids; Col. D. C. Glasser, Dubuque; Col. E. S. Pratt, Des Moines; Col. H. W. Huttig, Muscatine; Col. J. H. Atkinson, Mason City; Col. James A. Rahbach, Iowa City; Col. H. G. Burr, Cedar Rapids; Col. J. S. Alexander, Marion. The Governor and staff will review the parade Tuesday morning and be present at the sham battle in the afternoon.

The convention program calls for eleven meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief during the five days, commencing tomorrow, the convention will be in session. Other features of the meeting are the excursion on the Mississippi Monday evening, street parade and sham battle Tuesday, camp-fire Wednesday evening, and reception by the Ladies' Aid Society Thursday afternoon.

Camp Scott, as the encampment of the military branch of the society will be called, will be pitched at the fair grounds, inside the half-mile track, where there are excellent drill facilities. Maj. Charles A. De Lang of the First Regiment, Chicago, has been in charge there since Saturday morning, the companies going under his orders upon arrival. Strict military regulations will be observed there all the week.

Suspended Pending an Investigation.

Officer Edgeworth of Harrison street police has been suspended pending an investigation by Chief Brennan. Edgeworth made the arrests in the Burns-McFadden shooting encounter in the Second Ward a few nights ago.

The Tribune.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1894.

BUZZARD'S BAY is an excellent place to digest crow.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness exists in Detroit as to what Mayor Pingree will do next.

THE Democrats could stand it better if it were not for Tom Reed's persistent guying.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is much better. His physicians should prescribe now for the party.

SPEAKING of Texas Democracy the name Culberson has a reassuring sound. It isn't at all like Hogg.

IT is a little difficult to see what the Ohio Populists are lionizing Coxey for unless they are bigger fools than he is.

IS MR. KOLB of Alabama prepared to listen to the suggestion that he save his money and buy a nice little home in some other State?

SIGNS of renewed business activity along the Southern Atlantic seaboard are not wanting. Savannah and Charleston are snarling at each other again.

THE assumption that the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed will be Speaker of the next House lacks confirmation by Mr. Reed, but it is otherwise unassailable.

SCIENTISTS claim that the prehistoric New-Yorker was a tree-climber. Close observers say that the present-day Gothamite crawls into his own hole and pulls the hole after him.

IF the Senate, in a body, would make up its mind that it was ready to resign, like Senator McPherson of New Jersey, it is not likely that the country would indulge in any long-drawn wailing.

THE President of France is learning to ride a bicycle. It is an easier task than that alloted to President Cleveland in these days when he is endeavoring to ride several ways all at once on the tariff bill.

IF Congressman Fithian had been in public life when the war began he would have denounced President Lincoln for sending troops down South without a formal request from the Southern Governors.

AN Iowa Justice of the Peace has decided that the mulct law is unconstitutional. It is dangerous to intrust such a man with power. His next act may be to sentence some officer to be hanged for enforcing the law.

GOV. ALTGELD's scheme to get Mr. MacVeagh away from the County Democracy's picnic is clumsily done for a politician so well up in the art of inserting the knife between the ribs and giving it a twist.

COUNTING Mr. Brice as a Senator from New York and estimating Mr. Murphy at his full value the Empire State is represented in the Upper House of Congress by two Senators and a half, which is not greatly in excess of its just deserts.

HUGE sun spots, said to presage a tremendous solar calamity, perhaps involving the earth, are reported. Bring on the spots. Chicago will welcome anything as a relief after enduring the rotten Democratic city administration.

POOR Wilson! A few months ago he was being lauded to the skies as the Moses of the Democratic party. Today the Washington dispatches are filled with the discussion of ways and means to pension off the original author of the tariff bill. Such is political fame.

DEMOCRATIC attempts to capture Populist conventions were defeated Saturday at Hammond, Ind., as well as in Chicago. But Hammond is practically one of our suburbs, however, and perhaps John Hopkins' followers in their zeal extended their efforts across the line.

NOT having to live in the same atmosphere with Mr. Gorman, the health of the President improves steadily, according to Gray Gables bulletins. There is such an odor of decaying crow clinging to the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Cleveland avers, that even a residence near the Bridgeport stench factories would be more endurable than life in Mr. Gorman's neighborhood.

THE reports of State banks in this city for the 8th inst. give an aggregate of a little more than 53 million dollars of loans and discounts, which is a gain of 3 millions since May 17, the date of the latest previous statement, and of more than 11 millions since Nov. 8 last year, when business in this direction was at its lowest ebb. The nearly 74 millions of total deposits is half a million greater than those of three months previously.

SOME folks in this city are affecting to disbelieve the stories of extensive damage to corn owing to the drought. They say the wheat crop will be nearly 500 million bushels, instead of the less than 400 millions estimated from the government crop percentages, and that it is only fair to suppose the correspondents of the Agricultural Bureau have understated the case in corn, as they did in wheat. But it cannot be denied that the crop is a bad failure over very large areas. Take Nebraska, for instance, where the rail roads have reduced the rates on grain from Omaha to interior points, which must receive corn from east of the Missouri or let their stock die of starvation. Numerous cases are reported of animals being killed because there was no feed for them and no sale for them, as other men are unable to procure feed. The railroad officials would not be likely to make such a reduction thus early in the season if not fully convinced of the dire necessity therefor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is said to have in mind a visit to Paris in 1895. It was only a few days ago that he paid a visit to Eugénie, ex-Empress of France. The young ruler cares little for tradition. He doesn't think it is necessary for Germany and France to be at loggerheads until doomsday. But he mistakes the temper of the French. They have not forgotten Sedan. The statue dedicated to Strasburg is still draped in mourning. The French are good haters and have long memories.

THE DOMINION AND THE UNITED STATES.

Last week the President of the Canadian Pacific road, Sir William C. Van Horne, was in this city and was questioned by a reporter as to the state of affairs in Canada. His reply was:

> We are getting along very nicely over there, I thank you. We have not so many people as are in the United States, and we may not be so enterprising in some things, but we are able to jog along very nicely and contentedly in our own way. We have not suffered from the depression to the same extent that you have over here.
>
> There are numerous reasons for this. We have not the same disturbing elements over there or the same difficult problems to solve. We have no silver question to deal with, no tariff problem, no currency difficulties to overcome, no labor troubles to handle.
>
> Our escape from the labor troubles is due to causes I have already mentioned. We have no silver question, no currency question, no tariff question, and no marked depression; consequently there has been no necessity on the part of employers of labor for a readjustment of wages. Our labor element has had no grievance and no cause of complaint. There has been no reduction of pay and, therefore, no discontent on the part of the employed. Our workmen, having no grievance of their own, wisely refused to borrow trouble by meddling with that which occurred over here.

This is not an exaggerated statement of the situation. The Dominion has been and is enjoying industrial peace. It is impossible for any disturbance to take place there without its being known here. But while there is severe depression in all parts of the United States no Canadian dispatch announces either distress or disturbance there.

While the Dominion is lacking in American goaheadativeness, that country is happily exempt from certain kinds of crankery and semi-anarchy with which the United States is afflicted. There are neither silver monometallic maniacs nor shinplaster Populists in Canada. There is no political organization there digging at the foundations of the currency to overthrow it, thus weakening public confidence and keeping every man who has saved some of his earnings in a state of perpetual unrest. There is no party there which has made the semi-repudiation or total repudiation of debts its watchword. As a consequence Canadian securities are not sent back by timid holders, as American ones have been.

Since November of 1892 American manufacturers have known that the protection which has enabled them to pay high wages was going to be cut down. They have been endeavoring for some time to adapt themselves to the new conditions. That process has been an exceedingly unpleasant one for all concerned. Mills and factories were closed or run on half time. Wages were reduced. All branches of industry were affected by strikes or lockouts. The people of the Dominion not being threatened by tariff changes kept on the even tenor of their way. There was the old amount of employment at the old wages. As the manufacturer was not compelled to lower prices he did not have to lower pay. Hence there was little business for the labor agitator and the walking delegate to do. They had a very small stock of "wrongs" to talk about.

This country unfortunately has a disproportionately large number of labor demagogues, socialistic agitators, and professional exploiters of the workingman. They saw their opportunity in the discontent and the strikes which the war on protection caused. On top of attacks on the currency and assaults on the tariff came violent attacks on the commercial rights of the people. From Cleveland to the Pacific the roads were tied up. Inter-State commerce was stifled. The people could not travel nor communicate with one another by mail. Canada was troubled by none of these things which vexed the United States so sorely. Her commerce between ocean and ocean or province and province was undisturbed. Had there been any sympathetic trouble there it would have been put down by local authorities.

The Dominion has enjoyed peace. The United States has been distressed by "organized anarchy" and by "tariff reform" and free silver cranks. The Canadians, viewing the quietness on their side of the line and the tumult on the other, have felt that they were best off as they are. Very naturally nothing has been said there of late about annexation to the United States. Those who used to preach it are mum. They are not inclined to advise their countrymen to annex themselves to a country where the conditions are such that an Altgeld can be elected Governor and a Hopkins Mayor of the second largest city; where fiat shinplasters are extolled as the best money; where the industries of the country are upset in the name of "reform," and where the commerce of the whole people is at the mercy of walking delegates.

The President of the Canadian Pacific has a right to congratulate himself in view of recent events that his road runs through the Dominion instead of the United States. It has not been tied up by Debsites and has been able to carry freight and passengers unmolested, and the industries of the people it serves have not been torn up by the roots by assaults on the protective system which made them.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The reports of interviews with many prominent business-men published in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday indicate a general disposition to expect a revival in business now that the tariff question is out of the way. It is admitted that wages will have to be lowered, at least in all departments of industry the products of which directly compete with foreign goods the duties on which have been lowered, but, this granted, trade will improve. As one of the gentlemen stated it: "If foreign manufacturers think they can step in and take all the trade away they are sadly mistaken. The home manufacturers are reducing their prices and this means a reduction of wages," but "it may be as well when things settle down."

THE TRIBUNE already has stated the case in regard to wages. The new tariff reduces by nearly one-half the protection heretofore accorded to the most important products of home industry. Wages must be reduced to correspond, because even the workingmen, who are vitally interested in keeping wages as high as possible, will buy the foreign goods in preference to those of home make if the latter are the dearer of the two. A part of the activity of the next few months will be in the transfer of capital and labor from the industries which are most crippled to those which are least unfavorably affected by the tariff changes. But there should be more of confidence, which is one of the great essentials to active business. When the men with brains, who direct the operations of labor or buy and sell its products, think they know what they have to count on they trim their sails accordingly and are just as anxious to resume activity as workingmen can be, this for the reason that idleness means loss to them as it does to the toilers. It is reasonable to expect that there will be a great deal of filling up of mercantile stocks in city and country when buyers are convinced that prices are about at the bottom, and home manufacturers may be kept busy in replenishing those stocks if they can work and sell in competition with the foreign productions, the selling prices of which here have been lowered by the change in the tariff. This will call out many millions of now idle capital, most of which will find its way into the pockets of workingmen and from them into the possession of still other workers.

Trade already is picking up. Encouraged by the belief that the tariff bill would become a law within a few days the business of last week, as indicated by the bank clearings, shows a substantial gain over that for the corresponding time a year ago, when it was at a very low ebb as a consequence of the panic. The gain for the whole United States is 8 per cent, or 24.7 per cent if New York City be excluded from the count, that being one of the few points reporting a decrease. And it is worth noting that Chicago leads in the improvement with a gain of 42.3 per cent, its total clearings being one-sixth larger than those of Boston. It may be premature to expect a much further gain for the present, as some merchants say the settlement of the tariff question comes too late to permit a first-class fall trade, while the partial failure of the corn crop may restrict the volume of purchases by country buyers as it threatens many of the railroads with a relatively light business later on. Also there now is reason to hope for a further filling up in the National Treasury, including a gain in the gold reserve, the latter being all the more probable if the foolish silver monomaniacs would cease their suicidal agitation for a debasement of the currency.

RESORTING TO VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION.

Last May the men working in the coal mines near Danville in this State went on a strike because McBride told them they ought to do so, in order to see if they could raise wages—not their own, but those of some Pennsylvania and Ohio miners. There was considerable rioting about Danville as a consequence of the strike, and the militia had to be sent there to keep the peace. Finally the employers and the employés have made an agreement, the important part of which is as follows:

> A board of arbitration shall be formed consisting of one man to be chosen by the employés, one by the employers, and a third by both parties, they to meet Aug. 29. The price for labor will be the market price, and the board shall determine this value. If any dissatisfaction occurs relative to wages the matter is to be arbitrated and the decision of the arbitration is to be binding, provided, however, that no following arbitration shall be less than sixty days from the preceding one. The contract shall terminate within thirty days after the dissatisfied party shall give notice to the other party. The board of arbitration shall be chosen anew each time, but the same members may serve if mutually satisfactory. When further arbitration is desired the party desiring such is to give the other party fifteen days' notice before the date of such arbitration.

The miners will fare much better by putting themselves in the hands of such a board, the only desire of whose members will be to decide what wages should be, than by putting themselves in the hands of McBride or any other labor demagogue who thinks a great deal more of his own glorification than he does of the welfare of the men who have chosen him as a leader. Such a board would not sacrifice the interests of the Danville miners for the purpose of helping some mine owners who had great stocks of coal on hand which they would have had to sell at a loss but for the strike and consequent stoppage of production. This is what McBride is alleged to have done.

It is true that the arbitration provided for by this Danville agreement is not compulsory. Employers or employés can throw the agreement to the winds in a week if they want to. The decisions of arbitrators made under it are not legally binding. The very first one may be trampled under foot by one side or the other. And yet when voluntary agreements of this kind become customary they will be remarkably well observed. Habit is as binding as law. The building trades of Chicago are gradually getting into the way of making contracts with employés. The longer they persist in doing it the more disinclined will either side be to break them. They will have the force of customary law, which is often greater than that of statutory law. While anxious Congressmen are trying to devise laws to put an end to labor disputes the parties concerned will go ahead, gradually evolving a system of their own, infinitely superior from the practical point of view to any one that theorists can invent for them.

THE POWER OF "UNION" TERRORISM.

During the late boycott strike Debs and his backers, and also his sympathizer, Altgeld, used to say that the railroads were not being prevented from running by the strikers, but that the only reason why they did not send out trains as usual was because they could not get men to take the places of those who walked out. They did get a good many and they would speedily have got all they wanted had it not been for the system of terrorism resorted to by strikers, a system with the existence and effects of which Debs and Altgeld are familiar. The difficulty of getting new men is explained by the *American Architect and Building News* as follows:

> Few persons outside the ranks of certain trades realize the force of the appeal to fear which Debs and his like bring to bear on those whom they wish to subject. The temper in which the ringleaders, encouraged by official apathy or sympathy, were disposed to deal with those who resisted their dictation is sufficiently shown by the circular placarded about the Chicago Stock-Yards, denouncing the men who returned to their work as "scabs," and calling upon all persons to "treat them as such," accompanied by other posters, explaining the latter expression by advocating that all "scabs" should be immediately assassinated. We, who read of such things in the newspapers with mild deprecation, need, in order to appreciate the resolution required by the faithful engineers and firemen, to imagine the fences around our houses and offices adorned with placards, officially signed by persons intimately connected with the Governor of the State and the Executive Department of the city, "branding" us as "scabs," and fiercely urging the public to "treat us as such," explained by others representing us hanging to lamp-posts and inviting all persons out of employment to join at once in carrying out this amiable suggestion. If, in connection with these incidents, we were to miss, at frequent intervals, our associates in business from their accustomed places, a blood stain at their doors indicating what had become of them, we must acknowledge that we should be strongly tempted to close our offices for a time; and that to go on with our work, simply to fulfill our engagements with our clients, would require a moral and physical courage on which we might justly plume ourselves for the rest of our days. Yet this is just what the men have done who have remained at work during the furious reign of Debs and Sovereign, and, modest as they suppose to be their part in the history of this republic, the country owes them a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. Years hence, when Americans can earn an honest living in their own way, without being "branded," or "treated as such," at the dictation of any despot, the brave engineers of our Western railroads will, we hope, be honored as they deserve.

This is painfully true. The men who remained at work on the roads in defiance of Debs' mandates, or who took the places of his strikers, knew they took their lives in their hands when they did so. They knew not only that insulting names would be lavished on themselves and their families, that they would be hissed and hooted at and threatened, but that they were liable to be assaulted when at work or when going to or returning from their homes, that bricks would be thrown or pistols fired at them from a distance, or that brutal mobs would beat or kick them, or that the engines on which they were might be ditched and they crushed to death.

Men who will dare dangers like these are either very reckless, or feel that if they have to take such risks to earn bread for those dependent on them, then those risks must be taken. These men who defied the threats and the brutality of the strikers and refused to be deprived of the American freeman's prerogative, the right to work for any one with whom he can agree on terms of employment, are the heroes of the late strike. That title does not belong to those cowards or fools who left work because their labor lords told them to, nor does it belong to Debs or Howard or those others who, drunk with a sense of their own importance, ordered that senseless, wicked strike, as a result of which many of them will see the inside of a penitentiary.

A SUFFERER BY DEMOCRATIC FALSE PRETENSES.

William Stanley, an Indiana farmer, was unlucky enough two years ago to go to a political meeting at which a speech was made by Mr. Bynum, then stumping the district for himself for Congress and for Cleveland for President. He heard Mr. Bynum state with great positiveness that if the Democrats won the farmers would get a dollar and a quarter for their wheat instead of the 80 or 90 cents they were getting then. So plausible were the arguments of the speaker that this farmer voted for Bynum and Cleveland, hurrahed when they were elected, and planted wheat serenely confident that he would get a high price for it. He got 60 cents last year and 45 this.

Mr. Stanley feels now towards Bynum as other farmers feel towards the lightning rod man and the man who sells them new varieties of oats at fancy prices and promises to buy their crops at still fancier prices, and the other men who, with honeyed tongues and wicked hearts, prey on the agriculturist. Therefore it is the intention of this Indiana farmer to begin suit against Bynum to recover $1,500 damages, that being the amount he thinks he lost by taking Bynum's advice and planting his land to wheat when he might have made another and more profitable use of it.

It is fortunate for Democratic speakers and editors that suits of this kind cannot be maintained. If they could be those speakers and editors would be hopelessly bankrupt even if they had the wealth of the sugar trust and whisky trust and all the other Democratic accumulations of capital behind them. For the farmers are not the only ones who would be entitled to sue if men were responsible for the deceitful statements made on the stump or in their papers. The workingmen of the United States were told by the Democrats, big and little, that in the event of the election of Cleveland and a Democratic Congress they would get the same wages they had been receiving during the high protection régime, but the foreign goods which they were in the habit of buying would be offered to them for greatly reduced prices.

The workingmen swallowed this greedily. Convinced that they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by voting the Democratic ticket they did so. They have had an opportunity to learn which party told the truth in 1892—the Democrats, who said their wages would not be lowered if Cleveland was elected, or the Republicans, who said they would be lowered if Cleveland came into power. Every employé who voted for Democratic candidates because he was deceived by these Democratic promises can figure out without much difficulty how many dollars he has been confidenced out of.

There is no remedy in the courts. If there were Democratic campaign orators would be more guarded in their promises in the future than they have been in the past. There is a kind of remedy, however, at the polls. The men who were cheated out of their votes in 1892 were not defrauded of them for all time, but for that election only. Their votes are their own. They can cast them this fall against the men who deluded them two years ago. They can drive those persons from political life and replace them in Congress by others who will endeavor to undo the mischief that has been done.

But there is such a thing as jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Some of the men who were tricked by the Democrats in 1892 say they are going to vote for Populist candidates because that party tells them that what they and the country need is more money, that it will see that there is more money, and then the farmer will get higher prices for his wheat and the workingman for his labor. But before voting for Populists the farmers and the workingmen should ask what kind of money it is they propose to give them. For if it be worth only half what the present money is, then, while farmers and others will get twice as many dollars for their products, they will get in reality no more than now.

The money the Populists want to issue by the billion would be worth next to nothing. The workingman's wages when paid in it might rise to a hundred or more dollars a day, but he would be no better off than now. The only safe place for the man who was the victim of Democratic false pretenses in 1892 is in the Republican party. It told him in that year just what would happen if the Democrats won. It prophesied truly. The workingmen would have done better had they trusted it then. Their only hope is to trust it now.

BUSINESS IN COREA.

The foreign trade of Corea, the country about which China and Japan are now fighting, is not a large one. Its amount for 1893 was 7,778,055 yen, the yen being the silver dollar of Japan, which is employed as the medium of exchange. This trade was divided among three ports, Chemulpo claiming nearly four millions, Fusan two and one-quarter, and Wonsan one and one-half millions. The value of the yen varying with the price of silver, the imports and exports of 1893 amounted to a little less than five million dollars. The principal exports are rice, pulse, fish, hides, skins, native cotton, *beche-de-mer*, bones, paper, wheat, barley, and nutgalls. Japan takes about all the rice and pulse. A great many sardines are caught, but they are used only for manure. The export trade in hides always varies directly with the prevalence of cattle plague, the greater the amount of rinderpest the more hides are for sale. Most of the skins go to Japan, there to be made into footwear.

The statistics for 1893 show a great falling off in the aggregate of foreign trade, but a large increase in the exports of native cotton, mostly from Fusan. This includes both raw cotton and cotton goods of native manufacture. Much of the raw cotton goes to Japan and returns in the form of wadding for clothes. The manufactured cotton goes mostly to Wonsan, where it competes successfully with that from Manchester. The Corean cotton cloth is much coarser than its foreign rival, but is considered to be more durable, and all of it is woven by hand. The paper is the only native article manufactured in making industry is a leading one, and paper Corea that is exported in considerable quantities to China. It is in general use there for the papering of rooms and windows, pasting on floors instead of carpets, making boxes, lanterns, etc. The basic material is old rags and paper, the roots and seeds of a plant called starchwood being used to render the product tough and durable; and the sheets are made singly, by hand, being beaten with wooden mallets to bring them to the required thinness. Attention recently has been drawn in consular reports to the possibility of an export trade in human hair in Corea. The principal articles of import are cottons, woolens, silks, and metals.

EAST ST. LOUIS indulged in a grand barbecue last Saturday over the opening of an electric railway extension, and they do say that the crowd in attendance ate a large quantity of excellent Chicago beef.

ALL accounts agree that the Bryant centennial celebration at Cummington, Mass., was a grand success. The orchestra played the Washington Post March, but it played it well.

TO BE honest about it, is there a particle of proof that anybody in Connecticut ever made wooden nutmegs?

A FARMER in Missouri has raised a watermelon this season weighing eighty-five pounds. To some extent this accounts for the drought in the States bordering on Missouri.

IT is related of Col. Abe Slupsky of St. Louis that he traveled safely to St. Louis many years ago with a $100 greenback in his possession by adopting the ingenious expedient of placing the bill on his bare back, putting a rag over it, and covering the rag with a large porous plaster. Thus, even at that early day, the Colonel gave evidence of the wonderful aptitude and fertility of resource that have characterized his later career as a school reformer.

EVERYBODY who has a cent of money to spend is watching the advertising columns closely nowadays.

IT is permissible now for the sake of variety for women to make their dress sleeves of a different color from that of the bodice proper, or rather to make the bodice of a color different from that of the sleeves.

THERE have been more disastrous slumps than usual this year among the parachute jumpers.

WE don't believe this will be a good season for Patti to take a Home, Sweet Homing tour through America.

THE information is gathered from the circus advertisements that P. T. Barnum is still an "equal owner" in his show.

THE woman bicyclist has come to stay. Yet her vigorous health, fresh complexion, and loose-fitting costume show that she doesn't stay.

IT must be said to the credit of Wellman that he achieved a scoop on all relief expeditions.

PERSONALS.

Ambassador Bayard is reported about to return to his political fences and become a candidate for President in 1896.

Mrs. Lease charges $100 each for her public lectures, but Mr. Lease has a season pass to all the Caudle entertainments.

Steve Elkins, it is stated by the Republican paper of his district, will refuse positively to be a candidate for Congress from West Virginia.

Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders of Nebraska is to be added to the list of famous war Governors still living. Thus we have four instead of two, as originally printed—viz.: Curtin, Sprague, Kirkwood, and Saunders. Next.

Gov. Matthews of Indiana caused a resolution indorsing him for the Presidency to be suppressed in the Democratic State convention. He evidently does not care to be placed in the attitude of electioneering for something as useless as a last year's bird's nest.

Gen. Booth has changed the shape of the Salvation lassies' bonnets. The familiar bonnet of blue straw is replaced by one of white straw of a much less eccentric shape, trimmed with white lace, on which is a red ribbon bearing the inscription, "Armee du Salut."

Mrs. Isabella Bishop, who left England some months ago to travel in Corea, finds the native money very unhandy. More than 3,000 "cash" go to the half dollar, and one wants to hire a horse to get $10 worth of it home. No one wants much cash on hand in Corea.

Mr. Gorman says he "waded through mire and filth for Mr. Cleveland in 1886." It is a remarkable confession for an honest man and a Senator to make, in any view of it, but what the country wants to know now is who he waded through mire and filth for in 1894. Was it for Mr. Gorman?

Senator Don Cameron met Cal Brice the other day and said to him: "I have a score to settle with you. I want to see you." "But I don't want to see you," replied Senator Brice; "it costs too much." Then he whispered in the ear of a brother Senator who happened to be passing by: "I played cards all last evening, so I don't know what's going on. Tell me the news."

Senator Caffery of Louisiana has an 'ism—he will not shake hands. He thinks it is a senseless thing and refuses to practice it. When a stranger is introduced to Caffery he, of course, stretches out his hand in greeting, but the Louisiana Senator pays no attention to it and the man has to draw it back. For years he has observed this custom and maintains it even in the Senate, the paradise of handshaking.

M. de Paris, Deibler, is generally hooted and shunned whenever he travels for an execution; but lately, when on a visit to Rouen, he was the hero of the day. He went there to guillotine a man named Gamelin, who had maltreated and murdered a little girl. The feeling against the criminal was so strong that the executioner was respectfully saluted as the most admirable representative of justice.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton said at the Bryant centenary: "The harebell nods with the rhythm of Scott's delightful verse; the daffodil dances to Wordsworth's tune; the lark sings Shakspeare's 'Hark! hark!' at heaven's gate; the nightingale never ceases to lament for her poet's untimely death in Keats; and as Burns has made the mountain daisy, so has Bryant made the fringed gentian his own. And as long as a wild duck shall cross the crimson sky of evening in its flight, so long shall Bryant's memory float heavenward with it."

NEVER TOUCHED US.

Louisville *Journal:* When Chicago goes in for a literary style she goes in for the whole hog or nothing.

Milwaukee *Journal:* When Chicago people begin to push poison into cadavers it looks as though it was dangerous to be found dead there.

Cleveland *Leader:* New Orleans is a good many miles from Chicago, but still wholesale charges of boodling have been brought against the members of the Council of the former city.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* A new Gospel ship is being fitted out in Chicago for use on the Lower Mississippi River. It will be a surprise to the country to learn that Chicago has developed facilities for promoting agencies of salvation.

New York *Advertiser:* We do not blame the citizens of Chicago for complaining that too much of the time of the Fire Department of that city is taken up in going into the annexed districts for the purpose of fighting forest fires.

Buffalo *Courier:* Mrs. Staid—"How happy it must make a woman to have her husband always the same!" Mrs. Flypp (from Chicago)—"Humph! Out our way we find more happiness in having them different. I'm looking for my fourth now."

Minneapolis *Journal:* Chicago is making wry faces at the second book Editor Stead has written about that city from his English standpoint. Stead evidently thinks Chicago should take a series of regular English tubbings before it will be presentable.

Detroit *Free Press:* Some of the citizens of Chicago want to pay her Aldermen $1,000 a year with a view to reforming them. The figure seems a little low in view of the fact that some of the Senators who are raking down $5,000 per annum are worse than Chicago Aldermen.

Truth: New-Yorker—"I saw a man fall from a tenth-story window this morning. He was killed instantly." Chicagoan—"That's nothing. I once saw a man fall from a twentieth-story window in Chicago, and the doctors said he was dead before he reached the ground."

New York *Herald:* In Chicago: Judge Cuttem—"On what grounds, madam, do you apply for a divorce from your husband?" Mrs. Laker—"O, it's a case of absolute necessity, Judge. Mr. Laker's hair and complexion don't match the decorations in my new house."

New York *World:* The Chicago crusade against Sunday baseball shows that virtue is not dead. As long as a gnat of that size can be strained out of the Chicago throat, dilated as it is by the humps of so many camels, there must be considerable hope left for other cities.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It was evident from the beginning that the wishes of the audience at the Columbia last evening were for William Hoey's success as a "star." The house was crowded, but of the topheavy kind, which is not likely to discriminate carefully in matters of stage amusement. Therefore the first night of "The Flams" was sure to be noisily successful. The crowd waited impatiently until Mr. Hoey made his appearance and then seemingly went wild with glee, to all of which Mr. Hoey briefly remarked: "I hope you'll feel the same way at the finish." "The Flams," which was the cause of this demonstration, is the work of Harry and Edward Paulton, authors of "Erminie," and, as farce-comedies go, it is decidedly mediocre. Such pieces are really brought into shape after they are put before the public, and perhaps the present time is too early to judge it severely, but as it now stands the play will require a strong addition of spice to give it an agreeable flavor. It remotely suggests "Erminie," as it deals with two vagabonds who impersonate titled nobility before a household of tuft-hunters, Hoey as Marmaduke Flam being the "Caddy" and John C. Rice as Coriolanus Flam corresponding to "Ravvy." As the careless, uncouth impostor Mr. Hoey appears in garb almost similar to that in which he was familiar in "A Parlor Match," the evolution as the farce progresses even reaching to the extravagant coats with flowing skirts. As he is now the "star" he is given the center of the stage, although the wit in the lines he speaks hardly justifies the position. Mr. Rice is but little less prominent, with perhaps better lines. It is evident, however, that some one's ingenuity must be exercised before "Flams" justifies the reports which have preceded it. The story of how two tramps impose upon a tuft hunting family and are finally discovered is a mere thread upon which to hang a list of specialties covering three acts. These specialties must also be improved. Mr. Hoey's first two songs, "Ours is a Happy Little Home" and "Cock-a-doodle-doo," will not be whistled on the corners as was "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" but it may be that "I'm a Dandy Colored Coon," which closed the second act, may reach that proud eminence. Of the other specialties Miss Cheridah Simpson played the piano well, and the three sisters Merrilees had a dance that savored more of motion than of grace. Miss Simpson, who has an excellent soprano voice, had a solo, which was applauded, and Clinton Williams sang a ballad, the words of which were by Eugene Field. A new dance by Mr. Rice and Miss Carrie Merrilees, a song and chorus, "O, Honey," by the company, which was weak in ensemble and a character song entitled "Tommy Atkins," taken from "The Gaiety Girl," completed the specialty list. As a whole the farce-comedy was inclined to be talky and wearisome. When action and sharp lines are substituted, which time will probably accomplish, "Flams" may be better able to withstand what is quite sure to be a trying season.

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Like all melodramas of its class, the new Irish play, "Garry Owen," produced at Havlin's yesterday by Tony Farrell and his company, is as foreign to the life and character it pretends to deal with as the ingenuity of its author could well make it. Presumably Murphy O'Hea, who is responsible for the piece, took his lessons from conventional Irish drama rather than from Irish life. Consequently in "Garry Owen" he faithfully copied any one of a score of plays which have been brought to public attention within the last decade. The gossoon—he was Mr. Farrell of course—wore green stockings, a red coat, corduroys, and clog dancing shoes, the last possible get-up of a "natural Irish boy," as he is called on the bills. When he was not busy protecting the innocent and the oppressed and circumventing red-coated English governors he industriously sang and danced. The colleen wore the traditional red flannel skirt and also sang. The villain was made known before he spoke his first line by his mouse-colored cape coat, his beaver hat, and his riding whip. There was the usual number of informers, spies, English officers, and sweethearts. The story can be surmised, for it was of the conventional sort. Criticism has ceased to deal with these revamped artificial absurdities of Irish life. The fact that they are harmless should not be their excuse; it is their insipidity which condemns them. In the present instance the company performed its work creditably, notwithstanding that it was its first attempt at the play. Mr. Farrell was seconded by J. M. Kennedy in the rôle of the villain; Frank Gibbons, who played the hounded suspect; William B. Cahill, who was the Irish spy—he was the Barney, one believes, of the first "Hazel Kirke"; Miss Jennie Leland, as the colleen, and several others.

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The Grand Opera-House reopened for the season last evening reviving "A Trip to Chinatown," which has proved to be the most successful of Charles H. Hoyt's light and entertaining musical plays. The company with but few exceptions was the same that first brought the play into popularity, and it again received a rousing welcome from the crowded audience. Familiarity is all that has weakened "A Trip to Chinatown" as an entertainment. Its crisp lines were as sharply delivered, and if they lost their force it was because the auditors already knew them. Harry Conor again played well and strong the man with "one foot in the grave," and George A. Beane Jr. is back again in the rôle of Ben Gay after a season spent as the spurious corpse in "A Milk White Flag." Miss Geraldine McCann was a piquant and dashing widow. Miss Sadie Kirby is the Flirt. Harry Gilfoil as the waiter repeated his imitations of various things, extending from buzz-saws to cat fights, and Miss Bessie Clayton, who is, perhaps, the best of American dancers, won loud applause. The songs included the old favorites, such as "The Pretty Widow," "The Bowery," "Reuben and Cyantha," and "Crisp Young Chaperone," and some new numbers, among which were "Coons Are All a-Dreamin'," "How D'ye Do, Cholly Boy," and "I Said Good-Night and You Good-by."

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Leonard Wales, manager of the O'Keefe and Wales Opera company of this city, is surprised at the statement made in New York by Marie Tempest that the well-known stage manager, C. D. Marius, is to be one of her company, opening her season Sept. 10. Mr. Wales denies the statement emphatically and says Mr. Marius is to be stage manager for the Chicago company. He is to be stage manager and direct the production of O'Keefe and Wales' comic opera, which will be brought before the public, beginning Sept. 10, at McVicker's Theater.

The entertainment on the roof of the Masonic Temple, which is under a screen of glass and iron, was given as usual last evening with a suplementary matinée in the afternoon. The only addition to the program of musical specialties was an act contributed by De Veaux, who has a musical comedy specialty of some interest. T. Wilmot Eckert and Miss Emma Berg, who appear in musical numbers, are retained another week, as are the Rackett brothers, upon whose shoulders fall the burden of the task of entertaining the patrons of the garden.

Hooley's and McVicker's Theaters, both of which have resumed operation for the season, were not in the list of open houses last night for the reason that the companies which now have possession of their stages do not give Sunday evening performances. Tonight, however, Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company will enter upon its second week in A. W. Pinero's comedy, "The Amazons," at the former, and at McVicker's the stock company of the theater will begin its fifth week in Augustus Thomas' drama, "New Blood."

A cool evening and the increased attention just now being given to theatrical entertainments caused the Chicago Opera-House, where "Aladdin Jr." is now running, to be completely filled last evening. Miss Irene Verona again appeared in the title role, and showed considerable progress in her enacting of the part. The 100th performance of the spectacle will be given next Friday evening.

The all-day vaudeville performance at the Casino yesterday brought out a number of new features in its specialty list, which had the effect of maintaining the standard set when the house opened a week ago. The patronage was large.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Unless postponements are necessitated five theaters will open for the fall and winter during the week. The Columbus began last night with "Harbor Lights," which will be played throughout this week. Tomorrow Jacobs' Third Avenue Theater will commence with "Dr. Cupid," a musical farce with specialty trimmings. Saturday evening Fanny Rice will try "Miss Innocence Abroad" on a New York audience for the first time. The same night "1492" will be revived for a short time at the Garden Theater. The third commencement for this date is at the Grand Opera-House. "Paul Kauvar" is the play. Of the theaters already in use two will have new plays. The People's presents "The Derby Mascot," a melodrama heretofore known as "The Reprieve," which now has a race scene and employs four horses. Niblo's has a new four-act melodrama, entitled "The Lifeguard," written by E. A. Locke, the author of "Nobody's Claim." One of the entertainments which have lasted all summer is to end its stay with this week. This is "The Passing Show," which terminates its showing at the Casino next Saturday because of engagements made for the house many months ago. The burlesque starts on its tour of the country with an excellent record made in weather which would have withered shows containing less of bright entertainment. From the Fifth Avenue comes the announcement that "The Mikado" will surely reach its 100th performance, a remarkable thing for a comic opera revival lasting through the whole summer. If there be any successor to it it will be another Gilbert and Sullivan work. Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" continues to draw well at Ambrose Park. At each of the two daily performances the whole show is given and every entertainment includes all the remarkable feats of riding and shooting which have made Col. Cody and his assistants famous. An important addition will be made to the variety play-houses tomorrow by the opening of Tony Pastor's. The bill is headed by the names of Weber and Fields and James F. Hoey, but its novel feature is contributed by Edward M. Jordan, who appears for the first time in this country. He gives a new twist to a specialty of sharpshooting, his target being a zylophone, whose tones he brings out by shooting at its bars. A public showing will be made Monday evening for the first time at Koster & Bial's of Oscar Hammerstein's second series of "Living Pictures." Four of them will be of very large size, the frame being thirty-five feet wide and eighteen feet high. The titles of these are "The Gladiator," "Elaine," "Diana's Chase," and "In the Circus." The American début of a European specialist is announced as a feature of the variety bill. He is Fialkowsky, an imitator of animals. At the Madison Square Garden Amphitheater thousands have visited the artistic and ingenious representation of the Chicago Fair and from it have gained an excellent idea of the White City and its surroundings, if they had never seen it, or have found it productive of pleasant reminiscences if they were visitors to the original sights.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Toledo *Blade:* A vote for the Democratic ticket this fall is a vote for the sugar trust.

St. Louis *Globe:* The sugar trust put $500,000 into the Democratic slot, and will take out $40,000,000.

Rochester *Democrat:* So far as Cleveland, Carlisle, and sugar are concerned there is no appreciable lack of harmony.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The sugar trust holds its grip. Secretary Carlisle does its bidding and President Cleveland is at its service.

New York *Sun:* It is a sugar trust tariff voted by pretended enemies of all trusts. It was conceived in fraud and born in falsehood.

New York *Evening World:* The sugar trust began by robbing the poor. It grew rich in the process. It is growing richer all the time in the same way.

Richmond *Dispatch:* What the people ask is that the fetters which bind them to the sugar trust may be broken and that "a free breakfast table" may follow as soon as possible.

Baltimore *Sun:* Mr. Havemeyer, the President of the sugar trust, is said to be an excellent violinist. So was Nero, and the people at this day, as at that, have to pay the fiddler.

Portland *Oregonian:* Gorman is the dictator of the Democratic party and the sugar trust is the Government of the United States. The President has abdicated and the House of Representatives has surrendered.

New York *World:* The triumph of the sugar ring is the most flagrant instance of plutocratic rule and monopoly domination yet seen in Washington. It must be rebuked by the people and reversed by their servants.

Detroit *Free Press:* The Senate has had its own sweet will through one of the most critical periods in the country's history, but it has at the same time convinced the people that they must abolish or reform that once honorable body.

Buffalo *Express:* It is rumored in Washington that a deal has been made between the sugar trust and leading members of the Democratic party by which the trust shall refrain from putting up the price of sugar till after election.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Democratic newspapers which are referring to the surrender of the Democracy to the sugar trust as a victory for tariff reform would probably rush in and congratulate the remains of a man who had been run through a thrashing machine or cut to pieces by a railroad train.

CURRENT NOTES.

When the goat "presses the buttin'" things have to go.—*Plaindealer.*

Man is sometimes quite as jealous of his wrongs as he is of his rights.—*Galveston News.*

Poet—"I have here a little elegiac poem that——" Editor—"Go, bury thy sorrow."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Truly," said Whitticus, when he saw oxtail soup and tongue on the free-lunch counter, "extremes meat."—*Life.*

A soldier in summer camp making love to a pretty girl shows the pleasanter side of a court martial.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Dah is er heap in gibbin' er frien' in distress er incouragin' word," said Uncle Eben. "An' de mos' incouragin' word yoh kin say is 'yes' when he axes yoh' foh er small loan."—*Washington Star.*

"The Dress Reform Association asserts that every inch taken from the length of a woman's skirts reduces her apparent age by one year." At last we have an explanation of the garb of the venerable ballet dancer.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Miss Footlite (petulantly)—"I don't see why Dr. Thirdly wants to be always throwing stumbling blocks in the way of those who are striving for eminence in the theatrical profession." Yeger—"What has he been doing now?" Miss Footlite—"Advocating the abolition of divorce laws."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Philpotts—"So the scheme of organizing a female orchestra succeeded after all. I didn't think it possible for them to find a woman who'd consent to play second fiddle." Borax—"That was just the trouble; they couldn't." Philpotts—"But how did they arrange it, then?" Borax—"O, they abolished the second fiddle and substituted an 'associate first violinist.'"—*Truth.*

Promoters of Anarchy.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* It is time to draw a line between mere philanthropic and philosophic maundering and the scarcely disguised inculcations of practical treason. When the Government of these United States is forced to take up arms to suppress violence by force, to maintain the supremacy of the law by shooting down rioters in the public streets of one of our greatest cities, it becomes necessary to know who is on the side of the rioters and who is on the side of the government. The line must be drawn as straight as a musket barrel, and those on the wrong side of it must be condemned without hesitation. He who promotes disorder, countenances violence, and encourages hostility to existing institutions at such a time is a public enemy. Planting germs of anarchy to ripen into bloody rebellion may be allowable according to the theories of Howells and Ely; but patriotic and sensible citizens will hold these firebrands responsible equally with President Debs and Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins for the crimes committed in carrying out the purposes they advocate. Scattering inflammatory appeals among the excited Populists, Labor Unionists, Socialists, and foreign radicals at a moment when they are ready to blaze out in red-handed warfare is a crime against the government and against society which it would be supreme folly to tolerate for an instant. Upon the author of such appeals public wrath and indignation should be visited without qualification; and the higher the position held by the traitor to his country and his kind, the more severe should be the punishment meted out to him.

Secretary Carlisle's Guesswork.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The simple fact is the Secretary of the Treasury has once more been monkeying with the figures and trying to fool the people. He knows that all "estimates" of receipts under the Cleveland tariff law are the merest guesswork. He puts down $15,000,000 from the income tax, and in the next breath calls attention to the fact that this part of the law will not take effect until the close of the fiscal year. How then can the government get any money under it? He estimates $43,000,000 from sugar, entirely ignoring the fact that the thrifty trust has filled its warehouses with raw material for several months ahead. If the tariff bill stands the customs receipts from sugar this year will scarcely be half the amount Mr. Carlisle states. He admits also that there will be a great slump in internal revenue receipts, in consequence of the whisky men bunkoing the government out of many millions of dollars at this time, through taking their stuff out of bond under the old law. All the way through this Treasury statement is a model of the wildest kind of campaign guesswork, which will be riddled on every stump.

Grover's Dilemma.

Utica *Herald:* As Grover takes his pen in hand to sign the "perfidy and dishonor" bill this question which he propounded to Prof. Wilson stares him in the face: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?"

NEWS FROM A…

CHINESE AND JAPANE… MEET SOON AT PING…

Skirmishes Reported to Hav… in That Vicinity—Mikado'… the Celestials at Wei Hai … the Lay of the Works Pre… Attack—Enemy of Ezeta S… yen at San Francisco—… Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispat… hai says it is reported ther… of a large Chinese ar… small force was routed … by the Japanese. Th… of the army, it is said, has goa… the northern forces. Skirmish… to have taken place at Pingya… ince of Shan See, and a grea… pected to be fought there sho… nese at Shanghai are suffer… mania that has developed a… All vessels arriving in Twoo S… boarded by Chinese nava… searched for spies and contr… Two prominent Japanese have… within the French concessi… founded charge of spying. T… tained for trial. The dispatch… that a number of Englishmen … have been obliged to leave the… Hai Wei, owing to the war. … fired at by the Chinese g… of them would undoubtedly h… had it not been for the prot… them by Chinese officers. It … three successive nights … pedo boats forced the … ing the water entrance to … They either evaded or … the torpedoes that have been … nese and effected an entranc… defense of which had herto… posed impregnable. The Ja… engage the forts, as it is said … in search of information as t… followed in the event of it b… make an attack in force upo…

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—… that Russia and other power… endeavors to restore peace be… Japan.

ENEMY OF EZETA GETS TH…

Dr. Calderon Succeeds Carl… San Francisc…

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. … dor has a new Consul in th… Yrigoyen has been removed a… been given to Dr. Eustorjo C… been living in San Francisco … few years. He is a native of … closely sympathizes with the… ment, and is a bitter enemy … whom he was tortured … for taking part in … against them. The appoint… is the last movement … Salvadorean Government in … ter, and in fact one of the … It is plain the Government … had good cause to mistru… was believed from the first … with the Ezetas, and it is th… trip to the East was partly … What has strengthened th… minds of Minister Guzman a… at Washington have been the… grams from residents of thi… tention to several facts in … Yrigoyen and the Ezetas. T… by Yrigoyen of Mr. Romas … was considered by Salvador… other attempt to help the Eze…

One of the telegrams sent t… from Dr. Calderon, and it fu… situation and called particu… the amicable relations betw… and Antonio Ezeta. Mr. Yri… as Consul under the Presi… Ezeta and had been highly f… It was natural a return of f… made at this time when Anto… peril. Dr. Calderon also sen… President Guiterrez in which… uation before him and offere… sul. Dr. Calderon has recei… from President Guiterrez in … would avail himself of his se…

IS CONSIDERED AS A CAST…

Central American Diplo… Faith in the Story of …

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. … Members of the diplomatic … ularly those from Central … ca, do not incline favorably … a new Central American … out of the Republics of C… mala, Honduras, Nicarag… Their principal reason assi… such a union cannot b… arises from the fact th… sult in the deposition … Presidents. Should the … carried out there would be … cials out of a job and this is… sired by the Central Am… Then, too, there would be a… Ministers and other diplo… tives, while numerous mem… would also be put to the d… sity of hunting other and m… positions. It is pointed … that the Republics of C… America are as little … States Republic as c… imagined, for their rule… which can be best … sort of limited monarchy. … for an instant that any ag… successful candidate for th… proposed new republic wo… any further than suited his … and there would be a cont… tween the ins and outs for… holding the purse strings o…

Secretary Gresham reit… heard nothing to confirm t… a radical change is conte… Central American Repub… not take any more stock … ported changes than other … lomatic service.

When attention was call… affairs in Mexico which … public could be establishe… outside of the United Sta… was promptly forthcomi… Diaz is made of different … jority of rulers in that se… can continent. An overfl… the United States has o… to build up a civiliza… of the Montezumas and … people of Mexico tha… a great deal from th… will be beneficial to them … tention has been called to … petus given railway and … Mexico, which are the … that the people of the … anxious and willing to hav… veloped and its wonder… products shown to the ci… gether this republic is dif… spect from those adjacen… America, and the propo… the Central American Re… not regarded here as lik… mated.

ONE HUNDRED PASSEN…

Catastrophe in Russia … the Loss of S…

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1… Rybinsta, an important c… the right bank of the Vol… a terrible storm passed … the neighborhood F… damage done to … immense. The steamer … the Rivers Shexna and th… by the storm on the for… were 100 passengers on … were thrown into a pan… force of the wind, the…

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARE TO MEET SOON AT PING YANG.

Skirmishes Reported to Have Taken Place in That Vicinity—Mikado's Men Outwit the Celestials at Wei Hai Wei and Learn the Lay of the Works Preparatory to an Attack—Enemy of Ezeta Succeeds Yrigoyen at San Francisco—Other Foreign Affairs.

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that instead of a large Chinese army only a small force was routed at Yashan by the Japanese. The remainder of the army, it is said, has gone north to join the northern forces. Skirmishes are reported to have taken place at Pingyang of the Province of Shan See, and a great battle is expected to be fought there shortly. The Chinese at Shanghai are suffering from a spy mania that has developed among officials. All vessels arriving in Twoo Song River are boarded by Chinese naval officers and searched for spies and contraband of war. Two prominent Japanese have been arrested within the French concession on an unfounded charge of spying. They are still detained for trial. The dispatch further states that a number of Englishmen and Scotchmen have been obliged to leave the arsenal at Wei Hai Wei, owing to the war. They had been fired at by the Chinese guards and some of them would undoubtedly have been killed had it not been for the protection afforded them by Chinese officers. It is added that on three successive nights Japanese torpedo boats forced the boom guarding the water entrance to Wei Hai Wei. They either evaded or countermined the torpedoes that have been laid by the Chinese and effected an entrance to the ports, the defense of which had heretofore been supposed impregnable. The Japanese did not engage the forts, as it is said they were only in search of information as to the lines to be followed in the event of it being decided to make an attack in force upon the place.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—It is stated here that Russia and other powers continue their endeavors to restore peace between China and Japan.

ENEMY OF EZETA GETS THE CONSULSHIP.

Dr. Calderon Succeeds Carlos Yrigoyen at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19.—San Salvador has a new Consul in this city. Carlos Yrigoyen has been removed and the place has been given to Dr. Eustorjo Calderon, who has been living in San Francisco during the last few years. He is a native of Guatemala. He closely sympathizes with the present government, and is a bitter enemy of the Ezetas, by whom he was tortured as punishment for taking part in a revolution against them. The appointment of Calderon is the last movement made by the Salvadorean Government in the Ezeta matter, and in fact one of the most important. It is plain the Government of San Salvador had good cause to mistrust Yrigoyen. It was believed from the first he was friendly with the Ezetas, and it is thought his recent trip to the East was partly in their interest. What has strengthened this belief in the minds of Minister Guzman and his assistants at Washington have been the letters and telegrams from residents of this city calling attention to several facts in connection with Yrigoyen and the Ezetas. The appointment by Yrigoyen of Mr. Romas as Acting Consul was considered by Salvadoreans here as another attempt to help the Ezetas.

One of the telegrams sent to Dr. Guzman was from Dr. Calderon, and it fully outlined the situation and called particular attention to the amicable relations between the Consul and Antonio Ezeta. Mr. Yrigoyen had served as Consul under the Presidency of Carlos Ezeta and had been highly favored by him. It was natural a return of favors should be made at this time when Antonio was in dire peril. Dr. Calderon also sent a telegram to President Guiterrez in which he laid the situation before him and offered to act as Consul. Dr. Calderon has received a telegram from President Guiterrez in which he said he would avail himself of his services.

IS CONSIDERED AS A CASTLE IN THE AIR.

Central American Diplomats Have No Faith in the Story of a Republic.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Members of the diplomatic corps, and particularly those from Central and South America, do not incline favorably to the suggestion of a new Central American Republic formed out of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. Their principal reason assigned for believing such a union cannot be brought about arises from the fact that it would result in the deposition of too many Presidents. Should the plan outlined be carried out there would be a number of officials out of a job and this is not what is desired by the Central American Republics. Then, too, there would be a cutting down of Ministers and other diplomatic representatives, while numerous members of the judiciary would also be put to the disagreeable necessity of hunting other and maybe less lucrative positions. It is pointed out, furthermore, that the Republics of Central and South America are as little like the United States Republic as can possibly be imagined, for their rulers have a sway which can be best described as a sort of limited monarchy. No one believes for an instant that any agreement made by a successful candidate for the Presidency of the proposed new republic would be carried out any further than suited his ambitious designs, and there would be a continual squabble between the ins and outs for the privilege of holding the purse strings of the government.

Secretary Gresham reiterates that he has heard nothing to confirm the reports that such a radical change is contemplated among the Central American Republics, and he does not take any more stock in the story of reported changes than other people in the diplomatic service.

When attention was called to the trend of affairs in Mexico which indicated that a republic could be established on a firm basis outside of the United States, the explanation was promptly forthcoming that President Diaz is made of different stuff from the majority of rulers in that section of the American continent. An overflow population from the United States has operated materially to build up a civilization in the land of the Montezumas and demonstrate to the people of Mexico that they can learn a great deal from the Yankees which will be beneficial to them in every way. Attention has been called to the wonderful impetus given railway and other enterprises in Mexico, which are the strongest evidences that the people of the sister republic are anxious and willing to have their country developed and its wonderful resources and products shown to the civilized world. Altogether this republic is different in every respect from those adjacent to it in Central America, and the proposed consolidation of the Central American Republics therefore is not regarded here as likely to be consummated.

ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS IN A RIVER.

Catastrophe in Russia Which Results in the Loss of Six Lives.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Rybinsta, an important commercial center on the right bank of the Volga River, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and the neighborhood Friday last. The damage done to property was immense. The steamer Uspisku, plying on the Rivers Shexna and the Volga, was caught by the storm on the former stream. There were 100 passengers on the vessel, and they were thrown into a panic by the tremendous force of the wind, the furious downpour of rain, and almost impenetrable darkness. The Captain, knowing his vessel was in great danger, headed it for the beach, his intention being to run it ashore. Before this could be done, however, the vessel sprung a leak and began to founder. As it foundered the decks were blown up by the air in the hold. Everybody on board was thrown into the water, there not having been time to lower the boats. Despite the fury of the storm passing vessels, which had heard the signals of distress, stopped and managed to rescue everybody except the Captain and five other persons. Nothing was seen of these six after the steamer foundered and it is believed they were drowned.

CHURCHILL DENIES MORPHINE STORY.

He Says Its a Malicious Bit of Spite—Will Re-enter Politics.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill today denies the story that he is a victim of morphine and says that the report was maliciously circulated through spite. "I have suffered acutely," he explained, "from nervous prostration and insomnia brought on by the extreme tension of public affairs and constant attention to party interests long after I should have abjured public speaking and I feel much better now than when I left England, and I have no doubt that when my tour is completed I shall be able to return home and reënter politics. There is no doubt that Rosebery made his mark while acting as Gladstone's lieutenant in the famous Midlothian campaign. Then it was that he realized he had some backing in the person of Mr. Gladstone, and without doubt aspired to the Premiership. Mr. Gladstone's support has been the key to Rosebery's success."

CONGO NATIVES MAKE ATTACK ON LOBA.

Two Soldiers Killed and Three Are Taken Prisoners.

London, Aug. 19.—Advices received from the Congo State show that further troubles have occurred with the natives arising from the impressment of Portuguese Congo natives into the military service by Congo State officials. The natives were highly incensed at the summary manner in which their relatives and friends had been dragged into a service that was repugnant to them and determined to avenge their wrongs. A strong native force was gathered and an attack was made upon Loba, a Congo State post. In the fighting that ensued two of the soldiers defending the post were killed and three were taken prisoners.

MORE CHOLERA CASES IN HOLLAND.

Haarlem, Velsen, and Barsingerhorn Are Heard From.

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—One new case of cholera and one death from the disease occurred today at Haarlem. At Velsen there were reported four new cases and at Barsingerhorn one new case.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—From Thursday to Saturday there were 237 new cases of new cholera and 129 deaths from the disease in Galicia. In Bukowina thirty-eight new cases and twenty-one deaths were reported in the same time.

Spanish-Argentina Treaty.

Madrid, Aug. 19.—The commercial treaty between Spain and the Argentine Republic, negotiations for which have been in progress for some time, has been concluded. By its provisions Spain for a period of two years will not raise the duty imposed on meats from Argentina, and the latter country will lower the duty on Spanish wines.

Bramble H. Goes to Tangier.

Gibraltar, Aug. 19.—The first-class British gunboat Bramble H., in consequence of the disturbed conditions prevailing in certain parts of Morocco, has been ordered to proceed to Tangier to safeguard interests.

Ecuador Suspends Service on Public Debt.

London, Aug. 20.—The *Times* this morning publishes advices from Ecuador to the effect that the government has suspended the service of the public debt pending further negotiations with the bondholders.

Brazilian Minister Resigns.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 19.—Dr. Freierie, Minister of Finance, has resigned. The office will be filled ad interim by Senhor de Nascimento, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CHASED TO NEW YORK AND BACK.

Milwaukee Saloonkeeper Has So Far Succeeded in Keeping Away from His Wife.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Charles J. (not William) Braun, the saloonkeeper who was chased from this city to New York by his angry wife, returned from New York yesterday morning, but he positively declines to say anything about his domestic affairs or his trip to the East. The tongues of all the gossips in the neighborhood of No. 239 Third street, where Mr. Braun keeps a saloon, have been set a-wagging. No one seems to know the name of the woman who supplanted Mrs. Braun in the affections of her husband, but the neighbors claim it is the wife of a South Side baker. This they learned from irate Mrs. Braun before she left for New York. It is said she disappeared about the same time that Braun left the city a little over a week ago. When Braun left he told no one where he was going, but after reaching New York he telegraphed to a friend named Leiser that he was going to Europe. The friend told Mrs. Braun, and she at once left for the East to intercept her husband. Again Braun's friend Leiser performed his duty and telegraphed Braun of his wife's intentions. Braun came back here yesterday and found his saloon in the hands of his brother-in-law, Henry Bogk. Last night Braun went to take charge of the saloon. He and Bogk had some hot words and the brother of the injured wife was about to administer a drubbing to the blonde-whiskered little Braun, who fled for his life to the police station and obtained the assistance of two officers to aid him in getting possession of his place. He opened up for a short time this morning, but when he heard his wife was on the way home he closed up and was not seen about the place again until late tonight, when he came for a moment and went directly away. In regard to his little escapade Mr. Braun said:

"I was away from the city, but came back last week. Some people have been circulating stories about me which are not true. I have nothing at all to say in reply, as my family affairs are no one's business but my own."

The plucky woman who chased him to New York and brought about a change in his plans is expected tomorrow. As she is a strapping, husky woman the neighborhood is on an anxious seat, wondering at the reception which is in store for Mr. Braun on her return.

All efforts to locate the woman who caused all the trouble proved futile, as no one seems to know her, and it cannot be learned if she has returned with Charles J. Lothario Braun or not.

CORBETT SUITED WITH THE OFFER.

Manager Brady Accepts the Offer of a Sioux City Club.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Sioux City Athletic club received a telegram from W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, today saying Corbett accepts the offer of the club of a purse of $25,000 to fight Peter Jackson here. The offer was at once telegraphed Jackson guaranteeing training expenses and all he asks. Members of the club expect no interference and think that the fight will be pulled off in Sioux City.

["Parson" Davies could not be found last night and Jackson is reported to be in the East. Vere Davies, brother of Jackson's manager, said last night his brother had discussed the offer of the Sioux City club at one time, but had received no official telegram from the club yesterday, nor did he hear from Jackson. Vere further stated the "Parson's" position in regard to the offer of the Sioux City Athletic club or any other club, wanting a contest between Jackson and Corbett, was as follows: He wanted the purse offered posted; a guarantee for training expenses; to be made reasonably certain that the contest should come off without interference, but in the case of interference a reasonable amount of money should be paid by the club to cover expenses. Vere Davies was quite positive there had been no correspondence between his brother and the Iowa club yesterday.]

Summer Hotel Burned.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The summer hotel at Holmes Island, Pine Lake, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was owned by Mrs. J. B. Holmes of Chicago, who leased it this season to Samuel C. Hough.

GO HOME TO FIGHT.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE RETURNING TO THE ORIENT.

Cousin of the Emperor of Japan Passes a Quiet Day in New York on His Way Home by Way of San Francisco—Eight Army Officers Precede Him—Explanation by One of the Steel Firm as to the Cause of His Arrest—General New York News.

New York, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Prince Yorihito Komatsu, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, passed a quiet day at the Windsor. He travels incognito, and is known as M. Mishima. He speaks English, for he studied under a private tutor at Woolwich. He speaks French, for he passed some months at Toulon making himself acquainted with naval architecture and coast defense. He is an end-of-the-century Jap and dreams of a Japan with all the modern improvements. It is announced that the Prince is suffering from an affection of the inner ear, and that a New York specialist will attend him before he proceeds home by way of San Francisco. The house of Komatsu is one of four of equal rank. If the issue of the Emperor fails his successor may be chosen from one of the four. The Prince did not leave his apartments today. The Japanese Consul, Mr. Naoyemon Hashiguchi, presented his humble compliments, and some of the Japanese merchants of this city sent up their cards to his Highness. But he did not receive the merchants.

Michinoris Nagasaki, the Prince's secretary, is a sort of pooh-bah, being at one time Master of Ceremonies to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, Master of the Court of his Imperial Highness, the Prince Comatsu, and Secretary of the Cabinet of the Minister for the Imperial House. As he was educated in America it is probable he draws three salaries. He was graduated seventeen years ago from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He is probably the most polite living diplomat. In the bright lexicon of Michinoris Nagasaki there is no such word as "war." He speaks of the "unfortunate controversy" between Japan and China.

"His Highness was not summoned back to Japan," said Mr. Nagasaki in English. "All the imperial family are devoted to his Majesty the Emperor. So when his Highness heard of this unfortunate controversy he started for home. His Highness does not know to what duty he will be ordered. He will of course obey the orders of his Majesty, whatever they may be."

When the Prince arrived here he found eight Japanese army officers ahead of him. They are Gen. Y. Oku, Adjutant-General in the regular army of Japan, and Cols. H. Inouye and Y. Otera, Lieuts. T. Saigo and Terigaki, and Naval Officers T. Oki and S. Nishimura. These officers have been summoned home to resume their positions in the imperial army and navy, and left this city tonight on the 7 o'clock train over the New York Central railroad, from the Grand Central Station, for Montreal. From Montreal they will proceed by way of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, B. C., from where they will sail Aug. 27 on the steamship Empress of Japan for Yokohama. Arriving at Japan they will at once depart for the seat of war at Corea. None of the party speaks English, but Gen. Oku said today through an interpreter that five officers had been studying military science in several European countries. All the great arsenals have been visited, and the methods of manufacturing guns and ammunition had been carefully observed. The party will take to Japan many drawings of machinery, guns, etc., and many scientific facts gathered in Europe. None of the party felt disposed to go into a discussion as to the outcome of the existing war between Japan and China further than to say that Japan, while not possessing the countless number of men which China has, has every advantage in having brains, all the developments of modern science, practically and intelligently applied, and as finely an equipped and drilled army and navy as any country in the world. Besides this the officers said the Japanese are imbued with the best of all patriotic sentiments, love of country and home, a virtue, they said, little known in China.

On the same train with the Japanese officers were a number of Chinese going to join the Chinese army. Over 400 tickets to Shanghai have been sold during the last two days by Agent E. V. Skinner of the Canadian Pacific railroad to Chinamen who are going home. Never in the history of the Chinese in this country has there been such a rush for home by subjects of the Emperor of China. All those who are going to start for home tonight are fine looking, brawny fellows, and it is known that most of them have been summoned back to China to enter the army. A large number of men under Chin Foy of Philadelphia, most of them from that city, started last night for Montreal over the New York Central railroad. They were sent ahead, as it was feared there might not be accommodations for the crowds expected at the Grand Central Station tonight.

THINKS THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE POOR.

Member of the Newark Steel Firm Explains the Cause of His Arrest.

New York, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Herbert Atha, one of the five members of the steel firm of Benjamin Atha & Illingworth of Newark, N. J., who are being prosecuted by the United States government on the charge of conspiracy to defraud by furnishing the government four castings which contained blow holes and had been plugged, said today:

"We sent these four castings to the government in a rough state. Castings are generally finished off on machines in the government shops. But these four, being rejected, were returned to us unfinished. After the plugging had been removed we found the cavities were so insignificant that they could not have impaired the value of the castings. These cavities which were plugged are not on the working parts of the castings. They are on the casting where the pressure could be felt. It seems to me that this is small evidence of 'intent to defraud' or of 'conspiracy to defraud.'

"The measurements which I have described to you were made at our request by L. T. Chambers, the government inspector. We have made these castings for some years, and this question of plugging was never raised before this by the government. Worse castings than these for which we are under arrest are now in use at the Brooklyn navy-yard. Upon my word, I don't know why we have been singled out in this matter, but I did not read the stories of the armor-plate infamy and know nothing about it. We shall appear Tuesday for the hearing before United States Commissioner Romaine in Jersey City."

The people of Newark sympathize with the steel men. They are asking why Benjamin Atha and his associates have been branded as common criminals in a petty irregularity involving only $200 while Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, and the Carnegie company generally, charged with a deliberately organized and gigantic system of fraud in armor plates, for which they have been paid many millions, have been allowed to escape with a comparatively small fine.

MYSTERY IN TWO POISONING CASES.

Six Children Affected in Two Families at Paterson, N. J.

New York, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The people of Paterson, N. J., are much wrought up over two seeming cases of wholesale poisoning which occurred there within twenty-four hours of each other. Up to this evening six victims had been reported, all of them under 7 years of age, and no plausible explanation has yet been reached by the doctors. When a physician was called yesterday morning to attend Bernard and Mamie Connolly, aged respectively 4 and 2 years, at No. 137 Wall street, he found them apparently dead. As the symptoms were those of poisoning he concluded they must have eaten something which they had found about the house or in the street. It was two hours and a half after the doctor's arrival before the pulse of the little girl was perceptible. She was still quite weak today. The boy was not so greatly affected. The doctor, who is one of the health officers, was inclined to believe in spite of the protestations of the family that sickness was caused by eating impure candy or something of that nature, but he changed his mind when he heard of another case of poisoning across the way from the Connollys, where lives a man with four children, the youngest 13 months old. All were prostrated at once.

The strangest thing about the cases is the youngest victim is a baby in arms, and absolutely unable to have partaken of any impure substance attributed as the possible cause of the trouble with the Connolly children. The doctors are puzzled and the residents badly frightened.

SUGGESTS CHANCE FOR A MILLIONAIRE.

To Fit Out a Ship and Send Scientists to Explore the Oceans.

New York, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Several of the scientists now congregated here who were on board the Fishhawk, which made a trip out into the ocean yesterday, where a trawl was dragged over the bottom for several miles and brought up containing a large quantity of wonderful objects, have dried out their specimens of sponges and immersed their scallop shells in hot water, getting beautiful results, which were much admired today.

"If I were a millionaire," said one scientist, in talking over the trip today, "I should fit out a ship and finish the work of the Challenger. It was on the famous cruise of the Challenger that Darwin acquired the information and facts upon which his theory largely is built, and the cruise otherwise was rich in its contributions to scientific knowledge of all kinds. This is a work which George Gould might well undertake, and which would be more beneficial to the world than taking the Vigilant over to England to be beaten by the Prince of Wales. Why does not Mr. Vanderbilt fit up a scientific ship with apparatus, put aboard a competent corps of scientists, and send it out to explore the mysteries of the deep, as the Challenger did. Instead of that he builds the steam yacht Valiant to contribute only to his own pleasure, without adding anything new to our knowledge except the fact that when a fine yacht such as the Alva is hit below the water line she goes to the bottom like the veriest tub. The millionaire who will undertake the work which I suggest will acquire a greater and more lasting fame than is within his reach in any other line of expenditure. Everybody endows colleges, but it remains for a man to endow a ship for scientific explorations."

One of the unknown fish brought up by the deep sea trawl of the Fishhawk was yesterday examined under a microscope and found to have seven stomachs. This fish has a long snout and a depressed skull, as if he had been hit on the head with a poker. Its dorsals are well developed in the interior region, but fade off abaft the beam to a mere rudimentary filament. A strange fact is that it has a red spot on its left side over the heart, corresponding to the port light of a ship, while the skin on the opposite side of its body is green. This fish can thus show port and starboard lights at night by turning on the phosphorescence, which was found to be put in its body in relatively large quantities. It is supposed to belong to the largnia family, and to be related to the fresh water pike, to which it bears a resemblance.

The strange fish will be identified some time this week, and is down for a twenty-minute talk in the biological section, with a brief talk at snails and their relation to the soft-shell crab. Many of the scientists took a brief run to the seashore today. Most of them had previously gone to church, thereby proving that there is no antagonism between science and religion.

TRIES TO MURDER HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

Insane Workman Stabs His Wife and Four Children and Then Kills Himself.

New York, Aug. 19.—Thomas Hewitt, an iron molder at Kearney, N. J., made an attempt today to kill his wife and four children. He wounded them all, but not fatally, and then sprang from a window and ended his life. He was suffering for some time past from typhoid malaria. Early this morning he entered the room where his wife and children were lying. He had a sharp knife with which he gashed his throat. Mrs. Hewitt was awakened by her husband's exclamation when he drew the knife across his neck. She screamed at the sight he presented and sprang toward him. He raised the knife and exclaimed: "Julia, our time has come."

With this he pushed the woman aside and sprang to the bed. He made a lunge at the oldest child, a boy of seven years, with the knife. He appears to have been so excited he could not see, for the knife buried itself in the bedding between the child and another two years younger. He drew it out and struck again and again at the children, but they had been awakened by a scream from the mother and he inflicted no serious injury, although all of the four were more or less cut.

Mrs. Hewitt threw herself between her insane husband and the children. In endeavoring to catch his arm she received a bad stab wound, the point entering the flesh near the elbow. The downward stroke of the knife continued and tore the arm to the wrist. Mr. Hewitt then sprang through the window, carrying the sash and wire netting with him. He landed on his head and fractured his skull, dying an hour later.

WESTERN WINE-GROWERS COMBINE.

Syndicate of Californians to Keep Up the Prices.

New York, Aug. 19.—Several far-seeing Californians have lately taken steps to form a wine syndicate to control and regulate the price of product of the vineyards. There are nearly 2,000 acres of vines in California. The value of property and the cellars are estimated at nearly $50,000,000. For six or seven years past the vineyards have produced yearly about 2,000,000 gallons of wine in excess of the demand, and prices dropped till it was not profitable to pick grapes. The firms in the syndicate are Arpad, Haraszthy & Co., C. Carpy & Co., Kohler & Von Benson, Kohler & Frohling, the Mapa Valley Wine company, S. Lachmann & Co., and B. Dreyfus & Co. Eugene J. Canters, Eastern agent of Haraszthy & Co., at the St. Cloud Hotel today was asked how the wine-consuming East would be affected by the formation of a combination.

"It is nothing but a business syndicate. Now the small and the big growers will be able to live," replied Mr. Canters.

"But how about the prices here?"

"The only people who will suffer in the East are the dealers here, who formerly bought wine for 35 cents a gallon and sold it for $1. Prices in California will be increased gradually and an abnormal increase is out of the question, as under the Wilson bill the duty on French wine is only 30 cents on a gallon. New-Yorkers will not suffer; table d'hote dinners will be just as good and the claret will certainly taste better with the reflection that under the new order of things the California growers are not starving."

RECEPTION GIVEN TO EMMA GOLDMAN.

She Addresses a Crowd in New York After Her Release from Prison.

New York, Aug. 19.—A reception was given Emma Goldman tonight at the Thalia Theater after her release from prison. Nearly 3,000 persons attended. The affair was generally tame and the special force of detectives detailed to watch the proceedings had nothing to do. Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, was also present and preceded Emma Goldman by a speech in which he eulogized her self-sacrifice. Speaking of the police he remarked: "They exist for boodle. They are here to protect thieves of associated society from plunder of the poor workers."

When Emma Goldman came on the platform there was a great burst of applause. Her speech was chiefly devoted to a rancorous attack upon all who were concerned in her prosecution, conviction, and imprisonment.

"Imagine the prosecution of a woman for talking," she began.

She then launched into invective.

FAILED BANK TO BE REOPENED.

Wichita National Declared Solvent and Will Resume Business Sept. 1.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 19.—Arrangements have been completed with the depositors and creditors of the recently closed Wichita National Bank whereby the bank will reopen its doors for business Sept. 1. The Controller, it is said, has been fully satisfied of the solvency of the bank.

Fell from the Balloon.

Sherburne, Minn., Aug. 19.—A large crowd of people assembled here today to witness a balloon ascension and parachute leap by Prof. T. Ward. As the balloon was about to ascend Lee Palmer of Jackson seized a rope and was carried up about 150 feet, when he fell and was killed.

DRINKS OF CHINAMEN.

NUMEROUS SPIRITUOUS TIPPLES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.

A Land Without a Dram Shop, Where Alcohol Is Generally Used as Food, and Drunkenness Is Seldom Known—Spirits, Wines, Liquors, and Cordials of China—More than 2,000 Distinct Liquids Which Are Vehicles for the Subtle Spirit of Wine.

New York *Sun:* Of the many odd features of life in China none is more remarkable than the way in which the people treat the liquor problem. It is startling to one who has lived in New York and seen the endless trouble about excise and internal revenue license and police.

Here is a vast empire with 400,000,000 or more of population. It has no saloons, no inebriate homes, and no chronic drunkards. There is no excise, or internal revenue, or tax. Any one can wholesale and retail wine and liquor to his heart's content as freely as he can sell potatoes or kindling wood. The pauper can get drunk if he choose with the greatest ease, for nowhere on earth is the product of the fermenting tub and the still so cheap as here. Sam-shui, or rice wine, can be bought as low as two cents a quart, and no-ma-jou, or rice gin, for 15 cents a gallon. European sailors come ashore and get fighting drunk at an expense of five cents. It is cheap and its use is universal. It is served on every table, no matter how humble, and at every meal. Nevertheless, the heathen Chinese does not drink to excess. The drunkard is practically unknown, except where he is a civilized Christian, and the diseases resulting from the abuse of alcohol have no place in Chinese pathology.

There are no restrictive features as to drinking in the religious system of China, and the laws do not punish topers so much as those in force in England and America.

There are no sparkling water or crystal spring lodges, and no cheap instruction in the primary schools about the effects of alcohol upon the human stomach.

It was not always thus, however. Long before the Christian era, in the times of the Chau dynasty, John Chinaman was wont to whoop it up with the wine bowl.

The grape wine flourished in those years, and over a hundred localities were famous for the wines they produced. There was the same variety in China in 1894 B. C. that there is in Europe in A. D. 1894.

There were white wines and red, sour wines and sweet, light wines and heavy, and there was a wine which effervesced, a sort of champagne. There were good housewives in those early days, who made gooseberry wine, currant wine, and other home-made tipples.

There were sturdy farmers, who had learned to ferment wheat and barley in the North and rice and millet in the South and who turned out a very respectable ale or beer; only where the English farmer flavored his brew with hops and herbs the Chinese employed fruits and flowers. There were herdsmen in the North who made kumyes out of mare's and goat's milk.

There were small distilleries which made brandy, spirits, and whisky and made them so well that they were sent into foreign lands and there sold as medicine.

But wine was the prime favorite, and Bacchus was king. Everybody used it, and in some parts of the land used it to excess. The vice was more prevalent in the upper classes than in the lower. Nobles and great scholars too often got full and painted the town red. One or two sovereigns yielded to the same temptation and would have made Rome howl if Rome had been in existence at the time. Then there were lots of lecturers and professional orators who went around the country denouncing the juice of the grape and a larger lot who made fortunes by retailing and wholesaling it to thirsty humanity. Then of a sudden the rule of the wine cup passed away.

The downfall of wine was effected by a moral spasm on the part of one of the Emperors of the Chan dynasty. He had used the seductive juice of the grape for years and was a right royal drinker. On one occasion he took a great deal more than was good for him, and had a headache so large the next three days that it seemed as if a barrel, well coopered, would be the only thing that would fit his regal brows. When he recovered he was a new man and the new man was a sort of Father Matthew or Neal Dow. He decreed the destruction of all the wineshops and winecellars, then of all the distilleries, of all the vineyards, and last of all of each and every vine. The imperial ukase was carried out. The grapes vanished from China and the tawny juice became an unknown term.

In after years the bull against the grape was annulled and its culture started again. But it has never amounted to much and does not today. Neither did the Chinese ever make grape wine again to any perceptible extent. The decree against wine was repealed also, and the joyous liquid was imported from other lands.

But the Chinese, in the meantime, had invented hundreds of other drinks, a few weak, but most of them very strong, and had lost the taste of the juice of the grape. Even today they prefer our liqueurs, cordials, and even our gin, arrack, and kuemmel to the finest Verzenay or driest Mumm. As for claret, Burgundy, Rhine wine, and Moselle they regard them as inferior varieties of vinegar, and feel a mild pity and compassion for the trained "Western barbarians" who can buy and drink such stuff.

Nevertheless, there is much hope of a market in China for the California wine grower—viticulturist he prefers to call himself. In the last ten years this propensity for strong drinks has grown weaker among the Chinese, and on the other hand there has been a noticeable increase in the use of sherry, port, Catawba, muscatel, angelica, and champagne. They are popular in all the treaty ports, whether on the seaboard or far up in the interior on the River Yang-Tse. They are found 250 miles inland from the nearest seaport. Cameron found sherry in Yunnan, and Little, the distinguished author and traveler, ran across champagne in Sz-Chuin, the province which borders on Thibet.

Much of this is due to the action of the treaties between China and the great powers. Every minister and Consul must call upon the leading mandarins of the place to which he is accredited, and they in turn must call upon him.

According to Chinese etiquette these official visits are held at a luncheon table, and not in an open drawing-room. The bill of fare is always the same and consists of three drinks, sherry, champagne, and tea, and an assortment of biscuits, small cakes, fruits, preserves, and fine candy. In general, the guests eat one cake, a fruit, and a piece of candy, and sip one or two glasses of wine. This being the fashion among the high mandarins, it is adopted by thousands of lower ones as a rule of distinguished society. In this way a knowledge of European and American vintages is gradually penetrating the entire Middle Kingdom.

The moderation of John Chinaman is well illustrated by his wine cups. Nearly all are so small as to seem comical to an American. They are not on an average so capacious as the toy cups which are employed to furnish doll houses. The vast majority contain a tablespoonful, while a few contain two tablespoonfuls. The tumbler, goblet, stand, schoppen, toby, mug, tankard, pewter, Tom and Jerry cup, and the schooner are unknown in the Far East. Where it is necessary, as in the case of sickness, to drink a large amount of stimulant in a hurry, an ordinary tea cup is employed for the purpose. For a man to use a tea cup regularly with his alcoholic beverages is proof presumptive that he is a confirmed drunkard or a chronic invalid.

The wine cups are usually very simple and very cheap. A good, serviceable article can be purchased for three cents a dozen. Finer ones cost more. Above the every-day kind are fragile ones made from the finest kaolin. These are scarcely thicker than Bohemian glass and are of a creamy whiteness. Above these are fancy designs, which are often very expensive. One seen in Swatow was of thin white porcelain, molded to represent the bell of a lily; another was a white rose in full bloom; a third represented a rustic cup made by folding an oak leaf; a fourth was a delicate fluted cell; a fifth was a tiny nautilus; a sixth a grotesque fish: a seventh a piece of bamboo. All of these were marked by splendid workmanship. Those which seemed the most artistic were cream-white in color. But there were others finished with a tinted or colored glaze; still others in two, three, and four colors, and last, even white cups, ornamented with vines and flowers, birds, and other pictorial objects in natural colors.

Nearly all these patterns were beautiful; a few bordered on the humorous or grotesque. One tiny cup had little green crabs and shrimps crawling on its sides, another had black beetles and green bugs upon its walls, a third had a stripe serpent coiled around its exterior. These fanciful designs are not popular, however, and are difficult to find outside of Canton, Swatow, and Chow-Chow-Foo.

Alcoholic drinks in China are regarded and treated as food. They are served on the dinner table, and seldom or never at other meals. They are never used alone. The idea of a man going into a café, no matter how gilded and artistic, and taking a cocktail, sour, or punch would scare the average Mongolian. Men who do such things in the Middle Kingdom become famous or infamous in consequence. The great Chinese poet, Soo Tung Poh, who was an Eastern equivalent of Edgar Allan Poe in more ways than one, discarded water and tea in the beginning of his rhythmic career and distinguished himself by the inordinate quantity and variety of intoxicants he used, both at meals and all other times of the day and night. He must have had a strong constitution, as he lived to a good age and boasted that his strength, health, and longevity were entirely due to his antipathy to what we would style temperance fluids.

Another poet, Li Tai Beh, had the same weakness for John Barleycorn and wrote all his best stanzas when two or three sheets in the wind. As a consequence, his name has come down through the centuries as the synonym of folly.

At the table of a Chinese gentleman the standard wine is shoa-shing. It is of a pale brownish color, a pleasant taste, and bouquet suggesting ripe hickory nuts. It contains a small percentage of alcohol and a minimum of organic matter and of lime. It is served at all official and state dinners, as well as at private banquets and family festivals. Frequently it is the only stimulant served at a meal. It is cloudy when cold. When heated it is filtered before service. The warmth brings out the flavor and perfume and makes it much more appetizing. At banquets it is the wine in which the first toast of welcome is invariably drank.

After this opening round the guest has the option of continuing with shoa-shing, or can pass on to all of the different wines on the list.

What shoa-shing is to gentlemen sam-shui is to the masses. Sam-shui, by the way, is not a Chinese name, but two Chinese words meaning "third water" or "third fluid," and means what we call a "triple extract" or a triple distillate. The early Europeans who first visited China liked strong liquor, and in the triple distillate of rice beer found a fluid exactly to their liking. The fact that it was practically cheap raw spirit did not lessen their appetite for it. They used it with avidity and used its name for all Chinese stimulants. Many Chinese have adopted the name for its convenience, so that the term is in general use in the Far East to express all the common sorts of intoxicants, and more especially rice wine, rice beer, rice whisky, and other distillates of that class.

A popular form of sam-shui is rice wine, which is cheap and insipid when fresh and very liable to turn sour. When well barreled and put away in a cellar or loft it improves slowly for two years, rapidly for three years, and then slowly again for two, when it reaches its best form. It is now crystal clear, aromatic, and about as vinous as old Burton or an Amontillado sherry. This kind is very difficult to obtain in the open market, the cost, risk, and trouble of keeping it making it too expensive for ninety-nine buyers out of a hundred.

It is highly esteemed by mandarins, merchants, and other people of wealth who make a point to keep a number of casks or jars of it for their personal use and for the entertainment of distinguished guests.

From the Mongolian millet, known as koa liang, is distilled a liquor of the same name. It bears a strong relation and a family resemblance to the rye, wheat, and Bourbon whiskies of America, the John Barleycorn of Scotland, and the korn brantrin of Denmark. It is a plain raw whisky, uncolored, and unsweetened. It is employed as a beverage seldom in South China, but quite largely in the northern parts.

Its chief use is in the fabrication of liqueurs and medicines. These are made by digesting in koa liang all sorts of fruits, herbs, leaves, roots, flowers, grass, and drugs. In the official list compiled by authority of the government there are over a thousand enumerated. As a matter of fact it may be questioned if 500 of these are ever employed except by doctors. The medical faculty in Cathay prescribe many medicinal liqueurs. They correspond closely to such preparations as "beef, iron, and wine," "wine of pepsin," and "maltose and beef extract," and are for similar ailments.

The seventy-five articles named are those used in a vast majority of instances. They are employed in combinations, so that the resulting stimulants are about as complex as Trappistine or Eau de vie de Danzig. Every one of a thousand makers will have his own formula and will turn out a liqueur different from all the rest.

Of the liqueur made using koa liang as the base, ung-ka-peh or wo-chia-pi is the best known. It is thick, oily, and yellow, about half way in appearance between yellow chartreuse and benedictine. It owes much of its color and flavor to tumeric, a popular East Indian root, which is familiar to the American palate in the form of an ingredient of curry powder and curry paste. The taste of wo-chia-pi is sweetish, aromatic, and cloying. It is not attractive the first two or three times it is used, but is said to grow upon a person with practice. Beyond its gustatory virtue the Chinese set great store by it as a tonic, stomachic, and appetizer. They employ it in many forms of gastritis and choleraic disorders, and regard it as a specific for stomachache.

Other liquors made from koa liang are moo qua, of which the leading ingredient is melon; meu-kwai-loo, or rose dew; ying-toa, or cherry wine. There are hundreds of others of similar characteristics.

From rice beer is extracted an ardent spirit similar to koa liang, but a trifle lighter in strength and flavor. It is distilled and rectified so as to produce four standard grades of rice brandy. The highest is san ching, or thrice rectified; shang-ching, or twice rectified; liaofan, or twice distilled, and suey jin. All of these are used for potations, but not to any great extent until sweetened and flavored.

From san ching the native distiller extracts an impure alcohol or French spirit known as fun chin. It is the strongest product of the still in the East. Its chief uses are for making medicines, medicinal extract, and tinctures, and also as a basis for a series of cordials which are in vogue throughout the empire, but are particularly popular in the great City and Province of Quang Tung (Canton.) These are made by mixing fun chin with a wine derived from rice, sweetened and moderately flavored. The general name for these cordials is no-majow. According to the color is the prefix beh-no-mi-chin (white), heh-no-mi-chin (black), hung-no-mi-chin (red). They are sweet, oily, clear, and mild flavored. Age improves their quality the same as with wine. They are put up in little round jars of brown earthenware, and are found in every part of the world where there are Chinese.

Another class of inebriating compounds are made by digesting in koa liang or fun chin such fresh fruits as grapes, cherries, pears, peaches, sweet grass roots, pineapples, and mulberries, and then diluting the extract with sweetened water. This makes a pleasant beverage in nearly every instance. It comes close in two cases to our own—viz., brandied cherries and brandied peaches.

Still another class is made by fermenting fruit juices or crushed fruit mixed with considerable water. That from pears or cherries is the best, and is quite agreeable to the taste.

The flower wine made by steeping leaves or petals in spirits a long time and then diluting and sweetening the resultant fluid is a snare and a delusion. It sounds pretty and reads pretty, but does not appeal with the same success to an American palate and stomach. Geranium wine is almost equal to ipecac in its practical working, and rosebud wine is not far away. Bay-leaf wine is a horrible travesty on bay rum, and orange flower wine suggests the cough remedies put up by village druggists.

It will be easily seen from these brief remarks what an immense field is open to the tippler in the Orient. There are over 2,000 distinct liquids which are vehicles for the subtle spirit of wine, but of all these not one is equal in finish, beauty, purity, and delight to the great vintages of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

What They Said.

"What do the wild waves say?" she asked,
"What message in their roar?"
"They say," the young man made reply,
"They're not the only 'swells'"—a sigh—
"That go broke at the shore."
—*Philadelphia Record.*

UNITE IN ONE PARTY.

COMBINATION MOVEMENT TO BE TRIED IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Meeting of Delegates Representing the Various Interests at Which the Nomination of a Straight Third Ticket Is Urged—Organization That Promises to Be an Important Factor in the Campaign—Democrats Fail in an Effort to Break Up the Meeting.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Populists, Socialists, single-tax advocates, Knights of Labor, members of trades unions, and others interested in so-called political reform met today at the District Hall of the Knights of Labor and resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder under the banner of the People's party in a battle for the ideas of populism in this county. In the meeting there were 239 delegates representing at the least calculation 15,000 voters in this county. Besides the County committee of the People's party there were represented the Federated Trades Council, two unions of the American Railway Union, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés, Reform Organization of Railway Employés, eight carpenters' unions, Maltsters' Union, two brewers' unions, Coopers' Union, Cigarmakers' Union, Cream City Typographical Union, Printers' Populist club, Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, Masons' and Bricklayers' Union, Plasterers' Union, two unions of steamfitters, Upholsterers' Union, three assemblies of the Knights of Labor, Wagonmakers' Union, Painters' and Decorators' Union, Question club, Socialistic Society, Single-Tax club.

The meeting today was for the purpose of organizing this chaotic mass of voters into a political entity. The most sanguine of the labor leaders do not expect the People's party ticket will carry the county this fall, but if the pledges which were given at the meeting today are carried out there is no doubt the third party will be a great factor in the campaign. It will draw its votes principally from the Democrats. The Democrats are afraid of the movement and an attempt was made to seat five trusty lieutenants of Democracy as delegates from the Third Ward. The attempt failed, as it was learned they came for the sole purpose of creating dissensions. The organization was effected by the election of a central committee, William Beimdicke, Assistant Organizer of the American Railway Union for Wisconsin, President; Victor L. Berger of the Socialistic Society, Secretary; and William Cross of the People's party, Treasurer.

Short speeches, all advocating the well-known doctrines of Populism, were made by Henry Smith, Victor L. Berger, John Dolan, F. W. Archibald, William Beimdicke, J. H. Walwrath, C. S. McAuliffe, and C. A. Vanness. All of the unions represented will be formed into political clubs and a determined effort made to consolidate the labor vote. The meeting today was harmonious, but it is understood there is a great strife for the offices going on under the placid surface and that it may break into a war which will kill the movement before the county convention, which will be held some time in September.

SENATOR VEST WILL NOT RETIRE YET.

He Says He Is Forced to Deny Such a Statement Every Six Months.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 19.—In reply to a letter from Col. John W. Polk of this city inquiring as to the truth of the story that he was to retire from public life the following under date of Aug. 15 was received today from Senator C. G. Vest, who is now in Washington:

About every six months regularly some newspaper publishes a statement that I am about to retire from public life. Of course all these things are manufactured for a purpose and are without the slightest foundation in fact. I have told nobody any such thing and pay no attention to any such statements. However, whenever I make up my mind to quit public life my friends will first know it and in such a way that there can be no mistake about my intentions.

TO SPEAK AT THE HOME OF W. C. OWENS.

Probably 10,000 People Will Hear Breckinridge at Georgetown, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—It is probable 10,000 people will go to Georgetown tomorrow to hear Breckinridge. The place is the home of W. C. Owens and there is hardly a man there who favors Breckinridge. Much indignation has been stirred up against him because he dragged into the campaign the name of Richard M. Johnson, whom Scott County produced and is proud of. Special trains will be run from all parts of the district, more than 2,000 free tickets having been given out.

HE SPEAKS FROM HIS LUMBER WAGON.

Novel Canvass of C. A. Lloyd, Populist Candidate for Congress in Iowa.

Clinton, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Charles A. Lloyd, the Populist candidate for Congress in this the Second District, is making a novel canvass. He goes from one town to another in a lumber wagon, from which he makes speeches on the streets or any place he can get an audience. He expects to speak in every town and hamlet in the district, and by this method is enabled to cover two or three towns a day.

ON THE GROUND EARLY AT YANKTON, S.D.

State Convention Meets Wednesday, but Delegates Are Now on the Scene.

Yankton, S. D., Aug. 19.—Delegates to the Republican State convention began arriving tonight, among the number being about half the candidates for nominations. The convention does not meet till Wednesday afternoon, but it is deemed necessary to be on the ground early to caucus. It has been agreed that each district shall meet and nominate their Railroad Commissioners before the convention assembles. Nearly all the State officers are here and all the delegates will be here Monday.

ASSAIL VALIDITY OF MULCT LAW.

Injunctions Asked Against Saloons Operating Under Martin Law in Boone, Ia.

Boone, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Notice of suits against all saloonkeepers of this city has been filed. The saloonkeepers are cited to appear before the District Court and show cause why permanent injunctions shall not issue. The petitions filed in all the cases are the old forms used before the mulct law went into effect. Suit is brought by the County-Attorney in the same manner as before licenses were issued. The move is for the purpose of testing the law. There are thirteen saloons in Boone, each of them paying $1,000 a year to the city and $300 to the county, and all fulfilling the requirements of the Martin law. The cases will come up for trial next week.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HE KILLS HIS SISTER.

JOHN FOWLER, A STOCK-YARDS EMPLOYE, FLIES INTO A RAGE.

Because He Had No Clean Shirt and Mrs. Delia Boyd Wouldn't Give Him Money to Get His Laundry a Fight Ensues and He Cuts Her Throat—Artistic Thief Lifts Two Bronzes Stored in Dr. Zearing's Barn—Jam on Evanston Electric Cars—Other Local News.

John Fowler used his butcher's knife with deadly effect on a human victim yesterday morning, and his sister, Mrs. Delia Boyd, lies at Rolston's morgue with her throat cut from ear to ear. Fowler had been boarding with his sister, a widow, at No. 53 Alexander street, for several weeks and as he was intending to commence work as a butcher for Nelson Morris this morning he ground his knife down to a razor's edge. Saturday night he went to the Lake-Front to fish and did not return home until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He found Mrs. Boyd and a friend in the house, neither of them being in a pleasant frame of mind. Fowler drank a glass of beer with them and started to change his clothes. Not finding a clean shirt in the house he asked his sister to give him enough money to get his laundry. Mrs. Boyd refused and a quarrel was soon started. Mrs. Boyd inflicted several bad scratches on her brother's face and threw a cup at him. The missile struck him on the head and Fowler, now thoroughly enraged, picked up his butcher's knife from the table and sprang at Mrs. Boyd. Before the other woman could interfere he had seized his sister by the head and plunged the knife into her throat. Fowler, brought to his senses, ran to the Twenty-second Street Police Station and gave himself up. The ambulance was hurried to the house, but the woman was past help. The knife had severed the carotid arteries, and the body was inanimate. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was taken to Rolston's morgue and Fowler was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station. Mrs. Boyd left a boy 8 years old. She was 30 years of age. Fowler is about 25 years old.

ARTISTIC THIEF STEALS TWO BRONZES.

He Takes Them While Dr. Zearing's Family Is Cleaning House.

Chicago thieves either are wonderfully "hard up" or are becoming esthetic and have a desire to have their places of habitation adorned with bric-à-brac and works of art. In The Sunday Tribune appeared the following:

LOST—TWO BRONZE BUSTS, ETC.; LIBERAL reward if returned to 3600 Michigan-av.

The indicated number is the residence of Dr. Zearing. The doctor and his family are blessed with an overabundance of household goods, and while making repairs and house cleaning it recently became necessary to store a quantity of goods in the barn. Among the articles were two life-size busts in bronze of W. M. Zearing, a brother of the doctor and one of the best-known of the old settlers of Chicago. When it was decided to return the articles to the house a few days ago it was discovered they had been stolen. The theft may have occurred a week or a month ago. Further investigation disclosed that a new silver-mounted harness also was missing. This and a few straps and small articles of little value comprise the "etc." mentioned in the advertisement. At the Zearing residence the thieving was confined to the barn, but the adjoining house was boldly entered, presumably by the same thief. This residence, No. 3604, is the home of Peter Van Schaack, the wholesale druggist. During the absence of the family at the seashore the house was ransacked thoroughly, and every article of clothing was taken. The loss was discovered about the time the bronze busts of W. M. Zearing were missed. Detectives have been put upon the case, and they are trying now to locate the bronzes. As raw material the busts at pawnshop rates are worth not to exceed $5 or $6. They were modeled by a celebrated sculptor of Milan, Italy, at a cost of $1,500. W. M. Zearing is now visiting his farm in Minnesota and does not know that the bronze counterparts of himself may even now be serving as sinkers for some Lake Michigan seine. The busts weighed nearly fifty pounds each and it is thought they could not have been carried away without a wheelbarrow or a horse and wagon.

EVEN THE CAR ROOFS ARE CROWDED.

Rush of Humanity for Chicago on the Evanston Electric Line.

Trolley cars coming down out of Evanston yesterday and Saturday night were absolutely out of sight—except for their trolley poles sticking up in the air. All the rest of them were covered with people. People jammed into the seats, crowded up in the aisles, hung precariously on the footboards, packed on the platforms, and fought for seats on the roofs. There were actually more men and boys on the roof of each car than could find sitting room there. They scrambled around over the curved surface, clutching at each other's legs and yelling. They were crowded right up around that dangerous conglomeration of springs and tailings where the trolley wire enters the roof. One expected every minute to see some of them get tangled in a live wire and get broiled. It may not have been dangerous, but it looked that way.

All this crowd was because of the visitors to the camps and battlefield at Evanston. After Saturday's sham fight there was a bear dance about the cars as they pulled out, and a scramble to get aboard such as beat any charge ever made on the "cattle trains" of World's Fair memory. The crowds went as far south as Dempster street, swarmed on the north-bound cars as they came in, and paid extra fare to the terminus at Emerson street for the chance of getting a seat when the cars started back. By the time a train got back to the town hall starting on its south trip there would not be a square inch of standing or hanging room left. They even hung precariously to the wire nettings on the left hand sides of the cars, where they stood excellent chances of being ground off by the trains going with terrific speed on the north-bound track.

One conductor on a train collected 226 fares on one car and has no idea of how many people he overlooked in the crush. The rush began just before 5 o'clock, and traffic on the line did not get back to anything like its normal proportions until 9:30 o'clock.

So far as coming in contact with the electrically charged trolley wire is concerned, engineers say there is no danger. The wire passes down through that long arm to which is attached the trolley, consequently there is no chance for a person riding on top of the car to touch it. Furthermore, the arm is insulated, thereby reducing the danger to a minimum.

SPLITS HIS EYEBALL INTO TWO PIECES.

Albert Nelson Worsts His Stepson, John Wanbeck, in a Fight.

When John Wanbeck returned to his home, No. 324 Milwaukee avenue, early yesterday morning his stepfather, Albert Nelson, commenced to upbraid him because he remained out so late. Young Wanbeck felt aggrieved at being reprimanded by Nelson, and a fight took place. Nelson picked up a large knife and stabbed Wanbeck in the left eye. The knife cut the eyeball in two, causing permanent blindness of that eye. Nelson was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

John Herman, No. 271 West Chicago avenue, is confined at the County Hospital suffering from a fractured jaw and other serious injuries about the head and body, inflicted by four men early yesterday morning. Herman was walking along Milwaukee avenue to his home when the men knocked him down and kicked him in the face until he was rendered unconscious. He was found lying on the sidewalk by officers from the West Chicago Avenue Station, who removed him to the County Hospital.

GEORGE PORGES MAY DIE OF HIS WOUND.

Shot in the Throat During a Saloon Row by "Billy" Cole.

An all-night carousal may result fatally for George Porges, a young dry-goods salesman of Jewish family. He lies at the Michael Reese Hospital with an ugly bullet wound in his throat and neck and the physicians are not hopeful of his recovery. "Billy" Cole, bartender for Phil Rose, No. 2935 Armour avenue, is locked up at the Twenty-second street station charged with the shooting. Porges and several companions appeared in Rose's saloon at 4 a. m. yesterday. Porges ordered drinks, which were made and taken. When it came to a settlement Porges, it is said, at first refused to pay, but finally put down the money. Then he is alleged to have commenced to abuse Cole, the bartender, and was ordered out. The young man resented a show of force from the bartender and drew a revolver. Cole reached for his own gun and fired, the ball taking effect at the right of Porges' nose and plowing down through the mouth and throat into the neck. The young man's friends took him to a neighboring drug store, and he was carried to Michael Reese Hospital. The ball shattered the nasal passage and caused hemorrhage. Cole was arrested later. He claims he shot in self-defense. Porges lives with his parents at No. 3329 Forest avenue. He works at No. 307 Thirty-first street.

POLICEMEN WOULDN'T MAKE ARRESTS.

Alleged Toughs Allowed to Terrorize Excursionists Because of a Pull.

Capt. Byron of the Chief Justice Waite had as uninvited guests on his lake excursion Friday night a gang of toughs, said to have been headed by "Jimmie Crawford," a member of the City Hall gang, who is said to be possessed of "a pull." Watch chains were grabbed from passengers and masks torn from the faces of the dancers. Capt. Byron compelled the gang to disembark at Rush street, whereupon, he says, they drew revolvers, called for reinforcements, and lay in wait for the return of the boat from the lake trip. Max Kreitling, a barber of No. 6 North Canal street; Thomas Long, engineer; and Andrew Anderson, mate, were set upon and badly bruised. It is claimed by Capt. Byron that the gang terrorized the vicinity of Clark street bridge for more than four hours. He says he called upon policemen Nos. 2911 and 2887, on duty near the bridge, to make arrests, but says they flatly refused and intimated that the gang was so well known at the City Hall that they would jeopardize their position on the force if arrests were made. Two of the gang are said to have brothers or relatives who are members of the Council. When asked why he did not report the affair directly to Chief Brennan Capt. Byron said it was only because he did not wish to do anything that would injure the excursion business of his boat.

BODY FOUND HANGING TO A TREE.

August Jacke, a Waiter, Takes His Life in Lake View.

August Jacke, a waiter formerly in the employ of the restaurant, "Old Quincy No. 9," Randolph and La Salle streets, was found hanging to a limb of a tree about 300 feet in the woods at Wilson avenue and Sheridan drive yesterday afternoon. He evidently had committed suicide Friday. Among the articles found on the body were a pair of cuff bottons, a letter in German addressed to Jacke's landlady at No. 9 Clark street, where he had roomed off and on for several months, and his naturalization papers taken out in Chicago March 2, 1892. Inquiry at "Old Quincy No. 9" revealed the fact that Jacke had lived unhappily with his wife, whom he married a couple of years ago. She, it is alleged, drank hard, and last spring Jacke was compelled to leave her. He went to Colorado and only returned a few weeks ago. Previous to his death he had been out of work for some time and it is presumed this, in connection with his domestic difficulties, caused him to commit suicide. The body was taken to the morgue at No. 11 Adams street.

STONE CRASHES THROUGH CAR WINDOW.

Miss Katherine Durrell's Cheek Bruised While She Is Traveling.

The local passenger train on the Wisconsin Central road came in from Waukesha last evening with a broken window in one of the coaches. Between Orchard Place and Spearville some person threw a stone at the train. It crashed through the window and struck Miss Katherine Durrell, No. 1188 West Adams street, on the cheek, breaking the skin slightly and bruising the flesh. She was returning home from Camp Lake. The incident caused something of a sensation among the passengers.

Insect Powder Man Charged with Larceny.

C. M. Webster, who claims to be the inventor of an insect powder, is locked up at the Woodlawn Station charged with the larceny of $450 worth of diamonds. The gems are the property of Mrs. P. R. Young, No. 667 East Sixty-third street, and, it is said, were stolen Friday afternoon last. The same day Webster fulfilled a contract with Mr. Young to rid his house of insects. Webster will be granted a hearing before Justice Quinn this week. The diamonds were not found.

Green Men "Burned" the Engines.

Englewood people who patronize the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road sent out a wail yesterday over the action of the company in taking off a number of trains. The claim was that an even dozen had been discontinued. The management says it's only half a dozen. The strike, it is claimed, is the cause of the trouble. The new men have "burned" the engines to such an extent as to make them almost useless, which compelled the management to substitute switch engines for the regular road engines.

Did He Steal the Bride's Watch?

Michael Dwyer is locked up at the Englewood Police Station on a charge of larceny. Saturday night Dwyer is said to have attended Victor Grasse's wedding at Center avenue and Sixty-fifth street. He was not an invited guest. At one part of the festivities he is said to have taken the bride's watch and chain. He was accused of it and indignantly left the house. Yesterday Grasse caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest.

Mrs. Mary Christianson Kills Herself.

Mrs. Mary Christianson yesterday committed suicide by taking morphine. She was seen to go to her room at No. 227 West Congress street shortly before noon, and when she did not reappear her husband went to the room and found her lying on the bed dead. She attempted to kill herself on two occasions before. Ill-health was the cause.

Church Service Under Police Protection.

The colored members of the Baptist Church at Sixtieth and Cook streets were compelled yesterday to appeal to the Englewood police against a gang of rowdies who infest that neighborhood. This gang has so annoyed the congregation as to make worshiping Sunday unbearable. The congregation received protection at yesterday's service.

Injured at the Chutes.

Eli Shear, an engineer employed at the Boyton chutes, fell from a platform yesterday afternoon and broke several bones. He received internal injuries and may not recover. He was taken to the Santa Maria Hotel.

Drinks Kerosene and Dies.

Horace Dowd, 3 years old and whose parents live at No. 5155 Aberdeen street, drank a quantity of kerosene oil yesterday which his father was using to clean clothes. A physician was called, but the boy died soon after.

Held Up by Boy Highwaymen.

John McMahon, a 10-year-old newsboy, was held up yesterday in the Stock-Yards by two unknown boys, who robbed him of 26 cents.

Items.

The annual Caledonian games and picnic will be held at Gardiner's Park next Saturday.

A new "American Hymn" by W. Conrad was performed by Johnny Hand's band at Lincoln Park yesterday.

Richard Hannegan wandered away from his home, No. 138 Sedgwick street, Friday while suffering from dementia. His body was found in the river at Chicago avenue yesterday afternoon.

The body of W. J. Williams, No. 3358 Wood street, who was lost from a capsized row boat last week, was recovered yesterday at Sixty-fourth street.

John Gardner, a Lake Shore switchman, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon between two cars of a train at Sixty-third and State streets. He lived at No. 7012 Sacket avenue, South Chicago.

John S. McGuire, a Lake Shore switchman, who resided at Sixty-fifth and Orange streets, Indianapolis, Ind., and who was caught between two cars at State street Aug. 6, died yesterday at the Englewood Union Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy Mayer left Chicago Saturday evening for New York and will sail for Europe tomorrow morning on the North-German Lloyd steamer Havel. After some time in London they will visit the continent and return home about Oct. 1.

Low Wages.

The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is $2.17.

BASEBALL FOR 1895.

SO-CALLED REFORMS ALL CONSIDERED IMPRACTICABLE.

The Present Lines of a Twelve-Club National League Will Be Followed—The American Association and Eastern and Western League Ideas Have No Strength—Sunday Ball Gaining Friends Among the Clubs—Batting and Fielding Records of Chicago Club Players to Date.

As is usual towards the close of the baseball year, all sorts of rumors are busily circulated concerning proposed changes in the make-up and workings of the National League. Various and sundry schemes and projects are suggested, of varying degrees of merit, and all, however divergent, showing clearly a dissatisfaction with the present state of things and a restless desire for change and innovation.

Among these plans are a reduction of the league from twelve to eight clubs; a transfer of the Cleveland and Louisville franchises to more profitable cities; the formation of two sectional leagues; a return to the old league-association competition; and legislation against Sunday ball.

Buffalo and Milwaukee are the only cities available for the Cleveland and Louisville franchises, and neither of them is really of major league class. The idea of two sectional leagues—Eastern and Western—with a world's championship series at the close of the season is again up. The proposed Eastern league would probably include Providence and Buffalo besides the six cities now on the Eastern circuit, while Milwaukee and Minneapolis would be added to the Western clubs.

Such an arrangement might prove satisfactory for a while, its novelty drawing out the crowds, but it would not last and would ruin the smaller cities.

Present Lines Are to Be Followed.

A return to the old league-association lines would be far less practicable, and is now advocated simply as an excuse for throwing out the Washington, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis clubs. Viewed from every point, the present twelve-club league, unwieldy as it may seem, appears to be the only tolerable method of conducting baseball affairs and the only combination strong enough to live and hold its own.

The question of Sunday ball is one that seems to distress the Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg people. New York was, not long ago, counted among the most earnest of anti-Sunday game clubs, but the Giants have fallen from grace, will play Sunday games away from home next season, and even threaten to build a Sunday park on Coney Island. They will make money, too, for Ward's men will be a tremendous attraction Sundays through the West, and games at Coney Island are estimated to draw an average of 15,000.

Brooklyn Favors Sunday Games.

The Brooklyns were inveterate Sabbath-breakers in the old association days. For two years of their National League career Byrne's men kept clear of Sunday ball, but the club has now joined the liberal element, and is not likely to reform. Brooklyn should do well on the road with Sunday games next year, and the schedule could easily be so arranged as to give them dates at the Coney Island grounds on days when New York, sandwiched between series with non-Sunday playing clubs, would have to lie idle. At least four of the twelve metropolitan championship games between New York and Brooklyn could be played off Sundays, and the attendance would break any record of the league.

Baltimore and Washington play Sundays in the West.

Boston will not. Soden, Conant, and Billings would if they dared, and the Boston club would be a financial winner. Philadelphia makes the hardest kick against Sunday ball, as might, from all tradition, be expected.

In the West Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago play Sundays, leaving only Pittsburg out in the cold. Cleveland started to play Sunday ball two years ago, stopped for awhile, but is now regularly scheduled Sundays on the road.

The best reason why the Chicago club—which never played a Sunday game until 1893—adheres to Sunday ball is to be found in these figures:

Attendance at thirty-nine week day games during 1894, 97,528. Average, 2,501.

Attendance at nine Sunday games, 92,649. Average, 10,294.

Next year Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg will have to stand against New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville.

Majority rule will prevail and Sunday ball will continue.

Work of Chicago Club Players.

Up to date the Colts have done well on their trip, having gained several points in fielding and still holding their high batting average. Anson, who has not played for a week, stands at the head in batting and leads in the field.

Dahlen leads in runs scored and in triples and home rums. Ryan has made the largest number of base hits, and Wilmot leads in stolen bases and two baggers.

Griffith heads the pitchers, and ranks well up among the leaders of the league twirlers.

The batting averages up to date are:

Player.	Games	Times at bat	Runs	Base hits	Sacrifice hits	Stolen bases	Two-base hits	Three-base hits	Home runs	Batting average.
Anson	76	319	77	120	8	19	22	3	5	.368
Stratton	16	63	19	23	0	5	3	2	2	.365
Ryan	90	387	110	140	5	11	28	2	3	.362
Lange	77	301	60	104	3	47	13	5	4	.345
Dahlen	93	387	112	133	8	37	20	10	12	.344
Hutchis'n	22	68	13	22	1	1	1	0	1	.323
Wilmot	98	443	94	138	6	67	33	6	3	.312
Kittridge	46	152	31	47	3	1	6	2	0	.309
Irwin	95	373	65	115	5	29	18	5	7	.308
Decker	64	270	58	80	2	17	10	5	6	.296
Schriver	63	222	34	62	3	5	8	2	1	.277
Terry	13	39	7	10	0	0	1	1	0	.256
Parrott	92	392	65	100	6	27	12	8	3	.255
McGill	25	76	11	19	0	1	5	0	0	.250
Griffith	34	105	18	25	1	6	2	2	0	.238
Abbey	9	28	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	.107
Others	....	83	7	14	0	2	3	0	0	.....
Total	....	3,708	783	1,155	52	275	188	53	47	.312

The fielding averages are:

Player.	Games played	Put outs	Assists	Errors	P. B. or W. P.	Fielding average.
Anson, 1b	75	676	41	4	....	.994
Decker, 1b	25	231	10	4	....	.984
Decker, 3b	8	7	10	5	....	.773
Decker, c. f	28	47	9	10	...	.848
Lange, c. f.	76	201	20	19	....	.921
Parrott, 2b	92	220	277	46	...	.915
Ryan, r. f	90	168	16	19	....	.906
Dahlen, 3b	56	95	130	24	....	.904
Dahlen, ss	37	109	151	30	....	.897
Irwin, s. s	61	117	217	39	....	.886
Irwin, 3b	34	41	62	18	....	.851
Schriver, c	58	209	70	24	13	.883
Kittridge, c	46	191	34	19	11	.882
Griffith, p	28	12	39	3	4	.879
Stratton, p	14	8	16	1	3	.857
Wilmot, l. f	99	194	13	40	...	.838
Abbey, p	9	2	11	3	0	.813
McGill, p	25	2	30	5	3	.800
Hutchison, p	22	7	31	4	7	.776
Terry, p	12	4	15	2	10	.613
Others	....	55	51	9	3	.....
Total	..	2,596	1,253	328	54	.910

The following table shows the pitchers' work:

Pitcher.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Griffith	17	7	.708
Stratton	9	5	.643
Hutchison	8	9	.471
Terry	4	5	.444
McGill	7	15	.318
Abbey	1	6	.143
Camp	0	1	.000
Clausen	0	1	.000
Donnelly	0	1	.000

Tie games—Abbey 1, Terry 1, Camp 1.

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at New York, Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburg at Baltimore, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at Washington, and Cleveland at Philadelphia.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Grand Rapids and Milwaukee Each Win Two Baseball Games.

The standing in the Western League to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Sioux City	93	57	36	.613
Toledo	90	51	39	.567
Minneapolis	94	52	42	.553
Kansas City	93	50	43	.538
Indianapolis	92	45	47	.489
Grand Rapids	101	46	55	.455
Detroit	95	39	56	.411
Milwaukee	88	33	55	.375

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 19.—Milwaukee played even with Sioux City today for her two defeats yesterday, winning both games. In first Baker kept hits well scattered, while the Brewers found Hart when hits were needed. The score:

Sioux City..........0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Milwaukee...........0 1 0 2 2 0 0 2 *—7

Batteries—Hart and Kraus; Baker and Bolan. Hits—Sioux City, 10; Milwaukee, 13. Errors—Sioux City, 2; Milwaukee, 2.

In the second game between Sioux City and Milwaukee Hart pitched poor ball and received bad support, while Baker did better work than in the first game. Game called on account of darkness. The score:

Sioux City..........2 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—6
Milwaukee...........0 1 4 1 2 6 0 5—19

Batteries—Baker and Bolan; Hart, Kraus, and Boyle. Hits—Milwaukee, 23; Sioux City, 9. Errors—Milwaukee, 1; Sioux City, 7.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 19.—There were two lively games today with heavy hitting, two of the home players making five runs each, Wright making six and Carroll seven in the first game. The second game was called at the end of the sixth. The score first game:

Grand Rapids .....2 8 2 8 4 0 0 5 7—36
Detroit...........3 1 0 3 4 0 0 4 0—15

Batteries—Killeen and Spies, Pears and Jantzen. Hits—Grand Rapids, 37; Detroit, 18. Errors—Detroit, 3.

The score second game:

Grand Rapids..............2 5 3 0 3 2—15
Detroit...................2 1 2 0 3 2—10

Batteries—Rhines and Spies, Borchers and Jantzen. Hits—Grand Rapids, 19; Detroit, 16. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Detroit, 1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—The game was a sharply played and interesting contest, in which the Blues clearly outplayed the Millers. The score:

Kansas City ....0 3 0 4 0 2 0 2 0—11
Minneapolis.......1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3

Hits—Kansas City, 13; Minneapolis, 8. Errors—Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 5.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Rock Island, St. Joseph, and Quincy the Winners of Yesterday.

The standing in the Western Association race to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	90	51	39	.567
Peoria	89	49	40	.551
Jacksonville	90	47	43	.522
St. Joseph	92	48	44	.522
Omaha	90	46	44	.511
Lincoln	86	43	43	.500
Des Moines	93	42	51	.452
Quincy	90	34	56	.378

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 19.—The score today was:

Des Moines..........0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Rock Island.........3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—4

Batteries—McMackin and Seisler; Somer and Sage. Hits—Des Moines, 6; Rock Island, 5. Errors—Des Moines, 3; Rock Island, 1.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—Quincy won the game today. The score:

Omaha...............0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6
Quincy..............0 0 0 1 0 4 3 0 *—8

Batteries—Bemer and Moran; McGrevy, Donnelly and Bolan. Hits—Omaha, 11; Quincy, 11. Errors—Omaha, 8; Quincy, 1.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 19.—St. Joseph won a good game today. The score:

St. Joseph..........2 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 1—9
Peoria..............3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Kline and Salch; Figgemier and Terrien. Hits—St. Joseph, 13; Peoria, 8. Errors—St. Joseph, 8; Peoria, 5.

Miscellaneous Ball Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Providence, 8.
At Dubuque, Ia.—Dubuque, 6; Rockford, 3.
At Madison, Ind.—Madison, 5; Indianapolis, 4.
At Springfield, Ill.—Springfield, 9; Bloomington, 3.

BASEBALL GAMES IN THE CITY LEAGUE.

Franklins, Brands, and Whitings the Winners of Yesterday's Games.

The position of the City League clubs in their hot pennant race was unchanged yesterday. The standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rivals	15	9	6	.600
Brands	14	8	6	.571
Lake Views	15	7	8	.467
Garden Citys	15	7	8	.467
Whitings	15	7	8	.467
Franklins	16	7	9	.438

Whitings, 13; Rivals, 9.

On the West Side grounds the Whitings defeated the leaders by hard and timely batting assisted by costly errors of their opponents. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E
H'us'm'n, 2b	3	2	5	2	1	Lyon, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Krall, rf	1	3	0	0	0	McKevitt, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Boyd, lf	1	2	0	0	0	Meehan, ss. p	1	2	0	2	0
Possehl, ss.	0	0	1	1	2	Parker, p&ss	1	1	3	3	2
Adams, c	0	0	14	1	0	Rooks, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gubbins, 1b.	1	1	5	0	1	Holmes, 1b.	2	3	7	0	1
Lee, 3b	3	3	0	0	0	Stock, c.	1	2	12	2	1
Hassett, cf.	4	2	2	0	1	Hanrah'e, 2b	0	0	1	0	3
Murphy, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Heim, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	14	14	27	5	5	Totals	9	8	24	10	9

Whitings...........1 0 3 3 2 4 0 1 *—14
Rivals.............6 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1— 9

Earned runs—Whitings, 5. Two-base hits—Hassett and Murphy. Three-base hit—Gubbins. Bases on balls—By Murphy, 4; by Parker, 2; by Meehan, 1. Struck out—By Murphy, 13; by Parker, 8; by Meehan, 3. Wild pitches—Murphy, 3; Meehan, 1. Passed ball—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Boyd and Stock. Time—2:30. Umpire—Jevne.

Brands, 9; Garden Citys, 0.

The first four innings of the game were as prettily played as any ever seen here, neither side securing a hit till then and only one man reaching first base. In the next three innings the Brands bunched hits and won. The score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	G'rd'n Citys.	R	B	P	A	E
Peters, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0	Harder, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1
Breen, rf.	2	1	1	0	1	Lynch, c.	0	1	10	1	0
Esterq'st, 3b	2	4	0	4	0	O'Connor, 1b	0	0	12	1	1
Lewis, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Zeigler, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Harlon, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gert'ck, ss.	0	0	0	6	0
Geiss, ss.	0	0	0	7	0	Banghart, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Stratton, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Galavan, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Hanson, p.	1	0	2	2	0	Deneen, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Quigley, c.	2	3	8	0	0	Hollison, p.	0	1	0	5	1
Totals	9	12	27	17	1	Totals	0	3	*26	16	*3

*Geiss out on foul bunt.

Brands..............0 0 0 2 3 3 0 0 1—9
Garden Citys........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Brands, 5. Two-base hits—Quigley, 2. Home runs—Esterquest, Breen. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, O'Connor. Bases on balls—By Hollison, 2. Struck out—By Hollison, 10; by Hanson, 5. Stolen bases—Lynch, Quigley. Hit by pitcher—Lynch. Umpire—Gastfield. Time—1:45.

Franklins, 9; Lake Views, 6.

The Franklins defeated the Lake Views in a game that lacked ginger. The Franklins got only two singles. The Lake Views would have won but for indifferent fielding and Lamont's wildness. The score:

Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E	Lake Views.	R	B	P	A	E
O.Ort'n, 3b. lf	0	0	3	0	2	Farley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Getzein, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Seng, 2b.	1	3	4	1	1
G.Ort'n, 2b.	3	0	5	3	2	Johnson, ss.	1	0	1	4	2
Bartell, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Hudson, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Justi, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	Andrews, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Ebert, lf, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0	Lamont, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Holmes, c.	1	1	4	2	0	Anson, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1
White, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Ayers, c.	1	0	12	1	3
Schmitt, ss.	0	0	2	7	0	Callahan, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	2	27	13	4	Totals	6	7	27	13	7

Franklins...........1 0 0 3 2 0 1 1 1—9
Lake Views..........2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—6

Earned runs—Lake Views, 1; Franklins, 3. Two-base hit—Seng. Stolen bases—Lake Views, 1; Franklins, 8. Bases on balls—Lake Views, 2; Franklins, 10. Struck out—Lake Views, 4; Franklins, 9. Wild pitches—Lamont, 2. Double play—Johnson-Seng-Farley. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Shanley.

HENDERSON THE CHAMPION SPRINTER.

Defeats Last Year's Winner, Who Is Backed for Much Money.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19.—A. S. Henderson won the American championship 100-yard foot race today against the other crack American sprinters. About 5,000 people were in attendance. The result surprised the friends of Morris, who had backed their man to a standstill. The race was for a sweepstakes of $200 with a purse of $500 added.

T. C. Morris of Santa Anna, who won the championship last year; A. S. Henderson of San Francisco, and Harry Appleman of Emmerson, Ia., started in the first trial heat. Henderson won in 9 4-5, Appleman second. Morris did not qualify. The starters in the second trial were: W. H. Copple of Bancroft, Neb., Jack Gibson of Romeo, Mich., and E. A. Pulley of Riverside, Cal. Copple and Pulley qualified.

The quarter mile handicap was won by John Mahan, Chicago, 55 yards; Summitt Marksberry, Pason, Utah, second; and Lee of Kansas City, third. Time, 46¼ seconds, a record.

The final in the 100 yard race was a good contest. Henderson took the lead and kept it throughout, but was nearly caught by Copple, who was only eight inches behind him and coming very fast. Appleman was third. Time, 9 4-5 seconds.

Horses for Mr. Keene and J. B. Haggin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The steamer Mohawk, which arrived today from London, had on board a large number of horses. Thirty-nine of these are consigned to Foxhall Keene, seven to J. B. Haggin, seven to Marcus Daly, and one to Tattersall. Among Mr. Haggin's horses are the well-known horse Goldfinch, by Ormonde—Thistle, which cost $22,500, also Water Cress and Golden Garter. They are in charge of John Mackey, and will be taken to Mr. Haggin's ranch Del Paso. Mr. Keene's stock consists principally of brood mares and foals. Marcus Daly has also on board eight colts. One horse consigned to the New York firm of Tattersall is a son of Ormonde, who has been sick all the voyage.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INVADED BY LASSIES.

SALVATION ARMY CHARGES INTO GEN. MILES' CAMP.

Sweep Through the Sixth Cavalry Tents, but Take No Prisoners—Today's Program Includes a Sham Battle with the Soldiers on the Offensive—Two Men Narrowly Escape Drowning—Another Big Event for Wednesday—Camp Not Likely to Be Deserted Until Saturday.

MONDAY, Aug. 20, 3 o'clock p. m.—Engagement No. 2.—Attack of infantry in extended order upon enemy's center and repulse: rally on main line and after long and severe fighting heavy cavalry column pierces enemy's right wing, followed by light artillery and infantry. Three-fourths of the command is then thrown against the left wing of the enemy, which it is supposed to capture or destroy.

Camp Orrington Lunt was attacked yesterday and carried by storm. One little detachment of the Salvation Army did it. Gordon's cavalry stood up against the onslaught the best they could, but when the Salvationists began volley firing—well, Camp Orrington Lunt surrendered at discretion.

The storming party all resplendent in red jerseys came careering up the Sheridan drive early in the afternoon with prodigious clatter of tambourines. It smashed through the guard line into the camp of the Sixth Cavalry and was sending up hosannas of victory before the sons of the evil one could grab their carbines and run out to see what the matter was.

It was only a little detachment of the army, not over a dozen including the tambourine sisters, but they made noise enough for a brigade. They took up a strong position just west of the Sixth's company streets and opened operations by singing a song in which the Prince of Darkness was referred to in reproachful terms. All the troopers came running out of the tents where they had been snoozing, and crowded around to see the fun. They commented on the sisters with that engaging freedom which is characteristic of a cavalry camp, but the sisters did not seem to mind it. Not a cavalryman was taken prisoner.

Two Soldiers Rescued by Life-Savers.

Save for this charge of the salvationists Gen. Miles' camps were quite lifeless. Every man either got out of camp or crawled into his tent and snoozed all day. The capacity of the enlisted man for napping when he is off duty is something beyond belief. A great many of the men were given passes and the north shore was alive with holiday-making soldiers. Hundreds of them went in for surf bathing.

A couple of Col. Gordon's cavalrymen came near being absent from evening roll call. Shortly before noon two of them were swimming in the lake off the Evanston life saving station and one of them was caught in the undertow that sweeps around an adjacent pier. He called to his companion, who went to the rescue and both men were soon unwilling voyagers out into the lake. J. M. Springer and John George, members of the Life Saving crew, were at the station, grasped the situation, and jumping into a boat rescued the men in an exhausted condition. They declined to give their names.

Most of the men who could get passes strayed off to the numerous Sunday picnics in the neighborhood and all of these affairs took on a highly military aspect. It was noted that nearly all the men behaved themselves perfectly, as they have ever since camp was made in Evanston. It is being impressed upon Evanstonians that the private of the regular army instead of being a roystering, disorderly person is a quiet, civil fellow, inclined to interfere with no one unless his Captain orders him to.

Visitors Throng the Camp.

The officers in the three camps were away all day. Gen. Miles and his staff deserted their tents on the lake shore until late in the evening and most of the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry took a run up to Fort Sheridan to have a peep at home quarters.

Visitors were thick in camp. They came in swarms. It was especially the day of the bicyclist and the cavalrymen were given continual provocation to hilarity by whole flocks of bloomer girls. Capt. Dodd, the officer of the day, and Lieut. Beach, the officer of the guard at Camp Orrington Lunt, allowed visitors great liberty and sightseers were free to prowl around the picket lines and into the region of the commissary tents to the full satisfaction of their curiosity.

For today's sham fight another great crowd is expected. The battle promises to be an entertaining one, for this time Gen. Miles will take the offensive and, as has already been detailed in his orders, drive into the enemy's line with a cavalry charge, following this up with infantry and artillery—a maneuver that promises plenty of lively movement and much noise.

Infantrymen Deafened.

Some of the infantrymen are declaring that if they have to stand in support of the guns in many more battles like that of Saturday they will be deafened. A number of infantrymen who were in the main line close to the guns in the first fight are still too deaf to hear thunder. The artillerymen do not suffer so much; they are used to it. Besides, they, according to tactics, stand facing the guns, so that the shock does not affect them as it does the infantry, who have to stand rigidly and take it broadside on.

There will be still another engagement Wednesday, as already announced in the orders, and it is understood that Gen. Miles is planning a fourth for Saturday, though this has not yet been announced. It is thought by all the officers that camp will not be broken until some time next week.

RUSSIAN THISTLE IN ILLINOIS.

The Pest Has a Foothold in the Northern Part of the State.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The discovery of the Russian thistle in Illinois seems to me a matter of great importance, and I hope you will call attention to the facts given in the inclosed slip. Singularly enough since this slip was prepared Dr. Burrill has received a second specimen of the plant, coming from Polo, Ill., where a number of examples had been found near the Burlington and Northern railway tracks. G. E. MORROW,
President of Board of Direction.

Following is the circular:

The Russian thistle, the most serious weed pest ever known in the Northwest, is now growing in Northern Illinois. Under date Aug. 17 Mr. E. C. Cook of St. Charles, Kane County, has sent to the writer a specimen of the plant with the statement that a few plants are growing on the river bank there. There was no more reason to expect it would be found there than any other point along lines of railway leading from the Northwest. It is quite possible investigation would discover a few or many plants at other places, most probably in the northern part of the State. Farmers of the Dakotas are earnestly asking for State and national aid in destroying this pest. Individual action there can do little good. But individual action can prevent the weed spreading in Illinois. If all will look for and destroy it wherever found large loss and expenditure in the future may be avoided. The plants resemble, in a general way, the common tumble weeds of the prairie. They differ much in appearance, some being almost round; many quite straggling in form. The leaves are small, the spines or thorns abundant. At this time of the year these thorns are soft. The stems of the plant are now beginning to assume a purplish color. The plant is an annual. If pulled or cut now there is no probability of further trouble. The Agricultural Experiment Station will be glad to learn of further discovery of the plant in Illinois.

Visited the Domestic and Took Jewelry.

William Schinn was arrested last night for stealing clothes and jewelry from the home of C. C. Gilbert, No. 331 Hampden court, during the owner's absence. Schinn visited a domestic in Mr. Gilbert's service, and is said to have taken the opportunity to steal from the house. He was arrested Aug. 9 and escaped from the officer while he was being taken to identify the stolen property. He was recaptured yesterday and will be examined in police court today.

Married a Year Ago.

NORWALK, O., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Norwalk society was struck with astonishment and surprise when the announcement was made public for the first time that Robert L. Christian and Miss Maude Graham, two prominent Norwalk society people, were man and wife. They were married a year ago at Wheaton, Ill. Mr. Christian has a leading position on the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Plaindealer.*

SECOND REGIMENT GOES INTO CAMP.

Divine Services Dispensed With—Sergt. Chapin Fractures a Rib.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The Second Regiment, under command of Col. Patton, went into camp here today. Two of the companies from Beaver Dam and Marshfield arrived early in the morning, whereas the main body did not reach camp until 4 p. m. This regiment and the Third are the two largest in the State, each comprising twelve companies. There are three battalions in this regiment, each battalion made up of four companies. The first is under Maj. Solliday, the second under Maj. Hunter, the third under Maj. Boardman. The total strength, including field and staff officers and band, in camp tonight is 681 men out of 762, the aggregate strength. Col. Patton expects, however, that the number will run up to 700 before the middle of the week. The companies that make up the regiment are:

Company A, Marshfield, 41 men; Company B, Oshkosh, 58 men; Company C, Sheboygan, 61 men; Company D, Ripon, 42 men; Company E, Fond du Lac, 47 men; Company F, Oshkosh, 62 men; Company G, Appleton, 55 men; Company H, Manitowoc, 46 men; Company I, Marinette, 50 men; Company K, Beaver Dam, 61 men; Company L, Ashland, 53 men; Company M, Oconto, 57 men. Band under Director Amsden, 23 men. Field and staff officers, 15 men. Maj. Wilke, Capt. Moulding, Capt. Mann, and Capt. Morse constitute the medical staff.

Col. Patton, Lieut.-Col. Born, and Col. Weed of the Governor's staff are in camp. The Second Regiment is the only one in which each company has a dress uniform, and it was their intention to come out on parade in this uniform, but a delay in the unpacking made it impossible for them to do so. The regimental parade therefore was conducted with the men in fatigue uniform. Immediately after the parade guard mount was held. The men not detailed for duty were lined on the edge of the parade ground and watched the ceremony with close attention.

On account of the lack of rain it has become so dusty on the parade grounds as almost to obscure the men from sight when the regiment is on the march.

Yesterday while unloading a car Quartermaster-Sergeant Chapin of Company E had two ribs broken and is now under the care of Capt. Morse. He is doing well and will be discharged from the hospital in a few days. No concert was held this evening on account of the tiresome trip made to get to camp. The Chaplain of the regiment is sojourning in Europe and consequently divine services were dispensed with. The men gathered in groups and enlivened the night with songs and stories. Gen. Falk left for Milwaukee this evening.

TO LOOK INTO A FAITH CURE DEATH.

Coroner at Piqua, O., Means to Know Why Christian Scientist Winans Died.

PIQUA, O., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Coroner Fonderberg was called to this city yesterday to investigate the death of John Winans, a Christian Scientist, who died without medical attention. About two weeks ago he took sick, but at that time his illness was not considered serious. He called in two healers, refusing to have a physician's attention, and gradually grew worse, and another of the faith was called in from Dayton. The hand of death, however, could not be staid by their means. After Winans died the health officer refused to issue a burial permit, as the certificate was not signed by a physician, and the Coroner was then called and a post mortem examination held. The autopsy was held by three physicians. The examination of the witnesses before the Coroner will be made Monday morning, when he will render his verdict. Within the last few months five deaths have occurred in a similar manner. There are about seventy-five Christian Scientists in this city. The case has attracted a great deal of attention and the Coroner's verdict is awaited with considerable interest. LEWIS G. DAVIS.

Runaway Well Under Control.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Kokomo Natural Gas company has succeeded after two weeks' effort in bringing the noted Russell well into captivity. Three weeks ago this well, situated in the heart of the city, burst its casing, and since then had belched fire and water high in the air, resembling a monster flaming geyser. Paint on buildings two blocks away was blistered by the heat. The well was supposed to be dead. The flow had been stopped by an obstruction at the bottom of the well that was removed when the iron tubing was lifted to a different position.

Grand Sham Battles

Will be given at the parade grounds, near Evanston, Monday, Aug. 20, Wednesday, Aug. 22, and Saturday, Aug. 25, and on these days special excursion trains will leave Chicago via the Northwestern line at 2:15 p. m., and run direct to the parade grounds. Trains for the city will leave returning at 4:40 p. m., or immediately after the exercises. There is no charge for admission to the parade grounds, and the fare for the round trip is only 50 cents.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Forcast for Monday:

Illinois, fair, warmer, variable winds.
Indiana, fair, variable winds.
Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness, variable winds.
Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, south winds.
Minnesota, fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds.
Iowa, fair, warmer, south winds.
Missouri, fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.94	90	94	S.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.96	78	92	W.	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass	29.92	72	81	S. W.	Fair	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	70	76	S.	Cl'udy	......
Cairo, Ill	29.96	82	90	N. E.	Clear	......
Charleston, S.C.	30.02	76	86	S. W.	Fair	.28
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.94	76	80	N.	Cl'udy	......
Chicago	30.00	68	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	80	86	N.	Fair	......
Cleveland, O.	29.96	66	70	S.	Clear	.58
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	76	84	W.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo	30.00	76	86	N. W.	Fair	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	74	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Detroit, Mich	29.96	70	74	N. E.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas	29.90	88	96	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Duluth, Minn	29.88	70	82	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
El Paso, Tex	29.92	88	92	E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa	29.96	66	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	78	82	S.	Cl'udy	.84
Grand Haven	30.00	66	76	N. W.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	29.98	74	84	S. E.	Clear	......
Helena, Mont	29.96	84	84	E.	Clear	Trace
Huron, S. D.	30.90	76	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianapolis	29.96	76	82	N. W.	Fair	......
Jacksonville	30.04	80	94	N.	Fair	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.98	86	92	N. E.	Fair	......
Knoxville	30.02	70	76	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	78	84	S.	Cl'udy	......
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	86	94	S.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	29.92	80	92	N.	Cl'udy	......
Marquette, Mich	29.92	72	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Memphis, Tenn	29.98	84	92	S. W.	Clear	.04
Miles City	29.88	88	94	N.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	30.02	70	72	S. E.	Fair	......
Minnedosa	30.00	76	84	E.	Clear	......
Montreal	29.88	64	70	S. W.	Clear	......
Moorhead	29.92	82	86	N. W.	Fair	......
New Orleans, La	30.06	84	90	S. W.	Clear	......
New York City	29.92	74	82	S.	Clear	......
Omaha	29.98	82	90	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	68	72	W.	Fair	......
Palestine	30.04	80	94	S.	Fair	.02
Pierre, S. D.	29.94	86	88	E.	Fair	......
Pittsburg	29.96	68	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Port Huron	29.98	68	70	N.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo	29.90	86	90	N. E.	Fair	......
Rapid City	29.98	82	84	N.	Fair	......
St. Louis	30.02	80	86	N. W.	Clear	......
St. Paul	29.96	82	88	S.	Fair	......
Salt Lake City	29.94	86	94	N. W.	Clear	......
Santa Fe	30.00	70	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Sioux City	29.96	72	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	76	82	N.	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	84	90	S. E.	Clear	......
Toledo	29.96	70	76	S. E.	Clear	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Mohawk, from London; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Aurania, from New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived—Kehrewiche, from New Orleans; Stubbenhuk, from Montreal.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Abby Seabury wife of James H. Agnew. Funeral Monday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 948 Homan-av., by carriages to Graceland.

BURNHAM—At her residence, corner Warren-av. and Lincoln-st., Mrs. H. A. Burnham, aged 73 years. Funeral from Park-av. M. E. Church, Monday, Aug. 20, 10:30 a. m. Saratoga papers copy.

DE DINE—The funeral of Mrs. Cara S. de Dine will be held Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 10 a. m., at the residence, 230 55th-st., Hyde Park. Private burial at Rosehill.

GRIFFITH—Ezra H. Griffith, age 56 years, at his residence, 5656 Washington-av., Hyde Park. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods.

HINNERS—Sunday morning at Rogers Park, Margaret E., child of George R. and Carrie Hinners, aged 7 months 11 days. Funeral private. Milwaukee papers please copy.

HENNESSEY—Mrs. Nellie Hennessey, at her residence, 4213 Evans-av., wife of E. L. Hennessey. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 10 a. m., to Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood-blvd., where high mass will be celebrated; by carriages to 49th-st. depot, then by train to Mount Olivet.

HAFFNER—Willie, Aug. 18, beloved son of Charles and Elizabeth Haffner, aged 6 years 4 months and 18 days. Funeral Monday, Aug. 20, at 1 p. m., from his parents' residence, 160 24th-pl.

KIRSCH—Henrietta Kirsch, beloved mother of Mrs. Helen Erbe and Mrs. Emma Kunze, age 75 years. Died Aug. 18, 1894. Funeral Monday, Aug. 20, 1894, from late residence, 717 N. Halsted-st., by carriages to Graceland.

LEBOLT—Arthur, aged 18 years. Suddenly; at school, Lincoln, Ill. Funeral private, from parents' residence, 3348 Prairie-av., Tuesday 1 p. m. Omit flowers.

SCHROEDER—At residence, 343 No. May-st., Aug. 17, Mary, wife of the late Henry Schroeder, age 72 years. Funeral services at residence Monday, Aug. 20, at 2 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

DEATHS.

LALLY—Mamie, beloved daughter of David and Sarah Lally, aged 18 years. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from 8 Gault-pl., by carriages to Rosehill.

WASHINGTON PARK.

The Northwestern Breeders'
TROTTING MEETING
At Washington Park.

Second Day, Monday, Aug. 20.
FOUR GRAND RACES,
Including
THE JUVENILE STAKE—
3:00 Class Trotting.
THE SIDEWHEEL STAKES—
2:35 Class Pacing.
2:20 Class Pacing.
THE NORTHWESTERN BREEDERS' FUTURITY.
Commencing promptly at 2:00 p.m. sharp.
Admission— $1.00
Including seat in Grand Stand....
Illinois Central Railroad trains, State and Cottage Grove cable lines, and Alley L direct to gates. Admission, One Dollar.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RACE TRAINS.
Will leave Randolph-st.: a12:40 p. m.; *1:10, a1:30, *1:45, a2:20 p. m. *Express trains making no stop south of Van Buren-st. a, Stops at all stations, transfers at 60th-st.

FOR THE
Grand Sham Battles
—AT THE—
Parade Grounds Near Evanston,
Monday, Aug. 20, Wednesday, Aug. 22, and Saturday, Aug. 25,
TO BE PARTICIPATED IN BY
1,800 United States Troops.
THE NORTHWESTERN LINE
WILL RUN
EXCURSION TRAINS
DIRECT TO THE PARADE GROUNDS,
Leaving Chicago at 2:15 p. m., reaching the grounds in thirty minutes. Trains returning will leave the grounds immediately after the exercises.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
No charge for admission to the grounds.

CHICAGO
RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK)
SUMMER MEETING—1894.
THIRD WEEK—AUG. 20 TO AUG. 25 INCLUSIVE
Five (5) or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
BOOKING ON FOREIGN RACES.
Special race trains to track in 25 minutes.
Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st. depot at 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:10 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st. station, Wabash-av. and 16th-st., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and at Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 8:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning trains at 4:40 p. m. and after the races. Last train at 6:40 p. m. C., B. & Q. trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning trains at 12:45 p. m. and after the races.
Fare for the Round Trip (both roads)....25c
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand.75c

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.
GREEN BAY AND RETURN FOR...... $11.00
GOODRICH LINE.
Steamer "Chicago" leaves every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Arrives back in Chicago at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Meals and berth included. Time, 4 days. Distance, 600 miles—along the beautiful shores of Wisconsin. Going and coming via the Sturgeon Bay Canal. Secure tickets and rooms early for this trip, as but a limited number will be sold.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN, $1.00.
Every Day on the GOODRICH LINE
Fast Twin Screw Steel Steamship "VIRGINIA"
As follows: Leave Chicago at 9 a. m. sharp on week days and at 9:30 a. m. on Sundays; arrive in Milwaukee at 2 p. m. Returning, leave Milwaukee at 5 p. m. sharp every day, arriving in Chicago at 10 p. m. Passengers are landed at our docks in Milwaukee right in the heart of the city, near all the depots and leading hotels. Staterooms and meals at moderate rates. Baggage checked and wheels free.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

EXCURSIONS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO MILWAUKEE DAILY.
Whaleback Christopher Columbus.
Sunday 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9:30 a. m. Saturday (for accommodation half holiday), 1:30 p. m. FARE—Round trip $1.00. PIER FOOT OF RANDOLPH-ST.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Inauguration of season. House crowded to doors.
Old Hoss "Bill" HOEY
Catches popular fancy with his new play,
—THE— FLAMS
Every night. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Sunday, Sept. 2—IN OLD KENTUCKY.

95th TIME TO-NIGHT. Crowds Delighted
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
ALADDIN JR.
(3d Big Month.)
Evenings at 8.
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
50c General Admission

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT—MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
HOYT'S ... A Trip to Chinatown.
IN A NEW DRESS.

HOOLEY'S—Last Twelve Nights.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
BUT TWO WEEKS MORE OF
DANIEL FROHMAN'S LYCEUM THEATER CO.
In their charming performance,
THE AMAZONS.
The action of the play begins directly on the rising of the curtain at 8:15.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
5th Week Augustus Thomas' Comedy of Today.
NEW BLOOD The Play of the Year.
BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HAVLIN'S—All This Week.
Prices 15c to $1.00
TONY FARRELL
In his New Play,
GARRYOWEN
First Production on Any Stage.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday
Next Sunday—Wm. Morris in "The Lost Paradise."

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Observatory and Scenic Theaters Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
A Great Vaudeville Program this week. 3d week of Eckert and Berg in operatic selections. The Great De Veaux in musical comedy act. 7 Rackett Brothers in their specialties. The Beautiful Electric Scenic Theaters. Grand Concert every evening. Admission 25c. Mats. Sat. and Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63D-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
COOLEST PLACE IN CHICAGO.
Every day, including Sunday, 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Music and Refreshments.
Admission, including ride, 25c. Additional ride 10c.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Remodeled and renovated at a cost of over $10,000. Continuous Stage Performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. The curtain never drops. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago, by over 100 Best Artists in America. Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c. Best Seats, $1.00.

TRADE WILL IM

BETTER FEELING SINCE
BUSINESS WAS FI

**Corn Looses Some of Its Snap
Wheat to Take the Plac
Feed a Bearish Argume
Large Shipments of Whea
burg for Feed Purposes
gland Points—Wheat Gain
Rules Steadier than Corn.**

On the theory that anything i
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TRADE WILL IMPROVE

BETTER FEELING SINCE BASIS FOR BUSINESS WAS FIXED.

Corn Looses Some of Its Snap—Low Grade Wheat to Take the Place of Corn for Feed a Bearish Argument in Corn—Large Shipments of Wheat to Ogdensburg for Feed Purposes at New England Points—Wheat Gains Friends and Rules Steadier than Corn.

On the theory that anything is better than uncertainty the adoption of the tariff measure last week was followed by an improved feeling over the business outlook. Of the considerations which led to predictions of better times the provisions of the tariff act formed no part. A fixed basis for the resumption of trade was afforded by the measure and that is the concession for which the business interests of the country had for months been appealing to a dilatory Congress. An adjustment to altered schedules will now follow and when once it is definitely known that there is to be no further disturbance of customs duties trade will be free to advance from the halting position in which it has been held by tariff uncertainty. While the good feeling over action by Congress is as yet largely sentimental it has been strong enough to sympathetically affect the stock markets. The strength of securities has been increased to a marked degree on both the New York and Chicago exchanges. There would appear to be some reason for this. Present prices represent sacrifices and not voluntary liquidation. There can be little inflation in the security market of today. The prices are those which have survived twelve months of depression into which almost every disturbing element excepting a plague has entered. Business conditions could scarcely have been worse and the next movement must be an advancing one. The London market has to some extent responded to the improved sentiment and heavy buying orders during the week were at least encouraging.

But outside the hopefulness occasioned by Congressional action the business situation shows improvement. The railroads report a greater movement of traffic for the first two weeks of August than for any previous month since the depression. The increase is attributable to the necessities of business, which is being forced into a revival. An encouraging sign was the dry goods auction sales at New York in the latter part of the week, when 78,000 yards of low grade cassimeres were sold, for all of which fair prices were obtained. A month ago such an amount put out would have demoralized the market. The withdrawals from bond of woolens and dress goods are heavier than they have been for a year. This class of goods is being rapidly taken from warehouses. Merchants are receiving orders which they must fill, and cannot wait for the prospective reduction of duties. Stocks in the hands of distributors in all parts of the country have run down, and purchases cannot be much longer deferred. The fall trade will probably not be as large as it would have been under an earlier adjustment of the tariff, but the fact that bonded warehouses are full of merchandise intended for fall and winter business indicates an early removal of the goods. The imports for the last fiscal year ending June 30 were $211,500,000 less than for the previous year. The home production of all kinds of goods was greatly restricted during the same period. It is not difficult therefore to see that the stocks must be exceedingly low and that replenishing them is a necessity.

The recovery of the iron and steel trade is slow, but there has been a gratifying increase in the number of blast furnaces in operation. Prices, however, are still extremely low. The *American Manufacturer* in its outlook on the iron and steel trade said Saturday:

"Our reports from the different iron and steel markets this week show the prevalence of opinion that with the final disposition of the tariff bill a large volume of suspended or delayed business will be transacted, resulting in liberal orders for crude and finished material. While there may be other matters in addition to the tariff to be considered it is the opinion of good judges that the iron trade at the present time is in good condition. Bessemer is scarce, billets cannot be promised until the conditions which unsettle cost of production are removed. Merchant iron and steel are in improving demand. Plate and structural material show better inquiry, but at best the orders and inquiries are far from being sufficient to furnish enough work to keep capacity engaged.

"There is no encouraging news from the rail mills. Scrap is in somewhat better demand.

"Pig-iron production has probably increased as fast during the last month as the consumptive requirements will permit."

Revival of business will come too late to greatly increase construction enterprises. This will be especially true of railroad extensions. There has been a great falling off in this branch of construction work. During the first six months of 1894 only 525 miles of road were built or begun, and this building was done by fifty-one different roads in twenty-five different States. Almost correspondingly poor is the showing for betterments. These have been deferred to the limit that safety of operation would allow. As is the case with trade generally, there must be a revival of the car-building business and an increased making of betterments. This means more labor for wage-earners, and to that extent a better circulation of money.

The condition of the Treasury continues to improve. The aggregate receipts of the government during August have been $16,316,000 and the expenditures $18,816,000. Of the expenditures $9,838,000 was for pensions. This is within $2,000,000 of the amount which will be disbursed in pension payments during the month. The rush to get whisky out of bond is making a large increase in revenue receipts. Dispatches show that $5,000,000 was paid in during the latter part of the week. Of this amount Chicago contributed $300,000; Peoria, $804,147; and Pekin, $804,147. Payments at Louisville ran over $1,000,000. There are still conflicting stories about the whisky trust being unable to negotiate a loan. It is certain, however, that it took no goods out of bond either Friday or Saturday.

The sterling exchange market has been weak. Quotation sagged a little throughout the week, and no shipments of gold were made. There is no longer any fear entertained that the gold reserve will be further decreased. On the contrary, the reserve is slowly growing and was reported Saturday to be at $53,112,902. This is a gain of about $1,000,000 in ten days.

Money is easy, though compared with conditions two weeks ago it has much improved. The demand is better and fewer concessions are being made. The bond market has been good. N. W. Harris & Co. secured the sanitary district $3,000,000 5 per cent issue at 100.57. This was not so good a price as the last previous issue brought, but the temporary impairment of the city's credit through the failure of the administration to suppress rioting was advanced in part explanation of the reduced bids.

Local bank clearings for the week ending Aug. 18 were $85,500,255, as against $59,785,948 for the corresponding week last year.

Corn and wheat were waiting markets throughout last week and showed a tendency to decline. All the snap left the corn market, for the time being at least, on the bulge to 60c and the succeeding reaction. The scalping element has not felt sure of either its own position or the position of the country buyers with reference to the market. Professionals have been inclined to bear the market whenever an opportunity was presented, notwithstanding the fact that the reports from the country continued to tell of unprecedented crop damage and the additional evidence presented in the unusually large receipts of hogs at the yards. The country support of the corn market is by no means so demonstrative as it was a week ago, but sharp breaks bring out buying orders from the private warehouses which handled the country business leading up to the recent bulge in prices. The receipts of corn locally and at primary points generally have been remarkably light considering the high range of going prices, and the countryman, while possibly lagging in his support to the speculative corn market, has shown an inclination to hang on to any cash stuff he might have. The general damage to the corn crop of the country is admitted on all sides, but the bears on the market are claiming much for the improvement, direct and indirect, of conditions by reason of recent rains. The major portion of the corn crop was probably beyond redemption when the government report reached the country, but conditions in pasturage and late crops of vegetables of various kinds have been greatly improved. The professional bear does not bank very extensively on corn receipts, as he insists that the farmer never sells out his stuff on an advancing market, and claims that the receipts would be much larger if corn were selling at 60 per cent of the present price. The stocks of corn in the country left over from two short crop years are unquestionably small to go into a third short crop with. Conditions, however, are materially different from those which have surrounded the other short corn crop years. On account of the conditions of business and trade the consumptive demand of the country has been appreciably reduced. A crop which might be considered exceedingly short in a flush year may be sufficient to go around this season. The principal difference between the situation at present and the situation of other short crop years is in relation of corn to wheat in the open market. In previous seasons when short crops of corn resulted in high prices, wheat was at a figure which removed it from the list of feeding grain entirely. With corn and wheat selling at a parity or, as has been the case for some time, with corn at a premium, the feeding of wheat is entirely feasible. It has passed the experimental stage long ago and shipments of lower grades are being made in all directions. A number of elevator and grain shipping houses made quite extensive shipments of wheat last week to Ogdensburg, N. Y., for distribution to feeding points to New England. The grain can be laid down to feeders at something like three cents a bushel less than corn, with four pounds weight in favor of the wheat bushel. Reports of wheat feeding throughout Illinois, Indiana, and States further West continue to come in and are supplemented by reports of shipments being made from Chicago to feed dealers in the country. The relation of corn to wheat, while tempering the bullish feeling on corn, is gradually developing a sentiment favorable to wheat. During last week the corn market showed an inclination to give more readily to pressure than the wheat market. During the early part of the week the September delivery of corn was at considerable premium over the corresponding delivery of wheat. Later in the week these positions were reversed. The influences surrounding the wheat market have been in the main bearish, and in spite of this prices did not give way readily. The receipts of wheat, both as to local carlots and at primary points, have been enormous, and showed no tendency to drop off until late in the week. The shipments have been small, Chicago continuing to be out of line with seaboard markets. Toledo and Detroit have been making liberal shipments recently, and vessel room has been in good demand at a rate of 1¼c per bu while vessel room from Chicago for a haul of from three to four times as great has been a drug on the market at ⅝c per bu. The elevator question in Chicago was settled last week, and a small reduction in the second storage has been conceded. However, the trade will by no means be reconciled to the operation of the elevator people by this concession. The elevator interests are charged right and left with manipulation of the market to their own benefit. As but a small percentage of carlots received here are represented on the sample tables it is assumed that the elevator people are buying the grain direct from the country and are consequently in a position to manipulate the receipts so as to encourage or discourage a short interest. They are charged with sandbagging the market on any indications of an advance which would prevent them from buying the grain at low prices in the country while encouraging local speculation which will keep the market just above a shipping point and hold the grain here over winter. It is a foregone conclusion that the elevators will go over winter filled to the guards. The settlement of the other questions brought out a movement which showed how some of the elevators have already become congested. Arrangements were made for the shifting of about 1,000,000 bu from certain elevators which were made regular under the emergency clause, and which have been filled to overflowing to other elevators which were not regular during the last few weeks, while receipts have been exceptionally large. One of the depressing influences in the wheat market throughout the week was the pressure caused by the reinstatement of the Pardridge short line of wheat. Ten days ago Pardridge began covering a large short line in and finished up the operation with considerable loss. Now, when considerable settlement sentiment is being developed favorable to wheat at the present low prices this short line is being put out and fills up any demand which has come to better feeling in New York or from investment buying from the country.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Price range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Aug. 20, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Aug....	53⅝	52⅞@ 53¼	52⅞	61¼
Sept....	54	53⅜@ 54⅜	53⅞	61⅞
Dec....	57⅛	56⅛@ 57⅜	56⅞	69⅞
CORN.				
Aug....	53⅛	52⅛@ 53⅜	52⅛	38⅛
Sept....	53⅜	52⅜@ 53⅛	52⅜	38⅞
May....	52	51⅜@ 52⅜	51⅞	41
OATS.				
Aug....	29⅛	29⅛@ 29⅛	29⅛	23⅞
Sept....	30	29⅛@ 30⅛	29⅞	24
May....	34⅛	34⅛@ 34⅞	34⅜	30
MESS PORK.				
Sept....	13.35	13.30 @.......	13.30	12.50
Jan....	13.60	13.40 @13.67½	13.40	12.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Sept....	7.50	7.47½@ 7.52½	7.47½	8.20
Jan....	7.52½	7.45 @ 7.55	7.47½	....
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Sept....	7.22½	7.12½@ 7.20	7.20	7.70
Jan....	7.02½	6.92½@ 7.05	6.92½	....

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS SATURDAY.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 ACO8s.............114	1000 M&E 1st..........142½
1000 AC&P1st.............49	10000 NY&H1stcp.......120⅞
46000 Atch 4s..... 72½@73⅛	7000 N Y O & W cn 5s... ....109⅞@110⅛
10000 Atch 2d....... 25@25⅛	11000 NP 2d cp...... 80@80⅛
11000 A&Pgtd 4s.. 45½@46	41000 NPcon 5s..... 26@27¼
16000 A&Pinc......... 3½@4	35000 NP c tr n...... 75
5000 B&O 1st inc-SeB. .... 23½@25	1000 O R&N 5s tr...... 69½
1000 CP6s of '95.......101⅛	1000 OSL6s.......... 83
1000 C&Ocon5s.........106	5000 OSL&Un c 5s tr. 38
9000 C&Ogn4½s........ 75½	5000 P&R2d pf in...... 24½
5000 CB&Qcn 7s.......120½	70000 P & R 3d.... 18½@18⅞
1000 CB&Q-Neb ex4s. 88⅛	116000 P&Rgm4s.... 78@78⅛
11000 C&E1gn 5s... 98@98½	7000 R&D 6s........ 116
14000 C&NP1st tr co cts .... 44@44⅛	17000 R&W P c t 5s tr. .... 31½@31⅛
3000 CRI&P x 5s.......101⅛	210000 R&WPtr t6s trrs .... 63@64
1000 CD&I1st5s....... 97⅛	5000 RGW&G1st...... 67¼
20000 CHV&T 5s.... 90@90½	17000 SL&SW1st.. 58½@59
5000 C H V & T gm 6s. 91	11000 SLSW2d......... 19¾
31000 CM4s........ 24½@25	5000 SPM&M 1st-con6s red to 4½s.......101
30000 D&RG4s.... 78½@79	1000 SP&NP6s r c.......115
5000 DM&Mig.......... 24	10000 S A & A P 4s...... 55
11000 D&SSA5s......... 98	2000 S&W 1st.......... 51
1000 E T V & G c g 5s.102½	10000 T&P 5s.. ... 84¾@85
1000 Erie 3d mg.......109½	277000 T&P2d....... 26@26¾
1000 IllC4s-1953......... 98⅛	1000 T&OC1st.........102
7000 Iowa C 5s... 89½@89⅞	1000 TSL&KC1st tr... 57
9000 KP1stcn ... 83⅛@85	33000 UP1st of '96.......104¾
3000 LIFerry4s.........100⅛	2000 UP1s of '97.......105½
1000 LIgm4s........... 97½	4000 U P 1st of 1898....106
2000 L&N con..........111½	9000 U P 1st of 1899....107⅛
19000 L&Nunf g 4s 76½@76⅞	51000 Wab1st.....103⅛@103⅝
4000 L&N col tr 5s..... 99	10000 Wab db-SrB...... 26
5000 M&SP1st-SMdv..115	59000 WS gt 4s..103½@103¾
5000 M&SP8s1st.........113	10000 WNY&P2d.. 24¾@24⅛
8000 MK&T1st 4s... 80@80⅛	
10000 MK&E1st.... 77⅛@77½	
30000 MK&T2d4s.. 44½@44⅞	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison..........	1,900	6½	7	6½	7
Amn. Sugar........	4,550	108⅛	110⅛	108⅜	110⅞
Do pfd............	675	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞
C. B. & Q.........	4,200	76	77⅛	76	77⅛
General Electric..	1,350	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43
Do pfd............	30	73	73	73	73
Union Pacific.....	450	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
Westinghouse Elec	50	34	34	34	34
Do pfd............	25	52	52	52	52
Wis. Cent.........	30	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

28000 Atch 4s.......... 73	20000 do 2d 5s....... 56½
15000 do 2d........... 25	9000 N Y&N E 2d6s.102⅛
52000 M C 4s......... 57½	5000 Ill Steel 5s..... 86
10000 M C 1st inc...... 13½	5000 Wis Cen 5s..... 54⅞
6000 Gas 1st 5s...... 79	

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—Alta, 21c; Belcher, 86c; Best & Belcher, $1.35; Bodie Consolidated, $1.70; Bulwer, 26c; Chollar, 28c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.30; Crown Point, 71c; Eureka Consolidated, 28c; Gould & Curry, 58c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Mexican, $1.20; Mono, 34c; Ophir, $2.20; Potosi, 45c; Savage, 38c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 66c; Utah, 7c; Yellow Jacket, 49c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Chollar, 20c; Crown Point, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross 65c; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, $1.20; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 60c; Standard, $1.35; Union Consolidated, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 45c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.25; Quicksilver, preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—WHEAT—The wheat market today was weak and lower, with December the weakest of the future months. The deferred closed from ⅜c to ⅝c lower than yesterday and old wheat on track ¼c lower, while new wheat on track closed ½c lower. These variations were all caused apparently by the larger yields of new wheat in the country than expected and the probable increase of product over the earlier estimates. There was some outside trading for future months here from the East and a little from the West, but the bulk of it was transacted by local buyers. Much of it was closing out old trades, although a fair amount was of new business. The local milling demand for old wheat to grind was very good and elevator people were buying the new rather freely to store for early grinding; for sales to mills as soon as it is sufficiently cured. There was no other feature to the market, which closed: August, 53⅜c; September, 52⅞c; December, 54½c. Old wheat on track: No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. New wheat closed 2⅜c below the price of old of the same grade. Receipts were 90,440 bu; shipments, 17,250 bu. The flour market was easier, but generally steady, $3.25@3.40 for patents, $2.00@2.25 for bakers'. Production was estimated at 32,000 brls for the 24 hours. Shipments, 40,190 brls. Country buyers are selling a little against fresh purchases, but as they are shipping in as fast as they purchase their sales are generally made to arrive for track delivery instead of for regular delivery, so that the amount of business for regular delivery is not increased to any extent by the country purchases.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot and month, 55¼@55½c; September, 55¼@55⅝c; December, 59@59¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 52½@53c; receipts, 88,395 bu; shipments, 104,000 bu; stock, 922,755 bu; sales, 85,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 55@56c. Corn steady; spot, 58c asked; month, 58c bid; receipts, 919 bu; stock, 133,707 bu; Southern white corn, 61½c asked; do yellow, 60c asked. Oats quiet, inactive; No. 2 white Western, 37c; No. 2 mixed do, 34½@35c; receipts, 14,764 bu; stock, 123,254 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 46½c bid; receipts, 1,363 bu; stock, 11,446. Hay firm; good to choice timothy, $13.50@15.00. Grain freights dull, unchanged. Sugar strong, unchanged. Butter and eggs firm, unchanged. Cheese firm, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat was dull, weak, losing about ⅜c; No. 2 red, cash, 50¼c; August 50⅜c; September 50⅝c; December, 54½c; May, 59½c. Corn was irregular, closing ¼c up for September to ½c down for May; No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 52c; September, 53c; May, 49½c. Oats, quiet; No. 2, cash and August, 30½c; September, 31½c; May, 35⅝c. Rye, nothing doing. Barley, no trade. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 18.—WHEAT—Closed: No. 1 hard, cash, 58¼c; August, 57c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56¼c; August, 55c; September, 54⅜c; December, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¼c; No. 3, 48¼c; rejected, 46¼c. To arrive, No. 1 Northern, new, 54¾c; old, 57⅜c. Rye—45c. Flax—$1.22. No. 2 oats, 38c; No. 3, 32½c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 35. Receipts—Wheat, 22,215 bu; barley, 2,686 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 141,696 bu. Wheat stocks will show a decrease of about 575,000 bu for the week.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; cash, 50¼c; August, 50⅜c; September, 50⅝c; December, 54½c; May, 59½c. Corn—Lower; cash and August, 52c; September, 53c; May, 49½c. Oats—Lower; cash and August, 30½c; September, 31½c; May, 35⅝c. Pork—Quiet; jobbing, $14.00. Lard—Nominally lower; steam, $7.30; choice, $7.42½. Lead—Dull; $3.15. September spelter, nominal, $3.15. Flaxseed—Lower; $1.22 bid.

Toledo, O., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; steady; cash and August, 53c; September, 53⅝c; December, 56½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 46½c, nominal; No. 2 yellow, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 33½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 47c. Receipts—Wheat, 107,000 bu; corn, 2,500; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,000; oats, 5,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Good demand; No. 2 red, 56½c; No. 3 red, 55½c; No. 1 white, 59c. Corn—Very small receipts; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 corn, 58½c. Oats No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Good demand and ready sale.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat 1c lower; No. 2 hard, 47c; No. 3 hard, 46c; No. 2 red, 47c; No. 3 red, 45@46c; rejected, 43@44c. Corn, 1c lower: No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 2 white, 52½c. Oats, steady; No. 2 mixed, 28¾@29¼c; No. 2 white, 33c.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 18.—RESIN—Steady; strained, 85c; good, 90c. Spirits nothing doing. Tar quiet; $1.10. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.80; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20.

REPORTS FROM LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments at Chicago and Comparisons with Other Places.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 13....	19,231	676	37,520	9,976
Tuesday, Aug. 14....	6,021	1,042	11,636	10,476
Wednesday, Aug. 15	17,681	946	28,580	17,636
Thursday, Aug. 16 .	13,788	738	22,967	14,745
Friday, Aug. 17.....	7,016	583	22,258	10,337
Saturday, Aug. 18...	1,500	100	13,000	1,500
Total............	65,237	4,073	136,961	64,675
Previous week......	61,753	4,845	169,636	48,378
Cor. week 1893......	62,703	5,021	124,626	66,858
Cor. week 1892......	56,967	1,374	109,203	41,377
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 13....	3,819	95	13,548	120
Tuesday, Aug. 14....	1,801	50	6,452	....
Wednesday, Aug. 15	4,588	1	9,725	567
Thursday, Aug. 16..	4,235	38	10,266	250
Friday, Aug. 17.....	3,778	36	8,053	1,497
Saturday, Aug. 18...	1,000	....	5,500	500
Total............	19,221	220	53,544	2,941
Previous week......	22,319	406	49,984	2,666
Cor. week 1893......	13,353	148	34,729	6,435
Cor. week 1892......	17,807	1,044	44,891	12,817

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago...........	63,200	137,000	64,600
Kansas City.......	45,100	53,800	9,200
Omaha.............	8,800	54,800	2,000
St. Louis.........	17,300	20,000	7,300
Total............	134,400	265,600	83,100
Previous week......	128,300	303,800	65,100
Two weeks ago......	137,500	333,400	69,000
Cor. week 1893......	129,400	210,600	81,700
Cor. week 1892......	122,800	173,800	57,700
Cor. week 1891......	112,700	170,000	54,400
Cor. week 1890......	137,200	258,200	60,700

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 33,000 hogs, 14,000 sheep. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 25 are estimated at 65,000 cattle, 130,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep.

Hogs received in Kansas City the last week averaged 201 lbs, against 202 lbs the previous week, and 226 lbs a year ago.

Last week Armour & Co. slaughtered 12,700 hogs; Anglo-American Provision company, 10,900; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 6,200; Swift & Co., 14,495; International and Wells Packing company, 9,500; N. Morris & Co., 8,027; Viles & Robbins, 4,522; Jones & Stiles, 3,894; T. J. Lipton & Co., 6,750; W. H. Silberhorn & Co., 2,050; smaller packers and butchers, 5,600.

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1, 1894, to date, 1,716,000 cattle, 5,552,000 hogs, and 1,784,000 sheep, showing a decrease of about 222,000 cattle and 76,000 sheep and an increase of 890,000 hogs compared with a year ago.

Receipts of range cattle last week, 9,100 Texas and 12,500 Westerns, against 7,500 Texas and 5,000 Westerns the previous week, 19,000 Texas and 13,000 Westerns a year ago, and 23,000 Texas and 16,000 Westerns two years ago.

E. C. Hughes, a hog trader at Omaha, was among the visitors at the yards. He says the quality at Omaha lately has been poorer than at Chicago owing to the fact that farmers have been rushing so many pigs and half-fat hogs to market. The general opinion prevails in the West that receipts during the next three months will be below the average of previous years, and Omaha dealers generally predict high prices before the end of the year.

CATTLE—Only 1,500 cattle arrived Saturday, including 700 Texas billed direct to slaughterers. The few cattle on sale changed hands early at Friday's prices. During the week best native steers advanced 10@15c, while common to fair natives were no better, in fact "grassy" lots closed lower. A few 960@1,380-lb steers sold at $3.10@4.40. Dakota rangers 1,044@1,179 lbs sold at $3.00@3.40; Texas steers, 931 lbs, $2.75, and a bunch of 320 Texas spayed heifers averaging 727 lbs at $2.60. Native cows sold largely at $1.75@2.20, and a few stockers and feeders sold at $1.75@3.00. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$4.80@5.05
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs......	4.25@4.75
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs......	3.80@4.40
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs........	3.35@3.85
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs..........	2.85@3.20
Choice to extra cows and heifers......	2.40@3.10
Fair to good cows and heifers.........	2.00@2.45
Inferior to good canning cows.........	1.00@2.15
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs...	1.70@3.10
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.......	2.00@4.75
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs...........	2.40@3.15
Texas cows, bulls, and stags..........	1.70@2.50
Western rangers, steers...............	2.80@4.10

HOGS—Receipts were again below expectations and the quality as poor as any time yet. The general market opened steady to firm, and most of the desirable stock sold at Friday's prices, but late in the day the market weakened and closed about 5@10c lower. Packers acted indifferent and demanded greater concessions than holders were willing to grant. About 6,000 trashy stock remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $4.80@5.80, bulk $5.10@5.50; mixed, $4.95@5.65, bulk $5.25@5.50; light $5.00@5.60, bulk $5.35@5.55; pigs, $4.00@5.10.

SHEEP—The run was light and the demand indifferent. Prices ruled about steady. Lambs sold at $2.00@3.90; Western sheep, 104 lbs, $2.80, and 70@120-lb natives at $1.00@3.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,100; shipments, 2,600. Market for best Texans and natives steady; others 5@10c lower. Texas steers, $2.10@3.00; beef steers, $2.90@4.50; native cows, $1.35@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.70. HOGS—Receipts, 8,400; shipments, 1,200; market 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales, $5.10@5.40; heavies, $5.30@5.60; packers, $5.30@5.60; mixed, $4.60@5.35; light, $4.00@5.25; pigs, $2.50@4.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none. Market slow and steady. Fair to good natives, $2.40@3.25; fair to good Westerns, $2.25@3.00; common and stockers, $2.00@2.25; good to choice lambs, $3.00@4.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 2,200; market quiet; no natives on sale; Texas steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs, $2.40@3.00; cows and heifers, $1.80@2.15. HOGS—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,800; market steady; choice, heavy, $5.70; good light and middleweights, $5.55@5.65. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 700; market 15@20c lower for sheep; 35@50c lower for lambs with not enough actual sales to establish a range.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300. Market steady to strong. Corn-fed beeves brought $4.45; butchers' stuff in demand. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; market slow and 10c lower; light, $4.60@5.20; mixed, $4.20@5.30; heavy, $5.10@5.45.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 18.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; yesterday, 1,505; shipments, 609; steady, $4.75@5.15; bulk, $4.90@5.12½. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; yesterday, 130; shipments, 199; fairly active and steady.

Depressing the Broomcorn Market.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Doubtless through a misunderstanding of the facts THE TRIBUNE in its issue of this date lent its aid to the annual "bearing" of the Central Illinois broomcorn market. The aid appeared in the form of a telegram from Arcola that the crop in that vicinity was large, and, by comparison with a previous dispatch, of the usual good quality. So far as I have been able to learn the facts, and that by travel with personal inspection and talk with growers all over this broomcorn belt, the crop while large in acreage was sadly damaged by the storm of Aug. 11. That is, the broomcorn was blown over, in many cases flat; and while that did not of itself particularly injure it, the consequences did. The brush, which at this time is in its most delicate condition, was seriously tangled and it is safe to say that the crop has been injured not less than 35 per cent. Besides the blowing down will entail extra labor in cutting where the brush is not actually damaged. The history of the broomcorn crop and its marketing in the Central Illinois district is peculiar. In the first place there have arisen a large number of factors, or commission merchants, who make their living by the commission on the sale of the brush. It would seem natural that the greater the price received by the farmer the greater the amount of rake-off would go to the factor, and it would be the latter's interest to keep up the price. The very reverse prevails, however, and from the time the crop is cut until the last bale is marketed every energy is strained to bear the crop. It is worked something like this: As soon as the crop is sufficiently advanced to predict its quality the market is filled with circulars from the factors, the tenor of which is greatly to enlarge the size of the crop. The columns of the city dailies are filled with dispatches to the same effect, and by the time the renters, who are compelled to market early on account of accruing rents, strike the market the buyers, misled by previous reports, are holding off. The result is—compelled to sell at any price, the market goes to pieces, and, being an expensive crop to raise, other growers are obliged to follow. The factor who can sell the most corn at the lowest price secures the greatest fame and the most wealth. The grower is the sufferer. When it is realized that a difference of $20 a ton in cost to the manufacturer means only about one cent difference in the cost of the broom to the consumer, the foolishness of this course becomes all the more apparent. The solution of the broomcorn problem in this section is becoming a matter of serious consideration by the growers. As the matter now stands thousands of dollars are sacrificed every year to the rapacity of the buyers and the grower holds the bag. Possibly THE TRIBUNE may be able to suggest some remedy besides lynching the factors, but that seems the only resort of the grower at this writing.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

SHIFTING THE BLAME.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ORIENTAL WAR STILL IN DOUBT.

Both Sides Disavow Firing the First Shot—A German Hired as an Officer by the Chinese Tells of the Sinking of the Kow Shing and How He Escaped from the Vessel—Chinese Killed Like Rats—Cowardice of the Coreans at the Capture of Their King.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Aug. 1, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The stirring events of July 23 on land have been eclipsed by more daring and far more serious happenings on the high seas. Both China and Japan are now engaged in a life and death struggle. Whether it was that the Japanese, elated at their successes in Seoul, determined to try conclusions with the naval forces of the Dragon Empire, or that the Chinese first gave battle, is uncertain, as the responsibility is vehemently denied by both parties. But, be the circumstances as they may, the first battle at sea was fought July 25, ten miles off Asan on the coast of Corea.

Asan had been chosen by the Chinese General as a suitable base of operations, and the choice was a wise one. Some thousands of troops had already been assembled there, the harbor was a good one, and the place easily defended. A section of the fleet lay at anchor in the bar, while the Japanese were in Chemulpo Harbor, some distance to the north. The Chinese, following the example of their energetic neighbor, were pouring troops into Corea with all possible speed. Among the transports chartered for this purpose was the British steamship Kow Shing, Capt. Galsworthy. This vessel cleared from Chefoo on the 23d, flying the British flag, and having over 1,100 troops on board. It had a small cruiser for an escort, and its intended destination was Asan.

It Made a Japanese Victory.

The fates were not propitious. The Japanese Admiral became acquainted with the move and sent three of his men-of-war out from Chemulpo early on the morning of the 25th to intercept the Kow Shing and its consort. Cruising in the vicinity were also two other Chinese war vessels, the Kuang Yi and the Chi Yden, while in the Harbor of Asan was the Tsao Chiang. The Japanese vessels were the Yoshino Hiyei and Naniwa. The hostile vessels met, but, as has been explained, neither will take the responsibility of having opened the engagement, which resulted in the sinking of a British steamship, a Chinese gunboat, and the loss of over 1,200 lives, besides the capture of another Chinese man-of-war, the Tsao Chiang, which surrendered to the victorious Japs in the Asan Harbor without exchanging a single shot.

This prize, together with the prisoners taken, was today towed to Sasebo, a naval station not far from this port. The Chinese boats that escaped are reported to have been seriously damaged.

Later particulars received here from Chemulpo and Seoul confirm the foregoing statements. Among the passengers arriving, in fact the first person to cross to this country after the naval engagement, was a young American electrician named Power, recently professionally engaged in Corea. Just before leaving he dined with Col. von Hanneke, he says, and the Colonel, being an eye witness, was able to describe the naval engagement and give him a graphic story of the affair.

Col. von Hanneke was on board the Kow Shing, nominally as a passenger, but really as an officer in the Chinese army and bound for service in Corea. He made his escape when the Japanese sank the transport, and through a series of lucky incidents was enabled to reach Chemulpo in safety. He is a retired officer from the German army, holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and stands high in the estimation of the Chinese Government. His statements may be depended upon.

A German's Description of the Fight.

He says the scene when the Japanese ship fired a broadside into the Kow Shing was terrific enough, but the horror of it was that the Japanese turned their machine guns on the men as they swam. There is no mistake about that.

"I and forty-five men," said Col. von Hanneke, "managed to reach a small island not far off and eventually succeeded in hailing a passing fishing boat. In the meantime the Japs had lowered some boats and succeeded in saving a small number of men. I had no desire to fall into their hands, so I persuaded the fishermen to conceal me. Disguised as a Corean I managed to reach Chemulpo. The Japanese certainly gained a victory, but it is one that will cost them dearly. Anyhow, sinking an unarmed ship lying at anchor and with nearly 1,200 soldiers on board is not a feat of arms that even an Oriental nation can afford to boast of. Besides, the flag of Great Britain went down with the Kow Shing. Japan will have to sacrifice no small amount of her self-love and boasted bullion to make that good."

This, briefly, is the story from Corea, and it throws rather a different light upon the situation to that emanating from Japanese sources. Von Haunieke affirms that the Naniwa turned her machine guns on drowning men, a statement which, if based on absolute fact, will earn for the Japanese nation a larger share of the world's odium than she can afford to bear. At present the outlook is a dark one. The two ruling nations of the Orient are in the throes of a savage war; England, by the sinking of one of its merchantmen and the loss of at least four of its subjects, brought unexpectedly upon the scene; Uncle Sam offering the wings of the eagle as a shelter for Chinese in Japan and the Japanese in China; Russia more or less grimly smiling while awaiting for the cat to jump—a pretty complication truly. But when the cat does jump the green Orient promises to assume so gory a hue as to be altogether horrible.

HOW THE JAPANESE TOOK KING LI HOUE

Surprised His Cowardly Guards and Then Dictated Terms to Him.

CHEMULPO, Corea, July 23, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—July 23, 1894, will ever be memorable in the annals of the Chinese, Corean, and Japanese history, for then was fired the shot which has already reëchoed throughout all the civilized world, and perhaps will yet constitute an excuse for calling to arms the bristling hosts of Europe. No formal declaration of war had then been made, but the Japanese, having a keen regard for the principle of "possession being nine points of the law," decided to possess themselves of the person of Li Hi (sometimes called Li Houe), King of Corea. For the actual person of the King the Japanese did not care a rap; what they wanted was the seal and the apparent acquiescence of that miserable monarch in all the acts about to be carried out by the Mikado's government. The King was required as a phonograph, the manipulator being Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister to the Court of Seoul. By these means the measures to be formulated would be clothed in constitutional garments. These of course would be of more or less transparency, still they might pass as being constitutional.

The King is supreme in Corea. Reforms sanctioned, if not sanctified, by his sign manual would best bear the test of outside criticism. Besides, Mr. Yuman, the resident representative of the Dragon throne, had been energetically maneuvering in the Chinese interests and had secured a dangerously strong backing from the Ming clan. In the hands of Yuman and the Mings the King was a puppet and moved as the strings were pulled. Circumstances suddenly arose which rendered action imperative. The circumstances were against the Japanese interests, and these could only be advanced and secured through the medium of the King himself. Li Hi either could not or would not approach the Japanese, so the Japanese had to approach him.

Surprise the King at Daylight.

The ordinary channels being blocked force had to be applied. This was done early the morning of July 23. Every precaution had been taken. All of the troops engaged in the enterprise had been for days exercised in the vicinity of the palace, not in one body, but in sections of 100, 200, 300, and 500 men each, so as not to arouse the suspicions of the Coreans. It was well-known to Gen. Oshima, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, that the Corean King was living in hourly dread of assassination, and never retired to rest until the early dawn. This fact was availed of and the advance was ordered at the hour indicated.

The troops being as familiar with the approach and grounds of the palace as the Coreans themselves had not a difficulty to face. Certainly the guards were at their posts, but they simply met the invaders with two or three rounds of blank cartridges. The Japanese responded with ball, and it was not long before their deadly fire told on the chicken-hearted Coreans, most of whom dropped their arms, tore off their uniforms, and fled. One division held its ground and offered a most determined opposition. They were some 600 pin gangs, picked men hailing from one of the northern provinces, and were the only men worthy the name of soldiers.

Seeing that defense was hopeless the officer in command ordered the men to cease firing. Current rumor has it that the King personally gave the order, but owing to the excitement prevailing the most improbable stories are in circulation. For a time the people were fleeing in all directions in abject terror, neither knowing nor apparently caring whither they went, so long as they got beyond the range of the rifles and the sound of firing. They were falling over each other in the streets in their wild stampede, behaving in their terror like scared sheep.

Kill Thirty Coreans.

The people are cowards to the core, and considering the centuries of cruel oppression they have been subjected to there is little to be wondered at in the fact. However, there was absolutely no excuse for the exhibition of such cowardice. The Japanese troops were under the strictest discipline and interfered with no one. They were marched to the palace to capture the King, and, having succeeded in that object, quietly took possession of the premises, and the city must then have assumed its wonted appearance, as indeed it did, when once the Coreans could realize that no general massacre was to be carried out. The Japanese had 1,200 men engaged in the enterprise, but a reserve of 2,000 was ready in case more men were required. The Corean loss was thirty killed and sixty wounded, that of the Japanese was slight.

Once in complete possession of the palace Mr. Otori had an interview with the King, who is reported to have expressed his willingness to approve any measures the Japanese Government might deem fit to submit. The leaders of the Ming Clan were either to be beheaded or exiled and the Japanese get the credit of having insisted upon the milder punishment, although many people in Seoul are of the opinion that this powerful family saved their own heads from the executioner by timely flight. Anyhow, they are now in China for the time being in safety.

TAKE OUT THEIR CASH.

Hard Times Reflected by Withdrawals of Many Deposits.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Hard times are reflected in no better way than through the transactions of savings banks. When times are prosperous the moneys deposited in these institutions are largely in excess of the amounts withdrawn. When times are hard, as they have been the last six months, the withdrawals are greater than the deposits. The reports for the year ending June 30 of the savings banks doing business in this State are being made to the State Superintendent in Banking. These show with few exceptions the amounts withdrawn are largely in excess of the deposits. The thirty-eight banks in New York City and Brooklyn received from and paid to depositors the enormous sum of $247,781,403. Of this amount $135,312,174 was withdrawn, which was greater by $22,842,945 than that handed in for deposit.

The aggregate of the sums due to depositors of these banks, which has shown a gradual increase in the past, falls below the total of July 1, 1893, by $7,017,258. The resources, too, are smaller in the aggregate by $2,580,839. The following figures are taken from the reports of the savings banks of the cities named:

New York County banks.	Total resources.	Due depositors.
Bowery..............	$ 58,713,102	$ 49,997,282
Emig't Industrial	51,413,859	44,136,170
Bank for Savings.	54,884,887	47,975,284
Seamen's...........	40,839,485	33,357,198
German..............	34,349,424	31,226,482
Greenwich...........	31,166,336	27,511,730
Drydock.............	19,490,904	17,681,530
Union Dime..........	14,490,217	13,733,623
Citizens'...........	12,002,617	10,613,214
East River..........	12,730,199	10,598,013
New York............	10,984,198	8,986,194
Manhattan...........	9,335,283	8,255,947
Franklin............	6,906,321	6,265,649
Irving..............	6,370,046	5,657,574
Institution for savings of merchants' clerks...	7,090,711	6,263,256
Harlem..............	6,251,520	5,824,399
Broadway............	5,252,686	4,821,360
Metropolitan........	4,755,842	4,230,841
North River.........	3,791,478	3,560,989
Excelsior...........	1,446,170	1,412,150
American............	773,511	744,187
West Side...........	513,661	492,552
Twelfth Ward........	440,859	440,365
United States.......	340,426	338,596
Dollar..............	124,155	123,875
Total..............	$394,452,766	$344,248,315
Kings County banks.		
Williamsburg.......	$ 33,879,301	$ 28,304,144
Brooklyn............	31,093,731	26,325,302
Dime of Brooklyn.	19,944,720	18,311,017
South Brooklyn.....	13,863,097	12,020,805
Kings County........	5,152,883	4,673,765
German..............	3,418,436	3,112,280
Greenpoint..........	2,765,950	2,443,627
Germania............	2,689,021	2,488,979
East Brooklyn......	2,340,216	2,143,784
Dime of Williamsburg	2,352,315	2,164,721
East New York......	830,311	756,496
Bushwick............	681,209	649,202
City of Brooklyn..	421,368	408,083
Brevoort............	217,453	214,679
Total..............	$119,650,015	$104,016,091

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894:

New York County banks.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
Bowery..............	$ 8,990,752	$ 10,292,421
Emigrant Industrial	12,039,553	13,411,736
Bank for Savings..	7,404,399	9,633,083
Seamen's............	6,458,956	7,231,500
German..............	9,217,250	10,382,938
Greenwich...........	7,090,015	6,421,325
Drydock.............	4,771,155	6,645,125
Union Dime..........	4,318,294	5,231,011
Citizens'...........	3,148,355	4,601,751
East River..........	2,747,156	3,159,183
New York............	2,027,487	2,388,918
Manhattan...........	2,541,122	3,331,349
Franklin............	2,375,605	2,789,767
Irving..............	1,270,335	2,218,160
Institution for savings of merchants' clerks....	1,638,885	1,798,793
Harlem..............	2,674,930	3,166,077
Broadway............	1,075,995	1,481,420
Metropolitan........	1,017,705	1,286,587
North River.........	1,271,890	1,561,059
Excelsior...........	937,524	975,550
American............	284,242	346,389
West Side...........	256,276	305,399
Twelfth Ward........	313,152	309,462
United States.......	265,959	299,518
Dollar..............	111,096	103,687
Total..............	$ 84,252,090	$ 99,392,220
Kings County banks.		
Williamsburg.......	$ 9,756,873	$ 9,944,506
Brooklyn............	6,481,454	7,442,028
Dime of Brooklyn.	5,230,286	6,425,780
South Brooklyn.....	2,938,263	3,665,092
Kings County........	1,165,336	1,711,031
German..............	1,206,284	1,571,813
Greenpoint..........	1,043,244	1,233,283
Germania............	829,216	1,013,247
East Brooklyn......	792,343	981,250
Dime of Williamsburg	725,020	875,907
East New York......	314,212	367,984
Bushwick............	326,749	327,706
City of Brooklyn..	268,265	263,222
Brevoort............	189,690	97,100
Total..............	$ 28,217,139	$ 35,919,954

Unfortunate People of Persia.

According to reports recently made by a British Consul in that country the condition of the peasants of Persia seems to be peculiarly an unhappy one. He says: "They inhabit mere mud-hovels, without windows and with a hole in the center of the roof to let out the smoke, and the filthy state of the villages is indescribable. At the end of the winter they generally find their stock either exhausted or running very low, and the great festival of Nauroz at hand. Formerly the peasant knew that if his stock failed, there was no hope of replenishing it. He would have to go without his Nauroz festivities. But now he knows that a week or two before the festival the Russian speculators will appear on the scene and offer the proprietor advances of money to sow cotton for them, the seed of which they provide, or buy up in advance the best part of his crop of wheat. The ignorant peasant is led to agree to bartering a part of his share, too, and when the harvest is over he finds that he has not enough corn to carry him through the winter. If the proprietors and peasants resist the temptations till the time of the actual harvest the result is the same. The wheat goes at half price, the peasant finds after a few weeks that he has not enough to carry him through the winter; and, worst of all, there is no corn left for towns like Meshed, with 70,000 inhabitants. Last year the crop was a fair one, but so much wheat was exported that the price of bread was four times as high as after an abundant harvest when there was no exportation."

British Paupers.

It is computed by a Scotch paper that there are now enough paupers in Great Britain to form, four abreast, a procession considerably over 100 miles in length.

MARKS OF MEDICAL PROGRESS.

The Electric Bullet-Finder and Its Mode of Operation.

Boston *Transcript:* The electric bullet-finder or probe, an invention of Dr. John H. Girdner of New York, consists of an ordinary telephone receiver, an ordinary metal probe, and an extra bulb of the same metal that the probe is made of. Inasmuch as there is no battery connected with the apparatus it may puzzle even an electrician to discover wherein the electrical element lies. Just here is where the instrument assumes its truly scientific aspect, for its invention proves that there is a definite quantity of electricity in the battery which supplies the current. Dr. Girdner had tried for years to devise some surer means of locating bullets than was possible with the ordinary probe. Some years ago somebody had invented an electric bullet probe which depended on a battery cell to supply the current. But the trouble was that as soon as the end of the probe was inserted in the flesh an electric circuit would be established through the flesh itself and the electric bell would ring. So it was not known whether a bullet had been touched or not. One night it occurred to Dr. Girdner that the body itself might contain enough of a current to operate a bell or a telephone receiver. Experiment proved the fact. The principle of the instrument is as follows: The metal bulb is placed in the wounded person's mouth, the telephone receiver is held to the surgeon's ear, and the probe in the hole made by the bullet. The bulb in the mouth and the probe are made of the same metal, copper being preferred, and because they are the same no manifestation is heard in the telephone. But as soon as the leaden bullet is touched it brings another metal into the circuit. The human body then immediately becomes one immense cell, which generates a current strong enough to operate the telephone, so that as soon as the bullet is touched a click is heard in the telephone and the location of the bullet is established beyond a doubt.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S LEGAL EARNINGS

A Little Leather Covered Book That Gives His Receipts.

New York *Evening Post:* One of our correspondents has been so lucky as to fall in with a little leather-covered book, like those of bank depositors, which contains Daniel Webster's autograph record of his legal receipts. This chronicle fills twenty-eight pages and extends a little more than from 1833 to 1836 inclusive. The first entry, dated September in the former year, is of $50, and the second of $20, for retainers on the New Hampshire circuit. The first fee of $1,000 was paid in May, 1834, by a Mrs. Badger. Services regarding Cilley's will commanded $800. The total amount for the first year was footed up as $13,140, with the remark: "Sept. 22, 1834, thus done and concluded." A similar summing up appears at the close of each other year. The second total is $15,183.74; the third is $21,793. The first entry of $2,000 was in 1835, March 7; the first of $3,000, Dec. 7 in the same year. The last payment was in respect to Florida land. The largest single honorarium was $7,500. In February of the fourth year $5,000 is set down as bestowed in a case of Trinity Church (New York). In turning over this record leading metropolitan and even provincial lawyers are astonished that Webster, already twenty years in Boston, so undervalued his services. He learned better at last. When Robert C. Winthrop looked up the earliest date he said: "That's just the time I was ending my studies in Webster's office," and the chirography led him to add that Webster never wrote a firm hand. Nobody has surveyed the relic with more interest than Dr. O. W. Holmes. Among other things, he said: "Had the influx been tenfold, Webster's purse would have remained empty still. Had its capacity received like the sea, whatever entered there would have run off like water from the back of a duck."

DEMOCRACY AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

Posting the Books at the End of Cleveland's First Year.

New York *Recorder:* This administration is making a mark that will give it a peerless place in our history. It is breaking even the Buchanan administration's record for business disaster, financial trouble, and general national distress.

At the end of the first year of Mr. Cleveland's second term there had been an increase of the national debt of $100,000,000. For every one of the twenty-four years of Republican control, from 1869 to 1893, inclusive, there had been an average decrease of the national debt of $69,000,000.

Whence it appears that the net difference between a year of Republican rule and a year of Democratic rule at Washington, so far as the national ledger is concerned, is $169,000,000. It costs the Nation that much in extra taxation to indulge in the luxurious lunacy of a Democratic administration.

If Mr. Cleveland and his party go on to the end of the four-years' rope as they have gone thus far the American people will have their load of national debt heavier by just about $676,000,000 March 4, 1897, than it would have been if they had not voted for "a change" in 1892.

And on top of that are the losses inflicted on private business. These have been estimated by Bradstreet's and Dun's agencies as amounting to the enormous total of $12,000,000,000 for the first year of Mr. Cleveland's term alone—that is to say, for the year ending March 4 last.

And there are two years and a half more of the kind of "currency reform" and "tariff reform" that has worked this way yet to be endured.

Carpenter and Steel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A special to your paper from New York states that "Carpenter was once employed in the laboratory of a man named Baldwin in Chicago." Your correspondent might have added that it was in this laboratory in Chicago where Carpenter heard all he knows about steel. William A. Baldwin, once a resident of Chicago, discovered a process for aluminizing steel; a process which not only enabled the metal to be cast in solid, homogeneous masses, without blowholes or other imperfections, but actually added to its tensile strength and elastic limit more than 50 per cent. The great value of this improved metal became known to some gentlemen in New York and Philadelphia and a company was formed for its manufacture and introduction, but owing to some misunderstandings immediate headway was not made. In the meanwhile Carpenter, who had been Baldwin's foreman and assistant and had from him learned the process, induced some capitalists to join him and they put up works at Reading, Pa., for the purpose of manufacturing the steel.

J. F. Whipple, a very able and intelligent business man of New York, was employed to introduce and make known the merits of the new metal, and William Steel (mentioned in your special) has brought ore from England as an expert manufacturer, and he made the metal which has now become so well-known, while Whipple soon got it introduced in the government shops and made the standard steel of the country. Carpenter now sets himself up as the original inventor or discoverer of the process, but he is only a borrower, he never discovered anything but the manner of working Baldwin's process, and that he got from Baldwin himself. The writer not only knows the Carpenter process, but he has personal knowledge of the above stated facts.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

For Sleepless Ones.

If you fear a sleepless night undress in the dark. Light stimulates and arouses the activities. Darkness is supposed to produce drowsiness. Put some chopped ice in a rubber bag and place it at the lower extremity of the spine. This is particularly quieting to the nerves. Do not use anything except a rubber bag, or you will surely have a damp cloth and rheumatism by morning.

Do not use a pillow. Relax every muscle as far as it is possible. Sprawl over the bed with arms and legs stretched out. Take a sponge bath with tepid water just before going to bed.

Lie on your face instead of on your back. That is the way babies sleep and their methods are scarcely to be improved upon in this particular. All pressure is removed from the spine by this means and a delicious feeling of restfulness ensues.

Make up your mind that you want to keep awake long enough to hear some one come in to outline the next day's work. You will drop asleep immediately.—*New York World.*

School Savings Banks.

The school savings bank system has been demonstrated to be a success by the experience of Norristown, Pottstown, Chester, and other cities of Pennsylvania. In Chester the money at interest from school savings is nearly $32,000, the bulk of which was deposited in pennies, nickels, and dimes. One pupil alone is reported to have accumulated $400. Flourishing school banks have been established after the Pennsylvania precedent in Colorado, Kansas, and North Dakota, and there are now 400 such banks in the country. But Pennsylvania still has the honor of being in the lead of all the States in the number of these institutions.—*Philadelphia Record.*

BULLS RULE STRONG.

EFFECT OF DEFINITE TARIFF ACTION UNDERESTIMATED.

Declaration of the Regular Dividend by the Burlington Inspires Confidence—Hostility to the Sugar Trust Is Intense—Whisky Rendered Vulnerable by Difficulty Experienced in Raising Money—Appreciation in Grangers the Most Interesting Feature of the Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The events of the week in Wall street demonstrated the fact that the effect of definite legislation on the tariff had been underestimated by a large portion of the speculative fraternity. The general idea was that if the House accepted the amended Senate bill the market would go up, but that the rise would be a mere flash in the pan. Hence, after the leading shares had advanced a certain extent the dyed-in-the-wool bears began to hammer the market, and the smaller bulls, who had profits on paper, turned them into cash. The ease with which offerings were absorbed first surprised and then produced consternation in the ranks of the shorts. The alarm manifested itself most clearly after the declaration of the regular dividend by the directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. The probability of a reduction in the rate had been harped upon so much that the official announcement of the regular dividend fairly took the breath out of every speculator who happened to be short. In view of the losses sustained by the company by reason of the late strike and the damage to corn directors were severely criticised, but the bulls argue that the management in declaring the regular dividend based their action on a firm belief that whatever loss may accrue from the reduced corn crop will be more than made up by an increased movement of general merchandise.

The disclosures concerning the way the Atchison was run under the Reinhart régime have made the officials of other companies cautious, and it is hard to believe the Burlington officials would do anything calculated to invite an investigation into their methods at this juncture. They certainly must realize that if a search-light should be turned on them and their policy should be found unsatisfactory the stockholders would lose no time in supplanting them with a board to their own liking. The Atchison developments will undoubtedly have a salutary effect, and it is considered extremely doubtful that the Burlington people would be willing to take any chances so soon after the upheaval in that corporation.

Improvements Backed by Tangible Causes.

Had the improvement been occasioned by the Burlington and Quincy dividend alone little confidence would have been felt in its permanency. It is gratifying that the bull speculation is backed by tangible and most substantial causes. Paramount to all other considerations is the relief which the country at large will experience from a cessation of the agitation about the tariff. The bill is not yet a law, but the confidence felt that it will soon go into effect has stimulated trade in all directions and has contributed towards bringing about a most remarkable transition in financial affairs. It has caused large withdrawals of goods from bond, has stimulated the demand for merchandise, has led to an increased demand for discounts of mercantile paper, has caused bankers to sell exchange more freely than for some time, and has put an end to gold exports. At the same time railroad earnings in all sections of the country are improving, and there is good reason for believing they will continue to grow better and better.

Hostility to Sugar Trust.

The settlement of the tariff marks a new epoch in the history of the country, and should the advocates of free sugar, coal, and iron be successful it will benefit all legitimate interests instead of harming them. The feeling of hostility to the sugar trust is intense and in the end the men who control its destinies will have to yield. This, however, may not prevent an appreciation in the shares. The trust in the next six months will be in a position to reap a harvest, both because of the protection of refined sugar and its enormous operations in the raw product. The insiders have absolute control over the market for the certificates, as was evidenced by the movements of the stock last week. The bears were given full leeway, but only because those who have the stock felt they could turn the speculation their way whenever they chose. For several days the stock was kept bobbing around 106 and 108, and additional short lines were put out at that range. Yesterday it was presto, change, and a rise to within a fraction of 111 was engineered with all the ease in the world. The heavy selling of this stock as well as of whisky at intervals was with the view of forcing out other shares.

Whisky was rendered vulnerable by the difficulty experienced by the company in raising the money needed to take goods out of bond, but the stock is so heavily oversold that a marked advance would occasion no surprise. The great trouble with whisky is that the dark lantern policy has been allowed to prevail in the management of its affairs and the stock is regarded as a pure gamble whether it is at $30 or $20 a share. Outsiders will certainly give it a wide berth until something develops to inspire confidence in the conduct of the affairs of the property.

Appreciation in Grangers.

The most interesting feature of the week was the appreciation in the grangers. The bears regarded these as soft things because of the damage to the corn crop, but their opponents took the bit in their teeth and advanced Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Northwestern with great confidence. The sharp jump in prices Friday and Saturday after the declaration of the Burlington dividend led to heavy covering of shorts, but in the case of Rock Island the stock was not there, and if the bears should happen to take fright there will be some lively music. There is no reason why the Rock Island should not continue to pay its regular 4 per cent per annum. It is infinitely better off than the Burlington, and if any one will only stop to think of the company's relations with the Minneapolis and St. Louis he will see at a glance that the Rock Island is in a peculiarly strong position. The courts have decided the claims made by the Rock Island against its leased line, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, in favor of the parent company, which must sooner or later come into the possession of some $4,000,000. This renders the continuance of the regular dividends practically certain. The short interest in Rock Island probably exceeds 40,000 shares and shrewd men in the board began buying it at 64@65 on the belief that the bears could be forced to cover if the tariff bill passed and the speculative temper became bullish.

The market closed at very nearly the top notch and with the trend of prices upwards. It has been so long since the bulls have had an inning that after tasting blood they feel most aggressive. The shorts need expect no mercy. If there is no unfavorable news the prominent stocks will be put up until every big short covers. When this occurs then the future of the market will be dependent upon the actual effect upon general trade and the railroads of the settlement of the tariff controversy. The partial failure of the corn crop is a bad feature, but the country is so rich in other resources that this one defect in the situation may not be sufficient to hold capital in check. The sentiment is bullish and when this is the case there is no telling to what extremes a speculation may run. At the moment it looks as though purchases judiciously made would yield a profit.

Lucky Stones.

The cat's-eye is supposed to be particularly lucky to those born in the month of June, the sapphire for September, and the opal for October. The topaz is November's stone and the turquois December's. The pearl belongs to February and diamonds to April.

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DIVERSIONS OF BLIND PEOPLE.

Occupation They Must Have, and They Are Likely to Work Too Much.

New York *Sun*: Much sympathy is felt for persons who are born minus some of their faculties, such as those who are born blind, but propably those most need sympathy who have been deprived of sight after reaching maturity.

"The first thing which I thought of was suicide," said one of those recently. He was a young man of good education, who was just upon the verge of business success when atrophy of the optic nerves left him in darkness.

"I presume," he continued, "that this is the thought of every man who loses his sight suddenly. He feels helpless and hopeless."

The percentage of such persons who go crazy is large. Those who have the care of such unfortunates find their ingenuities taxed to devise means to take their thoughts away from themselves. It is well known that in prisons the one thing which inmates long for most, except liberty, is work. Deprived of work and shut day after day in their cells, life becomes almost insupportable.

But these prisoners have the use of their eyes, and even the sights in a prison corridor afford some diversion of the mind. Think, however, of all of these being in the dark cells. Prison officials say that a few hours in the dark cell is generally enough to break down the obstinacy of a refractory prisoner. The freshly afflicted blind man is virtually in a dark cell. All the training, all the resources of his previous life go for naught.

Women are not so badly off. It is remarked in institutions for the blind that the narrower life of women is to their advantage when they become afflicted.

"They take refuge in gossip," said the matron of an asylum recently, "and if they have exhausted all the known scandals of their acquaintance they invent others about one another."

Fortunately, in a sense, the greater part of mankind belongs to the working forces of the world, and so a great percentage of those stricken blind are workingmen and working-women. Work is their great refuge from the contemplation of their loss.

Two kinds of manual labor are taught to the blind in our institutions—the cane-seating of chairs and mattress making. Just why these were chosen it would, perhaps, be difficult to find out. It is the rule in such institutions to require that the inmates spend a certain number of hours every day at these kinds of work. One might suppose that at times this would be a difficult rule to enforce. The contrary has been found to be the case. When a new matron took charge of one such institution a few months ago she discovered that certain inmates were ill, worn out, and, in fact, dying, apparently from overwork.

"I cane-seat chairs all night in my sleep," one of them told her.

The matron watched and found that these inmates were working from early in the morning until late at night, and that there was a general tendency among all under her charge to overwork.

"What can we do?" they asked. "We don't want to sit and think."

Rules had to be made to keep the patients out of the workshops. Not many of these afflicted persons who find their way into public institutions or private charities have within themselves the means to distract their thoughts from their misfortunes. Those who do may find in some places a variety of books, printed in raised letters or in the point alphabet, and they can take up music for a diversion. Readers are found to offer the best general diversion to blind persons. Bright novels are great favorites with the blind, both men and women, and for the men who have taken part in the busy affairs of the world before their loss of sight the newspapers offer the greatest interest.

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232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
875	R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
837	FARRAR'S PHAR.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Ogden avenue	R. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue	R. JENTZACH.
422	T. R. BEHRENS.
Cor. Hoyne avenue	ASBURY PHARMACY.
WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—	
372	V. L. BLAHNIK.
Cor. Throop	K. KVITEK.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—	
900	E. H. WOLTERSDORF.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
329	M. D. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE.
527	J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—	
395	P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
CENTER AVENUE—	
631	E. FISCHEL.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHROLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—	
Cor. Fullerton	H. F. KRUEGER.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
BELMONT AVENUE—	
1301	W. T. KLENZE.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	C. V. KLOCK.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WEBSTER AVENUE—	
80	RIPKE PHARMACY.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller	E. ZOBEL.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
822	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	BECKER BROS.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—	
289	SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.
SUBURBAN.	
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av	OPERA HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av	E. G. BINZ.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DRILL grounds, Evanston, Saturday, Aug. 18, one pair opera glasses, marked Mrs. Annie Hughes. Liberal reward for return to General Passenger Office Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

$10 REWARD—ON LEAVING ILLINOIS CENtral train at Windsor Park on Sunday afternoon I lost a small pocketbook containing three tickets to West Baden and return, a Board of Trade ticket dated May 15, 1859, and other papers of no value to any one except myself. Will give above reward on return of same to me. H. V. BEMIS, Hotel Richelieu.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW for your cents. The pennies you waste every day. A special lot of DIAMONDS, $35 to $100. You can buy one 15c to 50c a day. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer. 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Building.

PERSONAL—LADIES DESIRING TO TRADE privately in grain, provisions, or stocks will find quiet, pleasant offices conducted by a lady at the Ladies' Exchange, Suite 48, 236 La Salle-st. Call or write for circulars. (This is the office referred to in the article "Women as Board of Trade Dealers," on third page of Tribune Aug. 15.)

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DECORATIVE PLANTS, PALMS, etc., at VAUGHN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

PERSONAL—ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE; SMOKES dry. Mfgd. by Anti-Nicotine Pipe Co., Ottawa, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 88 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, old gold, and silver.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—BACHELORS' BOARDING house; near Auditorium; reference.

North Side.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; also day board; steam heat.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE, ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

BEFORE LOCATING CALL AT HOTEL MIDland, 186 Clark-st.; cheap rates by day, week, or month. F. THOMPSON.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS., fronting Lincoln Park, is offering to prompt paying, desirable guests, extraordinary inducements in the way of excellent board at surprisingly low prices.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—1335 MICHIGAN-AV., FINELY FURnished front and back parlors; also single rooms; all new; gas; bath; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., single or en suite; furnished.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, NO. 210½ Clark-st. DR. S. WALKER, Oculist.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONable rates. 1209 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; steam heat, bath; walking distance; reasonable. 345 E. Chicago-av., flat 22.

TO RENT—THE "RUGIA," 473 DEARBORN-AV., elegant rooms en suite and single; hotel service.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—AT REDUCED RATE SEVERAL 8-room modern houses, Kenwood and in Madison Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—936 WEST MONROE-ST.; STONE-front; two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; excellent condition; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—926 W. MONROE-ST., COR. OAKley-av.; very desirable; cheap rent. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," 33D-ST., CORner Cottage Grove-av., apartments from 2 to 8 rooms, including steam heat, electric light, hot water, elevator, first-class cafe, hotel service, and all other conveniences known to modern apartment bldg.; very low rentals to responsible parties. Tel. South 394. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—8 LARGE WELL LIGHTED ROOMS; steam heat, modern improvements; choice location; first-class order; rent commence Sept. 1. 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM FLAT, 7 ROOMS; LOW RENT. Cor. University-pl. and Rhodes, near 35th-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—modern apartments; references required.

North Side.

TO RENT—The Alton, 437 Belden-av., one 9-room apartment, second floor; hot water heat, gas ranges, mantels, sideboard, refrigerators, hardwood finish, new decorations; everything high class; special rates to desirable tenants; 2 blks. from Lincoln Park; owner on premises.

TO RENT—LIGHT 4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, 384 and 386 North Clark-st.; no heat; also, 6 and 7-room steam-heated flats 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—271 E. HURON-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-av., 2d and 3d flats, in good condition; easy walking distance of business center; no steam.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN, heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 5 and 6 room furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES—382 AND 386 N. CLARK-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 49 N. STATE-ST. T. M. GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICE, 3D floor, Hartford Building; half price. Apply Room 33 Hartford Building, Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; good location for lawyer or broker; use of telephone and city atlases. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK. L. F. ULLRICH, 1510 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices. 167 Washington, Room 29.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, SERVING room, furnished. 139 Oakwood-blvd.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OWING TO THE RECENT death of my husband, I will sell his fast trotting family mare, Alice Medium, sired by Happy Medium, sire of the famous Nancy Hanks; she is 6 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; sound and gentle; trotted in 2:28¾ last August; any private party that desires her for their own use can have her for $125; my husband has frequently refused over four times that amount for her; I will insure her sound and gentle for a lady to drive and to go a mile in 2:25; useless for horse dealers to apply; also a fine Brewster top buggy and harness. Apply to coachman at barn 65 Maple-st., near Dearborn-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.
202-207 Michigan-av.,
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS.
Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of Victorias, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.
A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated building, exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 20 years under one management; private compartments. 80, 82 and 84 E. 12th-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FURNISHED FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH; cheap. 357 North Clark-st., Flat D. Call mornings or evenings.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE ONE OF THE best and largest corners in the heart of the city (restaurant combined with bar); want a first-class restaurant man to either join me, or to run the restaurant himself; must be well recommended and have the cash to go into it; my business is clear of any incumbrance; have a 5-year lease. Address C 376 Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2 open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT RESIdence and business property in all parts of the city. A. SCHACHNER, Rooms 338 and 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—3231 Groveland-av., 2-story cellar and attic modern brown-stone front residence; 10 rooms and bath; possession at once; price $9,500. HABERER & DELFOSSE, Room 3, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., CORNER 64TH-st., 100 feet, $110 per foot. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., north of 50th, 25x125 ... $80
25 or 50, east front, north of 49th ... 85
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., WEST OF HOMAN-AV.—Want to sell part of my 75x180 to one who will join me in building at once. Address L D 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV. the best two lots on the street; I am exclusive agent for them and will sell them cheap just now. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—HOUSE AND LOT, 209 WARren-av.; $4,500. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY REGULAR FREE HOLLYWOOD EXCURSION. on Sunday, Aug. 26.

Also my special free excursions at 2 p. m. on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to DAUPHIN PARK and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to HOLLYWOOD.

All trains for Hollywood by the C. B. & Q. Ry. leave the Union Depot cor. Canal and Adams-sts., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av.; and all trains for Dauphin Park leave from the Illinois Central Depot, making all the stops.

Bring $10 with you to make a deposit on such lot as you may select. All trains will go, rain or shine. Call at my office or write for free tickets.

S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE SUBURBAN HOMES, 8 to 10 room houses on large lots at WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
These are warmly constructed modern houses on lots 100x150 ft., covered with natural and ornamental trees, and all convenient to depot.
CONCRETE WALKS ON ALL STREETS. EVERY HOUSE SUPPLIED WITH CITY WATER.
WE WILL SELL THESE HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS OR WILL TAKE CLEAR CITY VACANT IN PART PAYMENT.
CHOICE BUILDING AND INVESTMENT LOTS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
Send for our new illustrated circular of this property showing improvements and plat of lots.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg., n. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT MORTON PARK, 6-ROOM FRAME house, $1,700; lot 25 by 125; $50 down and $20 a month. Also 7-room house, $1,800; lot 25 by 125; $100 down and $25 a month; water, electric lights, sidewalk, good shade trees. For further particulars call or write WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—AM HARD UP; WHO WILL PAY $300 for a good lot for a home? Property no better all around is held for $500 and up; will sell immediately for $50 down and balance $15 monthly. Address L D 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT MORTON Park on very easy terms. Call or write WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—RESTAURANT FOR LOT. Address L E 2, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

FOR SALE—FEW CHOICE SECOND MORTgages; inside improved; maker well-known business-man; will discount to net 6 and 10 percent. Address L C 171, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

IF YOU HAVE A MORTGAGE OR TRUST DEED you want to sell or if you want to borrow money on real estate come and see me. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER CENT; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $300 TO $5,000 on improved property anywhere, on city unimproved property in choice locations; farm loans made; loans to be repaid monthly. Agents wanted to place loans for us throughout the United States. Mutual Investment Association, 124 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—$20,000 ON PLANT VALUED AT $60,000; works now in active operation; sales over $300,000 annually. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 TO $15,000 ON real estate; will pay 7 per cent. Call Room 320 Calumet Building.

5 PER CENT AND 5½ PER CENT MONEY TO loan in amounts of $10,000 and over on desirable real estate security. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET. INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
84 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1 BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— LOANS— SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9. Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

BORROW MONEY—Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE, SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; PAWN SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON US. GEO. W. FORSYTH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos. ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn, R. 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners. 103 State-st., Room 601.

SIOUX CITY BANK STOCK WANTED—FIDELity Loan and Trust, Corn Exchange, First National, and Sioux National; also a few other stocks; when answering give very full particulars, and "upset" price, immediate or future delivery. Address L D 91, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME
TO SECURE A BARGAIN IN PIANOS.
"Economy is of itself a great revenue."
Why not exercise it in buying a piano?
WE HAVE INAUGURATED A BARGAIN SALE OF NEW PIANOS (to close agency), also of many USED PIANOS of various makes.
These instruments will be offered for sale on Monday, Aug. 20, and until sold at the prices quoted below.
ALL ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and will be sold strictly on THE ONE PRICE PLAN.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, Class A.
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., oak case ... $155
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 165
TERMS $10 CASH AND $5 PER MONTH until paid for.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, Class B.
1 HALLET & DAVIS, large size, 7⅓ oct., mah. case ... $190
1 CHICKERING, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 195
1 EMERSON, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 195
1 EMERSON, large size, with fancy panels ... 200
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 210
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., carved panels ... 220
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 225
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 235
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 250
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., carved panels ... 265
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., oak case ... 270
1 HALLET & DAVIS, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 280
TERMS $10 CASH AND $10 PER MONTH until paid for.

USED GRAND PIANOS, Class C.
1 VIENNA GRAND, parlor grand ... $125
1 HALLET & DAVIS BABY GRAND ... 225
TERMS $10 CASH AND $7 PER MONTH.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, Class D.
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... $165
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., oak or mah. case ... 175
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., walnut case ... 185
1 HINZE, 7⅓ oct., R. W. case ... 200
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., largest size, R. W. case ... 200
1 HINZE, 7⅓ oct., oak case ... 210
1 HALE, 7⅓ oct., largest size, oak case ... 210
TERMS $10 CASH AND $7 PER MONTH until paid.

CLASS E.
3 SQUARE PIANOS, $10, $25, and $50.
WE WILL TAKE BACK ANY PIANO in the above list bought of us AT THE SAME PRICE within two years towards any new piano of higher price in our stock.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

SPECIAL—
PIANO PURCHASERS, ATTENTION!
LYON & HEALY OFFER THIS WEEK
CHOICE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PIANOS
At a Midsummer Clearing Sale. Every instrument is marked at a price
FAR BELOW USUAL VALUE.
$100 Hale Upright.
$115 Lyon & Healy Upright.
$175 Leland Upright.
$135 New England Upright.
$150 Mozart Upright.
$165 Ludwig Upright.
$250 Weber Upright.
$175 Vose & Sons Upright.
$175 Engel Upright.
$75 Klingman Grand.
$175 Fischer Upright.
$175 Washburn Upright.
$200 Kaiser Upright.
$400 Steinway Grand.
$125 Kimball Upright.
$300 Knabe Upright.
$250 Steinway Upright.
$50 Vose & Sons Square.
$65 Emerson Square.
$75 American Piano Co. Square.
$275 Hazelton Upright.
$160 Colby & Duncan Upright.
$225 Jewett Upright.
$100 Fischer Square.
These instruments must be sold at once in order to make room for our new fall stock. Out of town purchasers should write without delay for our list giving full particulars. No advance in price when easy payments are desired. A decided advantage in early selection.
AND MANY OTHERS.
LYON & HEALY,
Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
N. B.—We sell SHEET MUSIC at half price.

ADAM SCHAAF—NEW SCALE PIANOS, unexcelled in sweetness, power, and singing quality of tone; none but the best material used; in workmanship they are first-class; in durability they are guaranteed equal to any made in the world; in design they are beautiful; do not fail to call and examine these matchless instruments; (quality considered) our prices are lower and terms easier than any house in the country.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS TO RENT—$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored. NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO., 262-264 Wabash-av. 200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. 98 5th-av., New York. 26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal. Factories—Boston, Mass.

PIANOS. THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
PIANOS. The lowest prices, on easy terms.
PIANOS. Second-hand, from $40 up.
ORGANS. The Estey that leads the world.
ORGANS. Second-hand, from $15 up.
RENTING. Pianos from $2 per month up.
RENTING. Organs from $1 per month up.
The amount paid to apply if purchased. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains. JOHN W. NORTHUP, Manager. Emerson Piano Co., 218 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS—On easy terms. Prices $75 to $200. Terms $5 to $10 a month. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the [e]xtensive ware-rooms of LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

A. REED & SONS' PIANOS. MANUFACtured on a new and scientific method. Violin principle of sound board. Deepest and purest tone ever heard. World's Fair Award. A. REED & SONS, 3 and 5 Adams-st., near Michigan-av.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS NEW UPright piano; mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and oak cases; prices $175 and $200 each; seven years' warranty given. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS THAT HAVE BEEN rented—Special prices. Easy terms. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

$115, $125, $140, $150, $165, $175 EACH—Upright pianos; various makes to select from; terms easy to suit customers; every piano fully warranted. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

LARGE LINE OF PIANOS FOR RENT AT summer prices—Rent may apply on purchase. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS AT lowest rates; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$160 BUYS A NEW MAHOGANY PIANO full size, elegant tone and finish; fully warranted. THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE OF jewelry, watches, bronzes, silverware, clocks, bric-a-brac, and art goods, established 17 years, cheap rent; doing a business of $50,000 to $55,000 per annum; stock will invoice from $60,000 to $65,000; will sell stock, lease, and good will for $50,000; that is about $10,000 to $15,000 less than the present manufacturing price; would take $30,000 cash down and balance in choice improved or clear vacant city property; this is no scheme or snap, but a strictly legitimate, well-established business; no agents or middle men need apply. A. SCHACHNER. Rooms 338 and 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING FIRM WILL employ salesmen who can buy stock in said firm. Address L D 69, Tribune office.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains. A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange, Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BEER BOTTLING DEPARTMENT of one of the largest breweries in Chicago, doing now an extensive bottling business; will sell machinery, horses, wagons, bottles, and everything connected with the business; all new and in first-class condition. This is one of the best opportunities in Chicago; will make very liberal terms, or will accept real estate security. Address L D 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNter, 78 S. Halsted-st. See for yourself.

MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WITH $5,000 to $10,000 can earn good income for life as manager of agents department of our publishing business. JAMES T. HAIR CO., 51 W. Washington-st.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

PRACTICAL PRINTER CAN GET THIRD INterest in $6,000 job office with $1,000 cash, $1,000 long time; full of work. 3d floor front, 53 W. Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENT LIVING IN EUrope wishes to represent some first-class American business concern; would eventually invest. Address C 348, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DEPARTMENTS IN BEST STATE-ST. corner department store for men's and boys' clothing, men's furnishing goods, crockery, drugs, sundries, and others. Address D 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—COFFEE, RUBBER, AND COCOA lands; principals only; to handle 125,000 acres. Address P. J. LONIE, Elmira, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594, R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Lahn..Tues., Aug. 14, 8 am | Ems...Sat. Aug. 25, noon
Kaiser..Sat., Aug. 18, 9 am | Aller..Tues., Aug. 28, 7 am
Havel.Tues., Aug. 21, 9 a m | Saale...Sat., Sept. 1, 9am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
Fulda...Aug. 25, noon | Kaiser...Sept. 22, noon
Werra...Sept. 15, 10 a m | Fulda...Oct. 6, 10 am
Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE:
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Nov. 17, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda, Dec. 15, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Augusta Victoria..Aug. 23 | Normannia...Sept. 27
Normannia...Aug. 30 | Furst Bismarck...Oct. 4
Furst Bismarck...Sept. 6 | Columbia...Oct. 11
Columbia...Sept. 13 | Normannia...Oct. 25
Augusta Victoria.Sept. 20 | Columbia...Nov. 8
Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin...Aug. 22, 11 am | Paris...Sept. 5, 11 am
New York..Aug. 29, 11 am | Berlin...Sept. 12, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Ohio...Aug. 25, 4 pm | British Princess, Sept. 1, 11am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernl'd.Au.22,9:30 a m | Waesland, Sept. 5, 10 a m
Noordland..Aug. 29, 3 pm | Friesland...Sept. 12, 3 pm
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Anchoria...Aug. 25 | City of Rome...Sept. 8
Circassia...Sept. 1 | Ethiopia...Sept. 15
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—LOWEST rates by all lines. Program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents, (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The great lake route.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Charlevoix, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Friday 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, RUSH AND N. WATER-STS., CHICAGO.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
$5 ROUND TRIP.
Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac Island.
Reduced rates to Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, etc.
Steamers leave Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 4 p. m.; Friday, 9 p. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, EAST END MICHIGAN-ST.,
TELEPHONE MAIN 572. CHICAGO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p.m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; estimates made and tickets issued for single or excursion trips to any point in United States or Canada; send for summer book. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

"LAKE STEAMERS"—CITY OFFICE NEW S. S. "Manitou," "Peerless," "City of Duluth," "Virginia," "Petoskey," "Whaleback Columbus," and others. Send for book of routes and low rates, all points North and East; berths secured in advance. H. GAZE & SONS, Agents, 204 S. Clark-st.

FOR HOLLAND, MICH.—STEAMER MABEL Bradshaw leaves Chicago Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 p. m., from Graham & Morton Dock, foot of Wabash-av. Tickets to all points on Chi. and West. Michigan R. R.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, Detroit, Ottawa Beach, Niles, all Michigan and Indiana points, steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora" leave daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Saturday extra 2 p. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av., 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

FOR SOUTH HAVEN—WILLIAMS LINE—LEAVE O'Connor's dock, foot of Michigan-st., daily, except Sunday, 11:30 p. m. Special trip Saturday, 2 p. m. Leave South Haven daily, except Saturday, 9 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—Steamer leaves daily at 8 p. m. for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan from Northern Michigan Transportation company's dock, foot of Michigan-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	* 7:00 am
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	† 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
	‡10:35 pm	* 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
	† 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
	‡10:35 pm	¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
	† 8:00 pm	† 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., *11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo. Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	† 8:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	† 5:00 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
El Paso and Mexico Express	† 5:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	† 7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:25 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:25 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 am
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	§ 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:25 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	¶ 7:35 am
	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:[illegible] p. m.
Waukesha—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:[illegible] p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:[illegible] p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat ‖Sun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:30 am	†10:25 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rock'f'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:30 am	...
Dubuque & Rockford Express	...	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:25 am	12:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St. Joe and Kansas City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS. Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	6:50 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm	* 7:00 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Aug. 12, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 6:50 am	† 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited	...	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Mackinaw Line via Kalamazoo, Gr. Rapids & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Bay View Line via New Buffalo, Gr. Rapids, & C. & W. M. Ry.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

Through Trains Run as Follows:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	† 8:10 am	* 6:55 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	‡ 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	* 3:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	...
New York & Boston Express	‡ 8:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	*10:45 pm	‡ 8:00 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:[illegible] am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	[illegible]

GREAT SPEED OF…
THE WESTERN HARNESS I…
HER RACING QUALIT…
Her Terre Haute Race Last Fri…
Greater Under Analysis—The…
Quarter of a Contest of Sup…
Trotted in 30¾ Seconds, a…
Her Heat and Directum's…
How the Record for Great R…
Today.
Alix's marvelous race … Terr…
Friday brings to mind the fact tha…
trotter is no longer a figure on…
turf. He has been relegated to…
has ceased to be a standing repro…
sent sport. Great racehorses al…
world of trotterdom nowadays,…
ord mills are idle.
A lot of adjectives might be us…
smart little mare's performanc…
"2:04 track." But it fits it bes…
say that it was far and away the…
ting annals. In one sense she di…
the race record, for Directum had…
third heat of the free-for-all at N…
October in 2:05¼. But the two…
pared show the mare's as distinct…



ALIX, B…

ing the stallion's. Directum tro…
heats in 2:13¾ and 2:14. The…
loose and had a runner at the…
him home. On the contrary, th…
heat was in 2:06, her second in…
when she stepped home the third t…
she did it on her own courage, a…
galloper to help her. Directum,…
maker, came the last half in 1:0…
it alone in 1:01¼.
The Pace of the Two Gre…
The pace all through in the tw…
as follows:
1 qr. 2 qr. 3 qr.
Directum....:32 :31½ :30½
Alix....:31¾ :32½ :30½
The daughter of Patronage tro…
est quarter in the same part of th…
Directum, but while he finish…
gait she stepped her last quarter…
of 2:03. Considering the two…
previously gone, her last one…
counted about the best ever do…
not excepting Nancy Hanks' trip…
in 2:04. In this mile "our…
came home from the half in 1:0…
the third quarter in :29¾.
Rare records have been fallin…
fast in the last six weeks. At C…
beat the race average for three…
heats, and later in the same da…
beat her. Directum held the h…
close of last year. If he regains…
have to make a do-or-die eff…
three race heats last season were…
2:08⅓, and 2:08, an averag…
Alix average is 2:05 5-6—almos…
onds faster. That the black h…
able to equal this looks like a…
proposition.
At the close of last season D…
Alix were the only trotters that…
three heats in the same race tha…
good as 2:10. The "barrel-heade…
did the trick three times and…
plished the feat in the Columbia…
at Washington Park. Already t…
little mare has repeated the…
three times and Ryland T. and T…
each scored once. The table…
just how each race was trotted.
Best Average Race Perfo…
1. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage,…
Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, beating…
straight heats in 2:06, 2:06¼, 2…
2:05 5-6.
2. Ryland T., b. g. (10), by Led…
land, O., July 26, 1894, beating…
straight heats in 2:08¼, 2:07½, 2…
2:08⅓.
3. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Direc…
Ky., Oct. 11, 1893, beating five…
second, and fourth heats in 2:09½…
average, 2:08 7-12.
4. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage…
July 26, 1894, beating two others…
2:09½; average, 2:08 7-12.
5. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Dire…
Park, New York, Nov. 2, 1893, be…
in straight heats in 2:10¼, 2:07¾…
age, 2:08 11-12.
6. Alix, b. m. (5), by Patrona…
Park, Chicago, Sept. 14, 15, 16,…
nine others in first, fourth, and…
2:07¾, 2:11¼, 2:09¾; average, 2…
7. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage…
Aug. 9 and 10, beating six others…
and fourth heats in 2:09¾, 2:08…
age, 2:09 7-12.
8. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Dire…
Park, New York, Aug. 30; 18…
others in third, fourth, and fifth…
2:10, 2:09¾; average, 2:09 11-12
9. Trevilian, b. h. (5), by You…
Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, beati…
first, third, and fourth heats in…
2:09¾; average, 2:10.
With all the array of speed t…
be at Washington Park this we…
ditions are liable to be mad…
Alix, it is announced, will su…
the free-for-all Saturday. The…
are Pixley, Nightingale (Ham…
Wilkes, and Walter E. The la…
shut out in the first heat at T…
week, will hardly start. Whe…
rest can chase Alix three heats…
a question. Pixley, if she is g…
In the Calumet Stake for 2:…
be trotted tomorrow, a fast ra…
pected, as Trevilian, Oro Wilk…
him to this record, Silicon, Pr…
and several others that can ste…
of 2:10 are named.
There is something about th…
track at Terre Haute that seem…
to the harness stars whenever…
Not only did Alix trot the thre…
ever seen over it last week, bu…
won the three fastest ever pace…
equal the race record for a sin…
cot's 2:04, but the average tim…
heats—2:06, 2:06¼, and 2…
best on record—2:07 1-6. Co…
figures with those of Alix abov…
of her performance, averagin…
ond and a half faster, become…
parent.
The record displaced by Jo…
that made by Robert J. at…
October, when he paced three…
2:07¾, and 2:07¼, an avera…
As the two are now reporte…
race, if it comes off, ought to…
either of those quoted.
The Ups and Downs o…
The victory of Silicon in…
purse last Wednesday furnis…
example of the ups and…
ness racing. O. W. Macke…
tractor of New York,…
years ago to buy young stock…
blood in Kentucky. He ex…
many thousands of dollars…
any results and had becom…
gusted. Finally he was told…
filly that could be purchased…
price. Mr. Mackey decline…
finally decided to make one m…
The result was that he became…
young trotter whose first ca…
at 2 years was exceptionally…
son, as the filly was ignorant…
ried everything before her,…
big prizes at Independence…
Lexington, she continued to s…
and at Nashville closed the se…
end of 2:15¾, made in a seco…

GREAT SPEED OF ALIX

THE WESTERN HARNESS IDOL AND HER RACING QUALITY.

The Terre Haute Race Last Friday Grows Greater Under Analysis—The Finishing Quarter of a Contest of Supreme Speed Trotted in 30¾ Seconds, a 2:03 Gait—Her Heat and Directum's Compared—How the Record for Great Races Stands Today.

Alix's marvelous race at Terre Haute last Friday brings to mind the fact that the tincup trotter is no longer a figure on the trotting turf. He has been relegated to oblivion and has ceased to be a standing reproach to harness sport. Great racehorses abound in the world of trotterdom nowadays, and the record mills are idle.

A lot of adjectives might be used about the smart little mare's performance over the "2:04 track." But it fits it best to simply say that it was far and away the best in trotting annals. In one sense she did not break the race record, for Directum had trotted the third heat of the free-for-all at Nashville last October in 2:05¼. But the two races compared show the mare's as distinctly out-classing the stallion's. Directum trotted two easy heats in 2:13¾ and 2:14. Then he was cut loose and had a runner at the half to bring him home. On the contrary, the mare's first heat was in 2:06, her second in 2:06¼. Then when she stepped home the third time in 2:05¼ she did it on her own courage, and without a galloper to help her. Directum, with his pacemaker, came the last half in 1:01¾. Alix did it alone in 1:01¼.


ALIX, B. M. (6), BY PATRONAGE—ATLANTA.

The Pace of the Two Great Miles.

The pace all through in the two miles was as follows:

	1 qr.	2 qr.	3 qr.	4 qr.	Mile.
Directum	:32	:31½	:30½	:31¼	2:05¼
Alix	:31¼	:32¾	:30½	:30¾	2:05¼

The daughter of Patronage trotted her fastest quarter in the same part of the mile as did Directum, but while he finished at a 2:05 gait she stepped her last quarter at the rate of 2:03. Considering the two miles she had previously gone, her last one must be accounted about the best ever done in harness, not excepting Nancy Hanks' trip against time in 2:04. In this mile "our Nancy" also came home from the half in 1:01¼, trotting the third quarter in :29¾.

Rare records have been falling thick and fast in the last six weeks. At Cleveland Alix beat the race average for three consecutive heats, and later in the same day Ryland T. beat her. Directum held the honors at the close of last year. If he regains them he will have to make a do-or-die effort. His best three race heats last season were in 2:09¼, 2:08¾, and 2:08, an average of 2:08⅔. Alix average is 2:05 5-6—almost three seconds faster. That the black horse will be able to equal this looks like a very doubtful proposition.

At the close of last season Directum and Alix were the only trotters that had ever won three heats in the same race that averaged as good as 2:10. The "barrel-headed champion" did the trick three times and Alix accomplished the feat in the Columbian free-for-all at Washington Park. Already this season the little mare has repeated the performance three times and Ryland T. and Trevilian have each scored once. The table below shows just how each race was trotted.

Best Average Race Performances.

1. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, beating three others in straight heats in 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼; average, 2:05 5-6.
2. Ryland T., b. g. (10), by Ledger Jr., Cleveland, O., July 26, 1894, beating seven others in straight heats in 2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾; average, 2:08¼.
3. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Director, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1893, beating five others in first, second, and fourth heats in 2:09¼, 2:08¼, 2:08; average, 2:08 7-12.
4. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage, Cleveland, O., July 26, 1894, beating two others in 2:08, 2:08¼, 2:09½; average, 2:08 7-12.
5. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Director, Fleetwood Park, New York, Nov. 2, 1893, beating one other in straight heats in 2:10¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾; average, 2:08 11-12.
6. Alix, b. m. (5), by Patronage; Washington Park, Chicago, Sept. 14, 15, 16, 1893, beating nine others in first, fourth, and ninth heats in 2:07¾, 2:11¼, 2:09¾; average, 2:09¼.
7. Alix, b. m. (6), by Patronage; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9 and 10, beating six others in first, second, and fourth heats in 2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:10¼; average, 2:09 7-12.
8. Directum, bl. c. (4), by Director; Fleetwood Park, New York, Aug. 30, 1893, beating five others in third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:10, 2:10, 2:09¾; average, 2:09 11-12.
9. Trevilian, b. h. (5), by Young Jim; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, beating ten others in first, third, and fourth heats in 2:09¾, 2:10½, 2:09¾; average, 2:10.

With all the array of speed that there will be at Washington Park this week several additions are liable to be made to this list. Alix, it is announced, will surely appear in the free-for-all Saturday. The other eligibles are Pixley, Nightingale (Hamblin's), Phœbe Wilkes, and Walter E. The latter, lame, and shut out in the first heat at Terre Haute last week, will hardly start. Whether any of the rest can chase Alix three heats below 2:10 is a question. Pixley, if she is good, may do so.

In the Calumet Stake for 2:15 trotters, to be trotted tomorrow, a fast race is to be expected, as Trevilian, Oro Wilkes, who forced him to this record, Silicon, Prince Herschel, and several others that can step in the vicinity of 2:10 are named.

There is something about the four-cornered track at Terre Haute that seems to lend wings to the harness stars whenever they strike it. Not only did Alix trot the three fastest heats ever seen over it last week, but Joe Patchen won the three fastest ever paced. He did not equal the race record for a single heat, Mascot's 2:04, but the average time of his three heats—2:06, 2:06¼, and 2:09¼—was the best on record—2:07 1-6. Comparing these figures with those of Alix above the splendor of her performance, averaging almost a second and a half faster, becomes still more apparent.

The record displaced by Joe Patchen was that made by Robert J. at Lexington last October, when he paced three heats in 2:06¾, 2:07¾, and 2:07¼, an average of 2:07¼. As the two are now reported matched the race, if it comes off, ought to be faster than either of those quoted.

The Ups and Downs of Silicon.

The victory of Silicon in the Terre Haute purse last Wednesday furnishes a striking example of the ups and downs of harness racing. O. W. Mackey, a rich contractor of New York, began some years ago to buy young stock of fashionable blood in Kentucky. He expended a good many thousands of dollars without getting any results and had become pretty well disgusted. Finally he was told of a promising filly that could be purchased for a moderate sum. Mr. Mackey declined at first, but finally decided to make one more investment. The result was that he became the owner of a young trotter whose first campaign in 1892 as 2 years was exceptionally brilliant. Silicon, as the filly was ignorantly named, carried everything before her, including some big prizes at Independence. Returning to Lexington, she continued to sweep everything, and at Nashville closed the season with a record of 2:15¾, made in a second heat against a big field. Having at last found a winner, the delighted New-Yorker took heart again and secured a sister to Silicon and others of near kin, paying liberally for them. The queen of the 2-year-old division was liberally engaged for the next season, and great things were naturally expected of her. Instead of training on the filly proved a complete disappointment last year and her single appearance at Buffalo in August was expensive to her friends. Fantasy had been going fast, but was thought more likely to win by her gameness than any phenomenal flight she possessed. For that reason Silicon started favorite, and as the money went in on Fantasy the Kentucky mare's stock went down. She was thought good for one heat at least, and there was a great plunge for this at even money. When the small field started Fantasy was never headed and Silicon stood in the summary, though the fastest mile was in 2:15, less than a second below what she scored in such impressive style when a year younger.

Finding that Silicon was a complete failure in her 3-year-old form, Mr. Mackey decided to send her to California in charge of Hickok. She had even more important engagements for this season and was prepared with great care. A complaining leg gave a lot of trouble and it was only after the most diligent effort that Silicon could start in the Horseman Stake at Detroit last month. Here, though a pronounced favorite, the mare's ill luck followed her, and for five heats, all in moderate time, she labored in vain. Finally, when the struggle was over Silicon had third money and was very much used up. Returning to Cleveland she worked better till one forenoon, after doing a mile in 2:12, she stepped in a hole, turned a somerset with her trainer, and pulled up lame again. The date fixed for the Terre Haute purse valued at $24,000 was approaching, and the prospects for Silicon were anything but bright. Hickok began the preparation again as soon as practicable, but it was not till the last day of the Buffalo meeting that the filly came back to her old form. Goldsmith, who had set his heart on carrying off the big prize with Mary Best, noted the improvement in Silicon with much concern, as did Maloney, who had piloted Dancourt to victory at Detroit. As they left Buffalo for the Hoosier State both drivers expressed the opinion that the chances were in favor of the young mare who had seen so many vicissitudes during her brief career. Their judgment proved sound, and Silicon after many hard knocks is once more on the top round of the ladder as the winner of the largest amount ever devoted to one contest in harness.

HANDSOME HAS GONE WRONG.

Ed Corrigan's Great Colt Will Not Start in the Futurity Saturday.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—During the next three days many stables will be shipped from here to Sheepshead Bay. The Gideon & Daly and Ruppert strings go tomorrow. All of Ed Corrigan's horses will start for Chicago tomorrow. Handsome is lame, if not broken down. Martin has been engaged to ride Leo Lake and Handsome in stakes at Latonia, but it is believed Handsome will not race again this year.

Three of the prominent Futurity candidates were worked three-quarters this morning. They were the Butterflies, Gotham, and Counter Tenor. The filly did the distance in 1:14¾, and the Ruppert colts were timed 1:15. Dave Gideon says The Butterflies is the fastest filly in the world, and has nothing to beat if she gets to the post. She is under suspicion, but showed no sign of lameness after the work today. Johnny Campbell, who is now training the Ruppert string, says Gotham and Counter Tenor are doing so well he expects them to run one two. Counter Tenor appeared to have a little the best of Gotham this morning.

Lamplighter will not appear at Sheepshead Bay. At the close of the meeting here all Walbaum's horses will be shipped to Latonia. Clifford and Lamplighter will probably meet in the Merchants' Stakes, a mile and an eighth, Tuesday. They are respectively weighted at 120 and 119. Ramapo, in at 124, goes to Coney Island tomorrow, and Yo Tambien, assigned 122, will propably be scratched. Chris Smith and Lew Marion are dissatisfied with the weights. Henry of Navarre, handicapped at 115, is not likely to start.

Phil Dwyer speaks plainly about Clayton's handling of Hanover Friday. "It was," said he, "the worst ride I ever saw, and I would never put him on another horse. His orders were to go to the front. The colt could have gone to the front, but the boy would not let him. I had heard complaints about the boy, but thought he was all right. Now I think differently."

"I think that boy was spoiled at New Orleans last winter," added George Smith. This caused George Wheelock to remark: "Mr. Dwyer, I think Clayton likes to have some one put a bet down for him. Last winter at New Orleans a boy came to me and told me Lonnie Clayton wished to see me in the paddock. I sent back word I was not meeting jockeys in the paddock or anywhere alse. He could not have wished to see me for any other object than to get me to bet something for him."

"That," replied Dwyer, "was about the only object, and a similar object may have caused him to ride my colt as he did. Since the race I had a man come to me and advise me to start the colt again and let Clayton have the mount because the boy said the colt was interfered with Friday. I declined to do anything of the kind because I knew that the colt was interfered with. I saw the boy interfering with him—the horses didn't."

George Smith (Pittsburg Phil) started off $17,000 winner the first ten days, now he is $30,000 loser. Wheelock is over $60,000 loser. "I have," said he, "won one day only. Saturday I lost $2,200. That was the smallest losing. Other days I ran behind from $2,500 to $4,700. So you can judge how I stand. Grannon beats me every bet." Bob Rose did not have a dollar on Clifford. He had lost $2,500 on Tyro Friday and was not in betting humor Saturday, but declared himself ready to take 4 to 1 for his money. Just at the post Grannan's play on Ramapo sent Clifford's price up to 4. Bob was not in the ring, but the men offering 4 were nearly knocked off their blocks by the rush to accept the top odds. Heavy rains fell tonight and the track will probably be heavy tomorrow.

Preparing for Labor Day Boat Races.

At the meeting yesterday of the representatives of the Delaware, Ontario, Iroquois, Catlin, and Union Boat clubs, called for the purpose of making arrangements, etc., for the regatta to be held at Lincoln Park Labor day, it was decided that the organization be known as the Lincoln Park Navy. The following committees were appointed:

Arrangement committee, W. Roberts, Iroquois; Arthur Franz, Delaware; D. Griffith, Catlin; J. V. Keefe, Ontario.

Committee on Donations and Prizes, W. Roberts, John Korf, J. V. Keefe.

It is hoped the Evanston, Farragut, and Bellman Boat clubs will be represented in the events. Communications requesting them to do so have been mailed the above clubs. A large list of entries has already been assured.

"Kid" Reed Defeats "Kid" Nebber.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The prize fight between "Kid" Reed and "Kid" Nebber was pulled off west of this city, just over in Tipton County, this morning at 7 o'clock. Thirteen rounds were fought, Nebber being punished so badly he threw down the gloves and gave up the fight.

COSTLY RACING FEES.

DRIVING PARKS GET TOO MUCH AND OWNERS TOO LITTLE.

Only the Crack Stables Can Pay Their Way and the Moderate Owner and Moderate Horse Have No Chance—Free Entrance to Purses or Fees Added to the Purses Becoming a Necessity—Actors Pay for the Privilege of Performing in Many Cases.

From present indications the managers of the driving parks will have to be more liberal with those who furnish the material for the hundreds of meetings that are now in progress all over the country. Taking the Grand Circuit as the best example, it is evident that the earning capacity of the harness-racers is by no means in proportion to the expense attached to the annual pilgrimage from the Middle States to the Eastern seaboard. When horses were not so abundant and the fields were lighter the entrance fee of 10 per cent was less of a tax. If a likely animal found a faster one in the slow classes to bar his way it did not take long to drive the winner out and compel a record that got rid of the obstacle. Then, too, with six of eight in the average field there was a chance to get a minor share of the purse and carry the stable along without loss. In recent years a new order of things has come to pass which works decided advantage to the track-owners, but has the opposite effect on the horsemen. The rapid increase that general breeding has brought about in stock gives a large patronage to the various purses and stakes, but, of course, reduces the probabilities of success. With at least twice as many entries at any meeting as would be made ten years ago the impost has had but little reduction, though the purses are divided the same way as when the rules were first made.

Some associations saw the inevitable when the 10 per cent plan was in vogue and reduced the cost of entrance one-half. Detroit was the prime mover in this of the points in the summer circuit, and the rest have followed suit in a perfunctory way. Most of them still collect an additional 5 per cent from winners, a small piece of business when viewed impartially. It is no secret that scores of wealthy fanciers with a taste for the sport have tried it for a time and then abandoned it on discovering the expense connected with sending even one horse through a season's campaign.

Harness Racing Is Too Expensive.

Sometimes an exorbitant trainer is to blame for this, but in the main the fault lies with the niggardly and short-sighted policy of the driving clubs and associations. Never was this so apparent as at the present time, when, after three-fifths of the time allotted to the Grand Circuit has expired, most of the stables are in arrears. In a few instances, notably Monroe Salisbury and John A. Goldsmith, there has been a profit, but experienced managers like Doble, Hickok, Turner, and Starr have not made both ends meet so far as their campaign from Detroit to Buffalo is concerned. The chief trouble lies in the unbusinesslike policy of compelling those who control the horses to contribute the whole and sometimes more than the amount of the premiums distributed. As one shrewd observer put it recently: "This is the only public amusement that I know of where the actors pay for the privilege of performing."

This is no new subject among those who have borne the burden so faithfully, but the present season emphasizes more than ever before the necessity for a wholesale and radical change in the manner of arranging the prizes for the trotters and pacers. The entrance should either be free, or the total sum paid in should be put up for competition, with enough added by the association to insure good sport. This would force the managers of tracks to bestir themselves and secure enough patronage from the public to pay their bills instead of depending on the horsemen. The latter have stood the impost in a way that is truly American, standing loyally by the sport they love in the face of almost certain loss. An instance of the small chance there is for profit under existing conditions has been furnished in the 2:15 class for trotters. During the first four weeks of the Grand Circuit the fields in this event have numbered about twelve on an average. Azote has carried off first money or 50 per cent of the purse every week, so that the best return any of the others that started against this flagship of the Salisbury squadron could get was 25 per cent at an outlay in entrance alone of one-fifth the entire amount left after Azote carried off the lion's share. As the residue, even if won, would not pay the traveling bills and the cost of training, it follows that ten trotters came down the line with no chance to pay expenses. The same thing has been true of all the slow classes, and in some cases of those below 2:15 at both gaits. Even in some of the futurities that have come to be so popular the same grasping policy has been pursued. A purse will be guaranteed at $5,000 or $10,000 and limited to that amount. If the subscriptions should exceed the sum stipulated the overplus goes into the treasury of the association instead of being added to the purse itself. The long suffering breeders, owners, and trainers are becoming alive to the situation as the opportunities for getting back any part of what they pay in become limited.

A multitude of evils follow in the train of this primary wrong. Having an entry list that pays all the premiums with sometimes a margin left over for another season the people who have the tracks are the less solicitous about looking after the comfort of the spectators. When those on the stage are willing to contribute their dollars as well as their horses and their energies, it becomes a condescension to admit the audience who have nothing to do but enjoy the sights at a much smaller cost. The pool-box, too, has become an adjunct instead of an incident, and the gamblers, who in reality cause most of the trouble, have much to say about the way in which a meeting shall be conducted. If the dropping of heats is punished then the bookmakers complain that they cannot afford to pay large sums for the privilege of betting with the public. Within recent memory a very successful secretary was heard to say: "Give me the pool-buyers and the gate can take care of itself." The very course at which the speculative contingent had such power has since been compelled to close its gates on account of a stringent law which, if enforced, would send every one to prison who made a wager of any sort on the result of a contest.

Two New Harness Cracks.

The good Arena comes by her quality honestly, as her pedigree will show:

ARENA.
- Alcantara
  - George Wilkes
    - Hambletonian 10: Abdallah I.; Kent Mare.
    - Dolly: Untraced.
  - Alma Mater
    - Mambrino Patchen: Mam. Chief; Rhodes Mare.
    - Estelle: Imp. Australian; Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
- Martense
  - Gen. Knox
    - Vermont Hero: S. Black Hawk; Dau. of Young Hambleton.
    - Daughter: Searcher; Hunsden mare.
  - Martense Maid
    - Flying Cloud: Vermont Black Hawk; Dau. of Andrew Jackson.
    - Jenny Lind: Abdallah I.; Dau of imp. Trustee.

One of the good trotting bits of the last week was Sphinxetta's second mile in a winning race at Milwaukee in 2:14¼. The filly is in George Spear's stable and is 3 years old and bred this way:

SPHINXETTA.
- Sphinx, 2:20½
  - Electioneer: Hambletonian; Green Mountain Maid.
  - Sprite: Belmont, 64; Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr.
- Kate Talbert
  - Mambrino Gift, 584: Mambrino Pilot; Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr.
  - Kitty Talbert, dam of Mollie Talbert, 2:29¾: Untraced; Untraced.

Today's Good Harness Races.

The Northwestern Breeders' meeting at Washington Park goes on merrily today. Three stakes and a purse race are on this afternoon's card. Trotting begins at 2 p. m. and the entries are as follows:

First race, purse $1,500, Juvenile Stake, 2-year-olds, trotting:

Red Gamaleon,	Atsego,
Valeria,	Coupon,
Scourine,	Bucyrus,
Whalebone,	Rolo,
Bellmar,	Bessie Wilton,
Medicine Wood,	Cappie Woodline,
Miss Kate,	Lampton.

Second race, purse $1,500, Side Wheel Stake, 3-year-olds and under, pacing:

Ethel A.,	Sterling R. Holt,
Nutwood—Nellie L. colt,	Quiz,
Esther Payne,	Belle Noble,
Elspeth,	Sphinxetta,
Sidmon,	Carbonate.

Third race, purse $1,500, 2:20 class, pacing:

Aileen,	Hylie T.,
Hyannis,	Hal Pulaski,
Guerita,	Aida,
Crafty,	Cantab,
Star Pointer,	Bessie Hal,
Jennie McCoy,	Alice Director,
Pat Murphy,	Whirligig.

Fourth race, Northwestern Breeders' Futurity, value, $2,360, 3-year-olds:

Mollie Slimmer,	Baron,
G. W. Howe,	Minnemar,
Hambletonian Belle,	Almira Highwood,
Victor Bismont,	Bestor Bismont.

New England Stallion Race Promise.

The $15,000 stallion race offered by the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, to be decided at its meeting next month, promises to be the senational race of the year. Directum, 2:05¼, Arion, 2:07¾; and Kremlin, 2:07¾, were at once entered. Since then Charles H. Nelson has entered his great trotter, Nelson, 2:09, and is giving him a great preparation at Rigby Park, Portland, Me., where he recently trotted a mile in 2:13¾. Moquette, 2:10, has also been entered, so that the stipulated five are all in. The association is yet undecided as to whether the meeting will be held at Mystic Park, Boston, or Rigby Park, Portland, Me. Mystic Park should get the biggest crowd, but it will require a good gate to come out even on so big a purse.

Notes.

Bob Stewart has bought the pacer Jo-He, 2:14¼, and will campaign him the balance of the season.

Crit Davis has sent home from the Grand Circuit his bay mare Emma T., 2:17¼, by Socrates. She is now racing in Kentucky.

"Knapsack" McCarthy has added to his string the fast pacers Paul, 2:09¼, by Bald Hornet, and Frank Dortch, 2:15¾, by Locomotive; also the trotter Judge Austin, 2:16½.

The Queen of the trotting turf, Nancy Hanks, 2:04, who was bred to Arion, 2:07¾, proved not to be in foal, and she has been bred to Vatican, the sire of Belle Vara, 2:08¾.

Monroe Salisbury says that he has a colt called Too Soon, by Direct, dam by Inca, that is faster than Directly. He is a yearling, and last spring Andy McDowell drove him a quarter in 32¼ seconds.

LIBERATORS DEFEAT THE GRATTANS.

Results of the Gaelic Games Played Yesterday by Several Teams.

The Liberators had no trouble in beating the Grattans yesterday. The teams were:

Innisfails—P. Phelan, M. Egan, Conway, J. Callahan, T. Callahan, J. Penny, J. Ryan, P. Hartigan, T. Bryan, M. Hartigan, M. McCarty, J. Callahan, J. White, T. Sullivan, T. Norton, Bryan, Finucane.

Association team—Cronin, Farrell, D. Ahern, Healy, Driscoll, J. Cahill, E. Cahill, M. Mulcahy, E. Ahern, M. Hogan, M. Ahern, Lenahan, Flynn, Burke, Furlong, J. Hayes.

Play had not been going long before it was seen that the Grattans were no match for the speedy Liberators. Mike Boyle and his brother Pat kept worrying McArdle and Ganson, and were successful several times in breaking through and gaining points. Pat Boyle put a capital goal to the credit of his side. Foley added a number of points. The Grattans failed to score in the first half, while no better success attended their efforts in the second. The score was: Liberators, 1 goal, 15 points; Grattans, nil.

The O'Mahoneys defaulted in the hurling match to the Innisfails, but an association team was got together and played a splendid game against the Innisfails. The teams were:

Innisfails—P. Phelan, M. Egan, Conway, J. Callahan, T. Callahan, J. Penny, J. Ryan, P. Hartigan, T. Bryan, M. Hartigan, M. McCarty, J. Callahan, J. White, T. Sullivan, T. Norton Bryan, Finucane.

Association team—Cronin, Farrell, D. Ahern Healy, Driscoll, J. Cahill, E. Cahill, M. Mulcahy, E. Ahern, M. Hogan, M. Ahern, Lenahan, Flynn, Burke, Furlong, J. Hayes.

The aggregation consisted of many of the best players in the Davitt, O'Mahony, and Sarsfield clubs, but although in the first half hour a strong game was put up they could not hold the Innisfails during the first fifteen minutes of the second half.

The association team played very hard at first and gained a good lead, brought about by brilliant hitting and running by Furlong, Cahill, and the Ahearns. The Innisfails crawled up toward the close of the first half, but only secured one goal and five points against two goals and three points registered by the associationists.

It was in the second half that the Innisfails got steam up. Sullivan scored a couple of goals and M. Hartigan made it three. The score was: Innisfails—5 goals, 13 points. Davitts—4 goals, 7 points.

WINS DESPITE A PUNCTURED TIRE.

Gardner of Chicago Shows His Quality in the Denver Road Race.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—Arthur Gardner of Chicago won the time prize in the twenty-five mile road race today. He rode from scratch in 1 hour 22 minutes 4 seconds against a strong head wind. The race and the first prize, a piano, was won by an eleven minute man named Dodson of Cañon City, Colo. W. F. Murphy of Brooklyn was the only Eastern crack besides Gardner who started. Gardner left him in the final rush and crossed the tape in Lupton one second ahead. Gardner had a peculiar experience. Just before he was pushed off a pin was found thrust into his front tire. It went flat and he rode three miles with it in that condition. Meeting Bainbridge of Chicago, Gardner borrowed his machine and, although it was much too small, caught Murphy and Dodson, the latter a Chicagoan, and beat them, Gardner finished in twenty-seventh place, Murphy twenty-eighth, Dodson thirtieth. Van Heritt of Chicago started, but broke his chain. There were sixty-nine starters, but those not acclimated suffered on account of the rare atmosphere.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

It Is Expected to Make Country Life Less Laborious.

New York *Press:* Part of the growing difficulties occasioned by the desertion of the country and the crowding of the cities will be remedied, perhaps, by six years hence—in that wonderful year 1900, which electricians set as a mile post of human progress—by the crowning of steam's rival. Machinery is rapidly taking the deadening drudgery out of farm work, is making it more profitable when conducted scientifically and on a large scale, and is causing it to attract the attention of city people who long for the healthful fields. Only the bodily discomforts of farm work have prevented an exodus from the cities to the country. Already electricity is turning its attention to the long-neglected farm work, and has discovered profitable results to be had by subjecting crops to currents of electricity. It is beginning to simplify the ponderous farm machinery, and as soon as the storage battery has received its finishing touches and can be applied to lightening the farmer's toil and increasing his profits the farmer will be looked upon with envy by the prisoners of city streets and counting-house walls. Those particular effects of electricity upon farm machinery and farm life are, however, visible chiefly in the imagination at present, and are not at all likely to be realized in six years; but one great change may be looked for in this direction in the immediate future, and that is the improvement of the farmer's condition by means of good roads and the rapid transit which electricity is almost ready to bring, thus greatly enlarging his market and bringing him higher prices for fresher products, and also bringing him closer to the life and pleasure and stimulating effect of the city. There is to be a wonderful change in farm life in the more thickly settled parts of the country in a very few years and rapid transit will be largely responsible for it.

The cheap transmission of electrical power must bring soon many changes that will be felt in the city household, and perhaps the chief of them will be the abolition of the cook stove, as it is known at present. The small electric heater has already begun to take its place, and it is almost certain that even in six years coal will be banished from a majority of the kitchens in cities adjacent to water power, from which electricity is generated. When heat is wanted for cooking purposes it will be had at a moment's notice by the pressing of a button.

TO RACE FOR $100,000

FUTURITY OF 1894 TO BE FOUGHT FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

The Stake of More than Average Worth and a Dozen Starters Are Expected—The List from Which the Field Will Come with the Probable Jockeys—Riley Grannan and His History—Rancho del Paso's New Sires—1894 Winnings of American Sires.

The Futurity is run at Coney Island next Saturday. It will be worth from $90,000 to $100,000, and has from ten to fifteen starters in sight to come from the following list:

C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c. Prince of Monaco, by St. Blaise—Carena.
Gideon & Daly's b. c. Waltzer, by Darebin—Sly Dance.
Gideon & Daly's b. or br. f. The Butterflies, by Sir Dixon—Mercedes.
Gideon & Daly's ch. c. Keenan, by Lisbon—Patrimony.
C. Littlefield Jr.'s ch. c. Connoisseur, by Sir Modred—Dixianna.
J. Ruppert Jr.'s ch. c. Counter Tenor, by Falsetto—Pearl Thorne.
J. Ruppert Jr.'s b. c. Manchester, by Sir Modred—Parthenia.
Theodore Winters' ch. c. Rey del Sierras, by Joe Hooker—Marion.
E. Corrigan's br. c. Handsome, by Hanover—Cinderella.
J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris' b. f. Gutta Percha, by Galore—Issaquena.
Louis Stuart's ch. c. Monaco, by Spendthrift—Maid of Athol.
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Liza, by Rayon d'Or—Lizzie Cox.
G. B. Morris & Co.'s b. f. Moderico, by Sir Modred—Preciosa.
G. B. Morris & Co.'s br. f. Sallie Woodford, by Salvator—Miss Woodford.
J. R. & F. B. Keene's ch. f. Roundelay, by Falsetto—Carol.
Oneck Stable's ch. f. California, by Midlothian—Misfortune.
Marcus Daly's ch. c. Salvation, by Salvator—Chimera.
Marcus Daly's b. c. University, by the Ill-Used—Affinity.
Marcus Daly's ch. f. Sadie, by Salvator—Aurelia.
Marcus Daly's ch. f. Sweetheart, by Salvator—Lydia.
J. W. Rogers' b. f. Lucania, by Sir Modred—School Girl.

The experts today are figuring on the field and riders below:

Horses.	*Jockeys.*
Waltzer	J. Reagan
Prince of Monaco	Perkins
Butterflies	Griffin
California	Doggett
Gutta Percha	Littlefield
Connoisseur	Sims
Handsome	Weber
Manchester	Lambley
Rey del Sierras	Bergen
Counter Tenor	Garrison
Sadie	Midgeley
Salvation	A. Clayton
Sallie Woodford	Noble
Monaco	Hamilton
The Swain	Penn
Roundelay	Taral

Gideon & Daly Picked to Win.

It is considered that barring Corrigan's good colt nothing can interfere with the victory of the one Gideon & Daly select to win with, Prince of Manaco, Handsome, and Connoisseur are selected as the most likely outside the Gideon & Daly Stable.

The Futurity is not essentially a rich man's race. Sam Bryant won the initial running with Procter Knott and year before last Frank Van Ness' Morello cantered home an easy winner. The late W. L. Scott's Chaos, the late August Belmont's Potomac, Gideon & Daly's His Highness, and J. R. & F. P. Keene's Domino won the remaining Futurities in the order given. In 1890 the Belmont pair, Potomac and Masher, ran first and second. Two other bearers of the famous "maroon and scarlet," in St. Carlo and Lady Violet, have also finished second in the big stake. The Futurity was worth in 1888, $45,900; in 1889, $63,675; in 1890, $77,000; in 1891, $72,500; in 1892, $41,375, and in 1893, $45,000. It reached its lowest ebb Morello's year and is again in the ascendant.

The present Futurity closed Jan. 2, 1892, with 845 subscriptions. Of this number four are void owing to the death of the nominators and 200 are void under the rules and conditions governing the stake. Seventy-three pay $10 each; 114, $20 each; 120, $60 each; 145, $70 each; 62, $110 each, and 127, $130 each. To this total the Coney Island Jockey club will add $17,500.

Riley Grannan and His Rise.

An Eastern writer thus interestingly sketches Riley Grannan, the Kentucky plunger who has won and lost two fortunes this season: The most interesting plunger on the American turf today is a nervous, thin-faced, boyish little man named Riley Grannan, who is now making book at Saratoga. Grannan was born in Bourbon County, Ky., about twenty-eight years ago, and for the last six years he has been an orbitless comet sweeping around the turf firmament, dazzling and amazing the steady-going old bookmaker planets. Grannan was a bellboy in the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans when Botay, then a big Western bettor, took a fancy to him and gave him a position.

Since that time Grannan has probably won half a dozen fortunes and lost them again. His method of bookmaking is a daringly original one. He "lays against" one horse, and then with the money he has taken in backs another horse. When his horses keep winning Grannan is prosperous. When the other horses win Grannan is broke.

Last year he accepted all the big commissions M. F. Dwyer sent into the ring. He quit the season $125,000 winner on the Dwyer bets. Stories of his phenomenal winnings from small sums are innumerable. He left Kentucky a couple of years ago with $800 to play the Guttenberg races. In two weeks he had increased the $800 to $100,000.

When he has the money his usual method is to put up the odds on a horse against which he wishes to lay, and keep it there till the public get tired of betting him. One of his sheet-writers said that Grannan was "laying against" a favorite at Nashville last spring, and told the sheet-writer to notify him when the book stood to lose $10,000. When that figure was reached the sheet-writer told Grannan, who replied: "O, all right; tell me when it gets to $15,000." By that time a big crowd was around Grannan and the $100 bills were flying into the young plunger's box like snowflakes in a blizzard. It wasn't long before the sheet-writer called out that the $15,000 mark had been reached.

"All right," said Grannan cheerfully; "let me know when it gets to $20,000."

In the mean time news of what Grannan was doing spread abroad and the President of the track came in and bet him $1,000. The owner of the horse bet another $1,000. Then the biggest of the local plungers bet a couple of thousand. The sheet-writer had long since called out that the $20,000 had been reached, and then $25,000, and finally he announced $30,000, and still Grannan continued to take in the money. At last there came a lull in the betting, and Grannan, who had been laying even money against the horse, went to 6 to 5, and then to 7 to 5. But Nashville had been bet to a standstill. No more money came in.

With an expression of profound disgust on his face Grannan turned to his sheet-writer and exclaimed: "Now, what do you think of them? They won't bet me." The horse won in a romp.

Grannan owns a fine farm in Central Kentucky and some valuable real estate in Louisville. He declares that he will never allow himself to lose all his money again. He is now probably worth $250,000.

Grannan is extremely quiet and polite in his manner. Charles Reed, the owner of St. Blaise, was introduced to him in the betting ring at Saratoga.

"Grannan," said the old philosoper, "I think you'll do. I saw you take Mike Dwyer's commission of $10,000 on Dobbins and say to the commissioner, 'Thank you, sir.' Then a man bet you $2 and you said, 'Thank you, sir.' Then I bet you $5 and you said, 'Thank you, sir.' A man who can treat people alike, whether they have $10,000 to bet or $2, is a gentlemen, even if he is in the bookmaker's box, and therefore I say you'll do."

Rancho Del Paso's New Sires.

The stallions Watercress and Gold Finish, selected by John Mackey for Rancho del Paso stud, are bred well enough to suit anybody, and it looks as if they should be exceptionally successful in this country, where our horses are so very full of Herod blood. Watercress (a good race horse) is a 5-year-old horse by Springfield (one of the best sires of England), son of the St. Leger winner, St. Albans, he by the most famous St. Leger winner, Stockwell, and he in turn by The Baron, winner of the St. Leger. Watercress' dam was Wharfdale, by Hermit, England's greatest sire in his day; second dam Bonnie Doon (half sister to Bonnie Scotland and Blink Bonnie), by Rapid Rhone, he by Young Melbourne, sire of Gen. Peel. Gold Finish is very much inbred to Irish Birdcatcher, and has besides two crosses of Melbourne, being by Castlereagh (son of Speculum), dam Beeswax, by Plum Pudding (son of Sweetmeat).

Watercress' tabulated pedigree is:

WATERCRESS (Foaled 1889).
- Springfield
  - St. Albans
    - Stockwell: The Baron, by I. Birdcatcher; Pocahontas, by Glencoe.
    - Bribery: The Libel, by Pantaloon; Splitvote, by St. Luke.
  - Viridis
    - Marsyas: Orlando, by Touchstone; Malibran, by Whisker.
    - Maid of Palmyra: Pyrrhus I., by Epirus; Palmyra, by Sultan.
- Wharfdale
  - Hermit
    - Newminster: Touchstone, by Camel; Beeswing, by Dr. Syntax.
    - Seclusion: Tadmor, by Ion; Miss Sellon, by Cowl.
  - Bonnie Doon
    - Rapid Rhone: Y. Melbourne, by Melbourne; Dau. of Lanerc'st or Retriever.
    - Queen Mary: Gladiator, by Partisan; Dau. of Plenipotentiary.

Gold Finish is an Irish horse and beautifully bred, too. Here is his pedigree:

GOLD FINISH (Ch. c., foaled 1890.)
- Castlereagh
  - Speculum
    - Vedette: Voltigeur, by Voltaire; Mrs. Ridgeway, by Irish Birdcatcher.
    - Doralice: Alarm or Orlando; Preserve, by Emilius.
  - Lady Tresp's
    - I. Birdcatcher: Sir Hercules, by Whalebone; Guiccioli, by Bob Booty.
    - Stolen Moments: Melbourne, by Humphrey Clinker; Lady Elizabeth, by Sleight-of-Hand.
- Beeswax
  - Plum Pudd'ng
    - Sweetmeat: Gladiator, by Partisan; Lollypop, by Voltaire.
    - Foinnualla: Irish Birdcatcher, by Sir Hercules; Brandy Bet, by Canteen.
  - Bonnie Bee
    - Breadalbane: Stockwell, by The Baron; Blink Bonny, by Melbourne.
    - Que'n Bee: Harkaway by Economist; Daughter of I. Birdcatcher.


CLIFFORD, BR. C. (4), BY BRAMBLE—DUCHESS.

The winnings of American sires up to the end of July are shown in the tables below:

Bramble	$14,215	Linden	$17,980
Darebin	52,220	Longfellow	22,945
Deceiver	31,900	Midlothian	25,715
Eolus	5,010	Miser	3,415
Falsetto	28,765	Mr. Pickwick	82,165
Faverdale	100	Onondaga	41,680
Fonso	28,045	Pontiac	24,630
Galore	13,725	Rayon d'Or	14,660
Hanover	25,830	Salvator	675
H. O'Fallon	17,750	Sir Dixon	3,355
H. Edwards	16,475	Sir Modred	110,770
Himyar	41,835	Spendthrift	39,092
Hyder Ali	11,385	St. Blaise	19,160
Iroquois	35,715	Stonehenge	9,755
King Galop	4,075	The Ill-Used	17,740
Kt. of Ellerslie	27,986	Uncas	7,320

Name and pedigree.	*Starters.*	*Winners.*	*2-year-old winners.*
Bramble, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf	17	10	..
Imp. Darebin, by The Peer—Lurline	31	15	6
Imp. Deceiver, by Wenlock—Boot and Saddle	46	25	4
Emperor, by Enquirer—Vesperlight	29	16	..
Eolus, by Leamington—Fanny Washington	17	7	..
Falsetto, by Enquirer—Farfaletta	49	15	2
Fonso, by King Alfonso—imp. Weatherwitch	40	18	2
Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle	25	9	9
Harry O'Fallon, by imp. Australian—Sunny South	42	13	2
Hayden Edwards, by imp. Prince Charlie—Nannie Ray	19	9	4
Himyar, by Alarm—Hira	43	23	7
Hyder Ali, by imp. Leamington—Lady Duke	29	15	..
Hindoo, by Virgil—Florence	42	17	4
Iroquois, by imp. Leamington—Maggie B. B.	37	20	3
Knight of Ellerslie, by Eolus—Lizzie Hazelwood	11	5	..
Linden, by Longfellow—Linda Lewis	33	13	6
Longfellow, by imp. Leamington—Nantura	45	17	..
Luke Blackburn, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Nevada	31	18	1
Imp. Midlothian, by Strathconan—Sufra	19	10	4
Imp. Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit—Tomato	15	12	..
Onondaga, by imp. Leamington—Susan Beane	47	21	4
Imp. Sir Modred, by Traducer—Idalia	44	28	7
Spendthrift, by imp. Australian—Aerolite	40	18	2
Imp. St. Blaise, by Hermit—Fusee	22	13	2
Imp. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol—Coimbra	9	5	1
Imp. Rayon d'Or, by imp. Flageolet—Araucaria	26	6	..
Strathmore, by Waverly—Breuna	18	13	3
Imp. The Ill-Used, by Breadalbane—Ellermire	33	14	3
Uncas, by Stockwell—Nightingale	11	3	..

*Dead.

Notes of the Turf.

J. E. Kittson bought Merry Monarch for a sire and will retire him after the Saratoga meeting.

All the horses in Gideon & Daly's stable, except Keenan, Waltzer, and The Butterflies, are for sale. Even Ramapo can be bought, the present figure being $15,000.

Lissek has been twice saved by ankle boots. He was jumped on and the boot cut through at Washington Park in the World's Fair Stake, which he won, and again in the Mumm Handicap at Saratoga.

Bob Tucker, trainer for the Fleischmanns, is another whom fortune has blessed. Last week he bought $10 worth of chips, which he turned into $400 at roulette. He then took a session at the faro table and rose $5,000 to the good. Then he bought Cactus.

The Latonia Merchants' Stakes, for all ages, one mile, has a rare lot of entries, including Lamplighter, Potentate, Ida Pickwick, Rey El Santa Anita, Sister Mary, Flying Dutchman, Oakwood, Faraday, and others. Other stakes are represented by notable performers, young and old, and Ed Corrigan has entries in some of them.

R. E. de B. Lopez, the Australian, who has been engaged for some time importing thoroughbreds to California from New Zealand and Australia, and who now has the farm at Pleasanton, Cal., owned by the heirs of the late Count Valensin, has taken six head of choice trotting stock to Australia. Lopez is the man who brought the saddle cloth idea to America.

A number of substantial stakes will be opened by the New Orleans track management, and the first of these, the Traction Company Stakes, with $1,000 added by that company, will be run Dec. 15. A few days thereafter the New Orleans Brewery Company Handicap, $500 added, will be run, and Dec. 25 the Christmas Handicap, $1,000 added by the club, will be the main attraction.

William McGuigan, better known as "Hopeful," who is again restored to the privilege of the turf after an enforced absence of five years, has purchased of Charles McMeekin the yearling bay colt by Fonso—Bettie Blaise, and the yearling bay filly by Fonso—Mattie Rapture. McGuigan is a member of the firm of Chambers & Co. of Little Rock, Ark. They will have a big lot of 2-year-olds on the turf next year.

It is said President Williams will keep in his employ during the California Jockey club's meeting a first-class blacksmith, whose duty it will be to examine the feet of some of the participants in the various races and see that a shoe or plate is "not heavier than it really ought to be," and one plate is not "leaded" and another almost as light as a wafer. Rumor had it that quicksilver was used in shoes by some of the "cheating" stables in California last winter.

I. P. Diggs of Yolo County, Cal., who bred the good colt named after him, sold him to a neighbor, John Adams, for $70. Bill Timmons paid Adams $2,500 for the colt and holds him at $10,000. Mr. Diggs owns a yearling brother to Diggs whom he has named Sutton, and declares that the latter is as large and as good looking as his older brother and shows as much speed. Sutton is a chestnut in color. An offer of $1,000 for this fellow was recently refused.

General Sporting Notes.

Rumor has it that John L. Sullivan's belt, which cost $6,500, is with John L. Sullivan's "uncle."

A cablegram says that Thomas Sullivan has accepted the challenge of Jake Gaudaur, the American oarsman, to row over the Thames from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side and the championship of the world. Sullivan will not allow expenses.

Jackson says of "Parson" Davies: "We had a misunderstanding, that is all. I won't say that we have split and I won't say that he is still my manager. Time will tell. He did not come on with me because he did not think it worth while. He seems to have smelled a rat, and wisely, too."

Arrangements have been made for Lord Hawke to play his first American match at New York Sept. 17, 18, and 19. The game may not start the first day until the afternoon. The New York team will comprise eleven players, and not, as formerly, eighteen or twenty-two.

CLIFFORD'S BAD LUCK

THE SON OF BRAMBLE NATURALLY A GREAT RACEHORSE.

Easterners at Last Forced to See His Good Quality—Eugene Leigh's Estimate of the Horse After His Sickness—Less Than an Idol Because His Owner Is Not Popular—English and American Handicap Weights Compared—General News of the 1894 Turf.

Clifford, under a cloud during the early season of 1894, has shown the narrow-minded Eastern racing people what he is in his last two races at Saratoga. There has always been a lot of difference of opinion about Eugene Leigh's great horse, who sold for a feed bill in his yearling form, was worth $25,000 last fall, and is worth but little less now. To the writer's idea Clifford was last fall the best racehorse in training in America. The chances are that there never was a faster horse. He could beat Yo Tambien a quarter or two miles. Both could beat Lamplighter—just then less than good. Clifford had had plenty of racing. After a sharp spring campaign last year he came to Chicago—too highly strung up—for the Derby. He ran third under 129 pounds and after a heart-breaking delay. Off early, Clifford would probably have won. After a rest under reasonable conditions he was invincible. The old Clifford could have won the Brooklyn. He was left. Then the colt fell sick and a lung affection left him with touched wind. When here early in the summer Eugene Leigh said that Clifford would never be supreme at a long distance again. "But fit and well he can beat anything at a mile and under," said Leigh.

He was right, as Saturday's race proved. Owned by a popular stable, Clifford would have divided the homage of the West with Yo Tambien. But Leigh and his methods are not popular and Clifford had less of a following than he deserved. What was given him came from the hard sense of racing quality. This sense cost the Harlem foreign book a lot of money Saturday. Among the bets on Clifford was $200 by Ed Corrigan, who also wired a $500 bet on Ducat, only about ten pounds below Clifford up to a mile and an eighth when both were good. Much interest will center about the sale of the pair. Both are likely to come to Chicago.

Hawthorne Opens Again Today.

Hawthorne opens for a week's racing today with a big card of seven races, in each of which there is much quality. The week's program is well built. There is a hurdle race to close Wednesday's sport and a steeplechase for Saturday. Thursday will have a racing novelty for Hawthorne—a selling race at two miles and a quarter. Such events are popular with the Chicago racing public and will be repeated with profit on both local tracks as long as the horses and interest hold out.

The local racing game is in excellent condition at this time. The daily crowds average 3,000 and over per day, there are plenty of bookmakers, too many horses, and more money than was about in the spring. So far the alternate weeks' racing on the two tracks have helped the game. The rivalry is sharp and healthy and owners and public profit by it, while the tracks have done as well or better than they expected. Chicago racing was never in better condition than it now is.

Saratoga Stakes of the Week.

Saratoga begins its last week's racing today. It has six stake events to decide on its regular days. They are:

Tuesday—Kentucky Stakes, 2-year-olds, $2,000 guaranteed, 5½ furlongs; and Merchants' Handicap, all ages, $3,500 guaranteed, 1⅛ miles.

Thursday—California Stakes, handicap, 2-year-olds, $2,000 guaranteed, 5½ furlongs; and Morrisy Stakes, all ages, $2,000 guaranteed, 1 mile.

Saturday—Spencer Handicap, 3-year-olds, and upwards, $5,000 guaranteed, 1¼ miles; and Beverwyck Steeplechase Renewal, $2,000 guaranteed, full course.

In Tuesday's Kentucky Stakes Handsome, Linseed, Salvation, Sadie, Prince of Monaco, Sir Galahad, Handspun, Sweeden, Brioso, and Annisette are the best. In the Merchants' is engaged Dr. Hasbrouck, George Beck, Ramapo, Charade, Yo Tambien, Clifford, Ducat, Gloaming, Henry of Navarre, Rey El Santa Anita, and Lamplighter.

The best in Thursday's California Stakes are Prince of Monaco, California, Brioso, Liza, Dolabra, Blanche Kenney, Picaroon.

In the Morrissey Stakes are Figaro, Halton, Copyright, Madstone, George Beck, Domingo, Beldemonio, Yo Tambien, Ducat, Chattanooga, and The Ironmaster.

In Staurday's Spencer Handicap these are the best: Figaro, Copyright, Ramapo, John Cooper, Yo Tambien, Domino, Clifford, Ducat, Gloaming, Henry of Navarre, Sir Waltea, Saragossa, and Lamplighter. In the Beverwyck Steeplechase Renewal these are likely to meet: Ballarat, Cicero, Tyro, St. Luke, Japonica, and Tom Flynn.

Saturday the Coney Island meeting begins, and the Futurity, discussed elsewhere, is the star racing piece of the day.

English and American Weights.

What would owners in this part of the world do if a handicapper gave their crack 3-year-old 131 pounds and a 4-year-old 143 pounds? Why, curse that official in seven different languages, scratch their horses, and maybe go a-gunning. Yet Ladas and Isinglass had these weights allotted them the other day for the rich Eclipse Stakes in England, ran, and finished one-two in the event. The maximum weight has been about 125 pounds in California for some time, and a good deal of howling and scratching were the result even at that low figure. It is high time a change was made and the cracks given 140 pounds, or even more, when their class calls for it. There are cases where 140 pounds on the best horse entered in a handicap and seventy-five on the "crabbiest" would not bring the pair together, yet if over 125 pounds is put on the top-notcher a pencil generally goes through his name. The Jockey club and Turf Congress would be doing a sensible thing if they raised the scale of weights on 3-year-olds and upwards five pounds and fixed the minimum weight in handicaps at 100 pounds. It would result in our best jockeys riding many years longer and better than they can under the present scale and do away with the pinheads of the pigskin. Handicappers should combine to raise the top weights in handicaps about ten pounds over what they are at present, too.

Luther and the Devil.

It is a singular fact that the great Martin Luther, even while fighting superstition with a "superhuman effort," as he himself states, was a believer in not only a personal devil, but in whole herds of them. In his writings he informs the readers that man is continually surrounded with demons and that "the devil is nearer to the Christian than is his coat or shirt." "Devils," he says, "are in houses, and in dense, black clouds. There are many of them in the woods, waters, and deserts. They send storms, hail, thunder, and lightning, and poison the air with an infernal stench." In one place in his writings he tells us that the devil sends all diseases and plagues among men, and that we may be sure that when one dies of a plague, is drowned, or drops suddenly dead the devil was the cause of it.

Italian Wine.

The wine-producing capacity of Italy is 675,000,000 gallons annually.

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For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Riding school on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
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BUNKO THE FARMERS.

PRODUCE SWINDLERS DARINGLY INFEST SOUTH WATER STREET.

Police and Postal Authorities Powerless to Bring the Crooks to Justice—Consignments Daily Received for Which Payment Is Never Made—Several Fictitious Firms Operate Under One Name and Change Their Addresses Frequently—Others Never Pay Customers in Full.

Country produce dealers and farmers have a grievance against South Water street, and they cannot be satisfied until various sums of money out of which they have been swindled are returned to them or the swindlers are put behind prison bars, or both. Things have reached such a state that the country dealers are suspicious of even long established and perfectly honest firms, and they hesitate to ship goods to them until their integrity is vouched for by somebody they know.

The trouble lies in the fact that South Water street teems with swindlers whose operations are as crooked as a forked stick, but who shrewdly manage to work and thrive safe from prosecution, though evading the criminal laws. The police appear to be powerless, as they have failed to bring one of these swindlers to book, though many times apprised of what was going on, and the post-office authorities, within whose jurisdiction some of these transactions come, confess that they are unable to make out a case that would "stick." If a remedy for the evil is found then it must come from the honest commission-men who are in a large majority and who owe it to their own good name and business interests to ferret out the swindlers who prey on their patrons, and stamp out a species of crime that has already worked injury upon them.

Who the Tricksters Are.

These swindlers are men who have for stock in trade a little cheap furniture and office stationery. They rent a small room somewhere in the produce commission district and send out inflated advertising circulars and business cards to the country dealers. They are ready to promise anything to get trade quickly, as time is precious to them. Their favorite method is to buy outright and pay freight on produce shipped to them, instead of offering only a commission as the reputable firms do. The unwary victim falls into the trap readily, because he is at once relieved of all uncertainty as to what his profits will be, and the risk seems to fall entirely upon the Chicago man. The countryman ships his goods and waits for a check. After waiting a long time, as he is invariably compelled to do, he may write to the firm for a settlement. He receives no answer, and then he makes a sight draft, which in due time comes back marked "payment refused," or "parties not found." Then he writes to a friend or an officer of the law, and he is informed there is no such firm in the directory or at the address given.

The operations at this end of the line are simple. When the country dealer ships his produce a bill of lading is sent to the swindler, who goes to the railroad warehouse and gets his goods, which are put in a specially hired wagon, not a regular transfer, and hauled away. The produce is then sold on the open market and the alleged commission man pockets the proceeds. In a month or two he has completed many of these transactions and realized considerable money in cash, as his expenses are light. In the mean time complaints, which he completely ignores, are pouring in and the swindler knows that he must soon change his base or he may get in trouble. He hires another room, changes the firm name, has a new stock of office stationery printed, has the old sign repainted, and moves.

Pays for a Purpose.

That is the way it is generally done, and so far the scheme has worked satisfactorily to the swindler. Sometimes, when a larger coup than the ordinary is contemplated, the spurious commission merchant will pay his customers for the first consignment, generally a small one, but for the second and third consignments of goods he makes no returns, and his profits are large. This plan is not in general favor, however, as it requires too much time for the impatient operators, and besides the majority of them do not believe in paying out any money at all. They think it is risky.

Scores of these commercial brigands are scattered up and down South Water street as well as on Market and Michigan streets, and they operate boldly, apparently unconcerned as to what their honest neighbors think, feeling sure the latter will not interfere. Quite recently the editor of a trade paper, whose mail had been littered with letters of complaint, took fifty or more of them and submitted them to the postoffice inspector with the request that this officer procure evidence and prosecute the offenders for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

"Can you prove who mailed this letter?" queried the inspector, picking one out of the bunch.

"No, I cannot," answered the editor.

"Can you prove he did not send the money?"

"No."

"Can you prove the eggs mentioned here were received and sold?"

"No."

"Then we have no case. There is no use of prosecuting anybody without the evidence."

No better luck was had with the police.

The editor started out to work on his own account, however, and he succeeded in convincing himself that several firms existed only for swindling purposes. He could not find them, though he had their own letter-head addresses to trace them by. In most cases he was told that men operating under the names given had rented cheap rooms for a brief time and then mysteriously disappeared. They had received no goods there because there was no room for storage. Among the letters in the possession of the amateur detective were three, from different points, bewailing losses against John P. Gunther, No. 246 South Water street; I. Strong & Co., Nos. 210-216 South Water street; and another firm on Michigan street. He soon arrived at the conclusion that the three were one concern. I. Strong & Co. were located for a time on the second floor of Nos. 210 to 216 South water street. This address, taken from the firm letter and bill heads, would indicate the company occupied four storerooms, when in reality it had only one small office. When Strong & Co. dropped out of sight the Michigan street firm appeared and did much business of a questionable character until it, too, vanished. Where the concern now is will be revealed later by letters from fresh dupes.

Other People Complained Of.

Among other letters carried around by the trade-paper editor in his researches were some making serious accusations against George Hempker & Co., No. 249 South Water street, who, it was found, had a room there; and against F. Romine & Co., No. 144 South Water street; and Malany & Co., —— South Water street, who could not be found at all. These alleged firms were all charged with contracting for goods which were delivered, but for which payment was refused. The operations involved amounts ranging from $20 to $200 in each case.

The John P. Gunther concern, operated for a time at No. 246 South Water street, where two men, representing themselves as Quinn & Franks, agents for Gunther, engaged office room and a typewriter. They paid rent in advance, but got away before their time was up on account of the visits made to them by indignant shippers. As for Romine & Co., they had only an office room at No. 144 South Water street. His partner was alleged to be a certain Mr. Quinn, who was known on the street. Romine's right name is said to be Gray, and he has been seen on the street within the last week. The man Malany was formerly a member of one of the most reputable firms on the street, Sommers & Morrison, which he left under circumstances which had he been an employé and not a member of the firm would have made him a defendant in a criminal case. It is believed he has disappeared from the street altogether now.

Shady Transactions.

Besides these fictitious firms there are well-known firms on South Water street which, judging from the numerous complaints received, indulge in shady transactions that must prove harmful to the trade generally. One concern which is quoted in *Bradstreet's* as $50,000 "strong" and prompt of pay, makes it a rule never to pay customers more than one-half of what is due them. If they want the other half they must fight for it. This has become so notorious that the name of the firm has been twisted around into an epithet of opprobrium and derision and its members are openly pointed out as pirates who work incalculable injury to their honest competitors.

Estimates made from the complaints received by different persons show that the operations of the South Water street swindlers amount to thousands of dollars every month. When a reputable South Water street dealer was asked yesterday why the honest dealers did not combine to drive out the crooked fellows he said:

"We never hear of them until the country men complain, and by that time they have gone. We don't lose much by them, because the country men come back to square houses after one deal with the swindlers. The circulars the 'fly-by-nights' send out offer Chicago prices and free freight, and of course the country producers are allured. The swindlers pretending to buy outright can be subjected to no trouble except civil proceedings, although we commission men could be prosecuted criminally if we played the same trick. Yet we all think the swindlers should be cleared out some way or other, as their operation hurts the general business of the street."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Lake Business Picking Up.

Transportation has felt quickly the change for the better in general business, which has followed the settlement of the tariff wrangle and a material improvement was manifest in the lake carrying trade the latter part of the week. "Boats wanted" began to appear in the daily quotations of the lake freight market for the first time this season. The Chicago grain trade Saturday took on, for one day at least, the appearance of its old-time activity. The iron mining company seemed disposed to increase their shipment materially from now until the close of navigation, and an upward tendency appeared in this line of lake traffic. But the great center of interest continues to be the tremendous outpouring of bituminous coal from Ohio ports, which is only limited by the carrying capacity of the railroads from the mines to Lake Erie. However fast the coal may come to the lakes, there will be plenty of boats to take it away, and without particular effort the business of the whole year will be done in four months. A slight advance in lumber rates from Alpena is the only indication of better business in that trade. A few large carriers here and there have not yet gone into commission this season, but if the improvement in business continues it is likely that by the end of this week the entire lake fleets will be in service. The restoration of east-bound flour rates gives a much better tone to lake and rail traffic. Shipments for the week, according to custom house reports, were as follows:

Place.	Flour—brls.	Flour—sacks.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Port Huron	....	....	....	146,000	119,007
Buffalo	4,109	34,504	240,125	343,433	653,996
Erie	2,255	16,990	....	15,000	....
Ogdensburg	1,475	2,508	62,000	56,010	125,000
Milwaukee	....	....	16,000	....	....
Midland	....	....	....	77,985	....
Kingston	....	....	41,500	....	....
Totals	7,839	54,002	359,625	638 428	898,003

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments last week were 56,725 tons. No material improvement is looked for at present.

DULUTH, MINN.—Shipments last week were: Wheat, 600,000 bushels; flour, 180,000 barrels; ore, 50,000 tons; lumber, 8,000,000 feet.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Shipments for the week were 5,064,000 feet of lumber and 260,000 shingles.

Movements of Vessels.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Cahoon.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Kershaw, Sage, Ironton, Griffin.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Cleared, ore—Onoko, Chicago: Maytham, Servia, Moravia, Buffalo.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Egyptian, Louisiana, Schuylkill, Conestoga. Cleared—Manchester, Escanaba.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Neosho, Scranton, Marion, Topeka. Cleared—Sunrise, R. Rhodes, Chicago.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—City of Paris, Minnesota, Weston. Cleared—Aurora, Winslow, Nelson Bloom, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Lindsay, Westside, Ishpeming, Schuette, Mather. Cleared—Coal—Escanaba, Chicago; Grand Traverse, Green Bay, Stone—Andrews, Cleveland.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—P. Minch, Egan, Wallula. Cleared—Wheat—Armour, Norwalk, Buffalo. Coal—Kewaunee, Port Stanley; Mingo, Mohican, West Superior; Cormorant, Wall, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Hickox, 9 a. m.; Worthington and consorts, 10:30; E. Williams, noon. Up—Boscobel and consorts, 9:30 last night; Parks, 10; Mills, 2 a. m.; Radical, 9.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Hadley, Forbes, McLachlen, Elphicke, Mitchell, Nimick, Olympia. Cleared—Maytham, London and consorts, Ashland; Algonquin, wheat, Kingston; Roman, Hiawatha, Sheldon, Australasia, Tasmania, ore.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Harlem, midnight; Roman, 3:30 a. m.; Viking and consort, 4:30; City of Milwaukee, Manhattan, 8:20; Venice, 12:20 p. m.; Spencer and consort, 12:30; Joliet, 2:30; Granger, 4:30; Progress, 6. Up—John Owen and consort, 10:15 last night; Weston and consort, Frost, 11:30; Saxon, 12:20 a. m.; Buffalo, 7:10; Pahlow and consort, 10; Nellie Torrent, 10:30; Wyoming, 12:30; Harvey Brown, Nebraska, Flower, 1; Niko and consort, 1:30; Peerless, 2:30; G. J. Boyce, 4:30; Seneca, Friant and consort, 5; Manitou, City of Milwaukee, 5:30.

Down—Ira Owen, 6:30. Wind southwest, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Kelly and consort, Desmond, 10 last night; Green and consorts, midnight; Fairbank and consort, Cherokee and consort, 2 a. m.; Griffin, Weed, 5; Castalia, 6; Badger State, Henry Chisholm and consort, 8; Ralph and consort, Nicaragua, 9; Germania and consorts, 11; Marina, Matoa, noon; Grecian, Moran, 1 p. m.; Monarch, W. P. Ketcham and consort, 3; Shenandoah, Alberta, 4; Santa Maria, 6. Down—Gilbert, White & Friant and consort, 11 last night; steamer Brown, Keystone and consort, 2 a. m.; W. B. Morley, Colwell and consort, China, 4; Whitney and consort, 6; City of Naples, 7; G. W. Morley and consort, Adams, Arabia, 8; Foster, 10; City of Genoa, Colorado, 11; Leuty and consorts, 1 p. m.; Kearsarge, Portage, 2; North Star, Athabasca, 4; Two Wallaces, 5; Nyanza, 6.

Up—Mahoning, Clinton and consorts, 7; Lansing, 8. Down—Two Parkers, 8; Bielman, 9:30.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Saginaw, Home, 1:30 a. m.; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 1:40; New Orleans, 2; Juniata, Mariposa, 2:10; Pringle and consorts, 2:30; Pioneer, 4:30; Corsica, 4:40; Wilson, Manitowoc, 6:20; White Star and consort, 6:30; Iroquois, 8:15; City of Cleveland and consorts, Cambria, 10:20; Colonial, Garden City and barges, 11; Wolf, Helena, 11:30; Fletcher, India, noon; Hudson, 1:10 p. m.; Iron Age, Iron City, 1:30; Mohegan, Mingoe, 2; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 2:50; Cottrell, Coffinberry, Paige, Thomson and consort, 3:30; Plankinton, 4:10; Fryer, 4:30. Down—Louisiana, 9:20 last night; Egan, 9:50; Corona, 11:40; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, midnight; Wilbur, 12:20 a. m.; Syracuse, 2:30; Jenks, 3:30; Saginaw Valley, 5:10; Colgate and consorts, 6:40; Hurlbut, Clint, 9:30; Chicago, George Gould, 10:20; Owego, 10:50; Normandie, 11:40; Queen of the West, noon; Yuma, 12:40 p. m.; Andaste, Brazil, 12:50; Kalkaska, 2:30; Maumee Valley, 3:20; Uganda, 4:10; Cadillac, 4:30; John Duncan, 5; C. B. Lockwood, 5:10.

Up—H. S. Pickands, Marengo, 6; Cormorant, Wall, 6:50; Pease, Planet, 7:40. Down—Lumbermen and consorts, 6; Delaware, 6:50; Inter-Ocean, Winslow, 7:20; Idaho, 7:30.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Colgate and consorts, 10:40 last night; Queen of the West, 11:40; Yuma, 4 a. m.; Owego, 4:30; Chicago, George Gould, 5; Empire State (arrived), 6:30; Pauley, 7; Kalkaska, 7:20; Andaste, 7:30; Brazil, 8:20; Flora, 9:40; John Duncan, 10:40; Cadillac, 11; Uganda, 11:10; Miami and consorts, Lumbermen and barges, Idaho, 11:50; Inter-Ocean and consorts, 12:10 p. m.; C. B. Lockwood, 12:20; Delaware, 12:30; Pilgrim, 2:40; Cayuga, 4:30; Kaliyuga and consort, 4:40; Wilton, Everett and consort, 6; Hudson, 7:30; Fitzgerald, London, 7:50. Up—Roby, 10:10 last night; Continental and consort, midnight; Boston, 3 a. m.; Rose, 6; Osceola (departed), 6:30; Margaret, Olwell, 7; Haight and consorts, 8:20; Mariposa, 8:30; Pioneer, 9:50; Juniata, Corsica, 10:40; C. H. Bradley and consorts, 11:40; Hope and consort, 12:80 p. m.; Saginaw, 1:20; H. B. Tuttle and consorts, 1:30; Monteagle, 1:40; Pringle and consorts, 4:10; New Orleans, Cambria, 4:20; Glasgow and consort, 6; D. M. Wilson and consort, 6:30; Carpenter and consorts, 7; Iroquois, 7:10; Helena, 7:20; Glengarry and consorts, Colonial, 7:30; Wolf, Harlem, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Minerva, Muskegon; B. Calkins, E. M. Stanton, R. Kanters, Ford River; A. Soper, S. A. Wood, Marinette; J. T. Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie; John Spry, L'Anse; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; L. Grant, Pine Lake; A. Mosher, Bay City; O. R. Johnson, M. F. Butters, Ludington; I. A. Olson, Naubinway; City of Sheboygan, Thompson's Pier; Pewaukee, Emerald, Menominee; D. Macy, Dugan's Pier; C. Crawford, Cedarville; R. C. Wente, Manistee; Stafford, White Bay; M. Duncan, Dollar Bay; Allegheny, Ogden, Transfer, Manistique. Coal—Business, Erie; Scranton, Buffalo. Sundries—Commodore, Susquehanna, Buffalo. Salt—F. and P. M. No. 5., Manistee. Light—R. Rhodes, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Arenac, Midland. Light—A. L. Potter, John Mark, Rietz, Manistee; O. R. Johnson, M. F. Butters, Ludington; B. Calkins, Ford River.

Berlin's Beer Boycott.

The beer boycott attempted by the Social Democrats in Berlin shows signs of failure. Thirty-nine Social Democratic or trade unions at a meeting simultaneously declared that "the members of this assembly deem it the duty of every workman strictly to comply with the following demands: 'Not a drop of the beer of the ring shall be admitted in the workshop or in the family. There shall be no visits nor any festivities in the establishments where the ring beer is sold, nor any excursions to such establishments. All beer-houses selling unboycotted beer and placing their premises at the disposal of workmen for their meetings shall be supported. Not a drop of ring beer! that must be our parole.'" The boycott so far is a flat failure.

Order FALL GARMENTS this month and save 20 per cent. ELY & Co., Tailors, 165 Wabash-av.

LABOR IS SLIGHTED.

DR. BAYARD HOLMES PREACHES ON THE WORKINGMAN'S CONDITION.

He Urges Him to Work for the Amelioration of His Condition, as He Is the Least Considered in Legislation, Although Comprising Seven-Eighths of the Population—Duties of the Government to the Labor Classes—How to Improve.

Dr. Bayard Holmes conducted the morning service at All-Souls' Unitarian Church, Oakwood boulevard, yesterday and preached a sermon on the subject of the laboring classes. Dr. Holmes took the ground that the laboring element, constituting seven-eighths of the entire population, was the least considered in legislation and that it had no hope of ameliorating its condition except by its own efforts. He said:

"Men of education and culture are not interested in the toilers, men of wealth pay no regard to them, jurists and legislators are concerned with every other interest but that of the laborers, and there is less hope of help from the organized churches than from any other section of the community. Fully three-fourths of the exploiters of labor are either church members or else closely associated with the churches, whereas not more than one-quarter of the men who live by their labor are in the habit of attending any church."

As to whether the laboring classes were not as well off as possible at the present time and much better off than ever before Dr. Holmes was not prepared to admit either supposition. To consider them as well off as possible would put altogether too narrow a limitation on the capacity of the human race to improve its social condition, and it mattered little whether they were better off than before, when it was apparent they were not as well off as they ought to be.

"But it is evident," he continued, "that there is a tendency towards worse conditions. This is the result in some degree of the mastery of human science and ingenuity over nature resulting in what is called 'overproduction,' and it is in part the result of the war of competition between the captains of industry into which the increased power of production sometimes tempts them, and sometimes compels them to engage in. The undeniable facts of the situation are that there multitudes of idle men every year, many of whom are in a condition of chronic starvation. Not only is physical hardship the lot of the workman, but dishonor and contempt also are necessary experiences of his life. This is not because labor is contemptible, but because the poverty incident to ill and uncertainly paid labor deprives the laborer of all social consideration.

"How are these conditions to be improved? Only by instituting governments with the obligation imposed upon them of rendering possible to every man the enjoyment of the products of his own labor. Only by securing to every community the products of communal life. One of the functions of a well designed and effective government would be to secure to every child a childhood free from toil and free from starvation and misery. If we are to have capable citizens in our community the children of the community must be educated so that they shall be qualified for the citizenship. It is not more necessary for the well-being of the community that all who deserve the franchise should possess the franchise than that there should be in the public schools a seat for every child in the community. Not only should there be a seat for every child, but no child should be there in hunger or in rags or in semi-nakedness. If there be no other means of providing the child with breakfast, dinner, and supper the State should provide. If there be no other way of clothing the child decently and providing it with a home the State should find the means.

"These are the things which a government should do. What it should not do is to place the interests of money, the interests of property against those of manhood. It should not guarantee the will of the possessor of property to dispose of it at pleasure according to the feudal custom which we Americans have thought proper to maintain, though we have left monarchy and many of the traditions of the Old World behind us. Neither should the government allow the present generation to be bound and fettered by the past. What is the use of the franchise if Supreme Courts can, by declaring the will of the Nation unconstitutional, nullify the declaration of the Nation? For the verdict of the Supreme Court we should substitute the referendum and initiative of Switzerland."

TO HAVE THE STRIKERS REINSTATED.

Railroad Brotherhoods Will Make an Appeal to the Companies.

A conference was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday by representatives of the railroad brotherhoods for the discussion of matters affecting the old organizations as a result of the American Railway Union work during the recent strike. Among those present were Grand Chief F. P. Seargent and F. W. Arnold of the Locomotive Firemen; Grand Chief S. C. Wilkenson, Messrs. Morrissy and Terrel of the Brotherhood of Trainmen; and M. V. Powell, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. An agreement was reached to endeavor to secure the reinstatement of the members of the order who joined the American Railway Union, and, having since repented of their course, are applying for membership in their old lodges.

Mr. Wilkenson said after the conference that many of the men were out of positions through the strike, and had applied for readmission to the brotherhoods, confessing they had been swept away by the excitement attending the strike and the profuse promises of the leaders of the American Railway Union. They now had no jobs, and the American Railway Union was in no financial position to give them support.

"The trainmen lost several lodges by defection to the A. R. U.," he said, "and applications are being made for a renewal of the charters of all of them. We agreed to take the men back, and will do all in our power to have the railroads lift the boycott against them, for we are assured that the men will not again desert their lodges under similar circumstances."

"The Order of Railroad Telegraphers," said Mr. Powell, "was fortunate in the defection of few of its members. We lost only two lodges, one at Helena and the other at Ripon."

The officials of the orders left Chicago last night to effect the reorganization of the lodges and will make personal appeals to the various roads to reinstate their men. As the brotherhoods stood firm against the strike the officials believe they will get the repentant members back to their places.

TO PLACE DEBS ON THE STAND TODAY.

He Will Talk of the Strike to the Special Labor Commissioners.

Labor Commissioners Wright, Kernan, and Worthington remained about the Victoria Hotel all day yesterday, varying the monotony with a drive for an hour on Michigan avenue during the afternoon. It was wholly a day of rest with them, as they appreciate that they have another hard week's work before them. This opens today, and it is expected that ex-Dictator Debs will be the first witness. Whether he is going to confine himself to the strike or to his own rise and downfall is a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Wright was asked if the first week's results of the investigation reached the anticipations of the commission and he replied:

"We are well satisfied with the work so far and the results are much beyond our expectations. In fact, we are much gratified with the work to date."

"Is it a fact that the commission intends to request the presence of Mr. Pullman or Mr. Wickes before it?"

"That I will not say," replied Mr. Wright. "We do not intend to tell what we are going to do yet. It will all depend upon developments."

The Senator's Defense.

"Senator, did you speculate in sugar stock?"

"I did not."

"Then how do you explain these telegrams in our possession, which show that you purchased 1,000 shares and sold them at a profit of $30 a share?"

"You asked if I speculated, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Webster's dictionary defines 'speculation' as a business venture involving unusual risks."

"Well?"

"Well, there was no speculation about my deal. It was a dead sure thing."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

PRESIDENT HARPER BACK AT WORK.

New Department of Classical Archæology at the University of Chicago.

A new department has been created in the University of Chicago, that of Classical Archæology. Prof. Frank B. Tarbell of the university, who was director of the American Classical School at Athens last year, has been made head of the new department and will offer courses in the autumn and spring quarters.

President Harper returned from Chautauqua Wednesday and began at once his courses in Semitics. Friday night he went to Oconomowoc to spend Sunday with his family.

Prof. George Baur and M. S. Farr of the paleontological department leave this afternoon for South Dakota in quest of specimens. They will be joined by Mr. Hatcher, an expert collector.

At the meeting of the Mathematical club tomorrow afternoon Mr. Henry Benner of the Chicago Manual Training School will read a paper on "Methods of Oral Instruction and Recitation." Saturday afternoon the club will consider "Methods of Written Instruction and Recitation," the discussion to be led by Prof. T. M. Blakeslee of Des Moines College.

Prof. C. M. Gayley of the University of California is a visitor of Prof. W. C. Wilkinson and the English department. Prof. Gayley will lecture before the Christian Union this evening on "The Reasonableness of Christianity" and before the English club tomorrow evening on "Poetry and Poetic Appreciation."

Associate Professor Shailer Mathews began his work as professor of history in the New Testament department last week. He will act as chaplain for the ensuing week.

Miss Harriet E. Jenkinson left Wednesday with a party of friends for an extended trip in the South and East, visiting Norfolk, Ocean View, Old Point Comfort, Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

Carr B. Neel, who is winning laurels in tennis in the East in union with his brother, Sam R. Neel, is the pride of the university and won for it last spring the Western inter-collegiate supremacy. He is entered in the East from the University of Chicago Tennis Association, and his defeat of the Yale players, Howland and Foote, is looked upon by the students as the first athletic victory in the East of the new university. The Western Eclectics are scheduled for a ball game with Stagg's men, to be played next Saturday. The eclectics' team will be largely made up of City League players.

IOWANS SPEND SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

Large Number of Hawkeye Excursionists Visit the City.

Iowa was well represented in Chicago yesterday. Aside from the regular influx of people from the Hawkeye State the Burlington brought in three train-loads of excursionists. They came from Burlington, West Burlington, Middleton, Danville, New London, and Mount Pleasant. They arrived early and immediately scattered over the city. The majority sought the Lake-Front and rode back and forth on the pleasure boats, while many took advantage of the opportunities offered by the bathing resorts. The parks caught a large number, and there was great disappointment among those who had not read the papers and thought they were going to see a National League ball game. It was a tired lot that departed at 10:30 last night for home after "a day in the great city."

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Peoria *Transcript:* John Peter Altgeld had better lay low. The Senate bill providing for the deportation of Anarchists has been passed.

Champaign *Gazette:* Democratic candidates handing out cigars during the campaign this fall should be required to give a certificate with each cigar stating that it was not made in the Joliet Penitentiary.

Aurora *Beacon:* The new tariff bill may succeed in restoring the business confidence of the country, but it is probable that Mr. Altgeld will still continue to demand that his Chicago tenants shall pay in gold.

Quincy *Whig:* Democratic reform seems to run in the line of injuring workingmen, and we suppose they will have to submit to this prison competition until they have opportunity to kick Altgeld out of the office he has disgraced.

Springfield *Journal:* If the Democrats want to brag about something their party has done let them quote the figures showing that the stock of the sugar trust has been soaring upward ever since the Democratic "reform" tariff bill was passed.

Alton *Telegraph:* Senator Palmer yesterday in reply to Senator Kyle said he had spent one-half of his life in trying to be consistent. The *Telegraph* would add that he has spent the other half in trying to be inconsistent, and he has made wonderful success out of the latter half.

Sterling *Standard:* We said in our haste that the Democratic Congress has done nothing. It has accomplished two very important things: 1st, It has ruined the industries of our country; 2d, It has ruined the Democratic party. No Congress ever accomplished so much in so short a time.

Aurora *Beacon:* The Republican party elevated and dignified and enriched American labor; Democracy has reduced the standard of wages and has humiliated and impoverished American labor. But the labor unions will keep right on throwing their solid support to the Democratic ticket. There is nothing that seems to please the average labor unionist quite so well as being in a constant and never-ending quarrel with his job.

An Old Soldier.

The oldest living soldier is said to be Nicolas de Savin, who has just celebrated his 126th birthday and who was born in Paris on April 17, 1768, and in 1798 enlisted in the army formed at Havre by Napoleon for an expedition against the English. He is now living in Russia.

MEXICO MAY PAY UP.

CLAIM FOR $1,000,000 TO BE PRESSED TO A SETTLEMENT.

Holders of Bonds Issued in 1865 That Were Subsequently Repudiated Believe They Have a Right to the Cash—Uncle Sam May Be Asked to Help Secure a Definite Decision—Boston Financier in Chicago Trying to Effect a Union of Interests.

A movement has been started, centered in Chicago, to induce Mexico to surrender about $1,000,000, which, it is claimed, it owes on bonds issued and sold in 1865. The bonds were to run for twenty years, but were repudiated as fraudulent when they became due. It has never been finally settled as to whether the lien against the country is not really legally binding. The present effort, it is expected, will force a decision that will for all time settle the question. The effort is based on the additional facts that Mexico is at present enjoying comparative prosperity and that the purchasers of these bonds were innocent of any possible flaw in their genuineness. It is possible, also, that the Government of the United States will be appealed to to aid the bondholders in securing a definite ruling on their claims.

History Related by Mr. Moss.

One of the holders of these bonds, Frank P. Moss of Boston, who is now in Chicago to form if possible a union of the various interests, gave the following account of how they came into being:

"Gen. Jose M. J. Carvajol, Governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, was commissioned in 1865 by President Juarez of the Mexican Republic to go to the United States and secure arms and supplies for his starving battalions to enable them to continue the struggle that eventually ended in the defeat of Maximilian's army and the restoration of peace and prosperity. Gen. Carvajol was given authority to negotiate for money and ammunition on liberal terms. He had power to sign away to individuals land grants, telegraph and railway monopolies, and other valuable franchises. When Gen. Carvajol landed in New York on his urgent mission of salvation he fell in first with Daniel Woodhouse, a broker. To him the General unfolded his plans. Woodhouse formed a company known as the 'United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company,' and to this company were given rich Mexican franchises and the right to issue millions of dollars' worth of bonds. Woodhouse drew up and Gen. Carvajol signed a contract said to be the most extraordinary document ever executed by a State. Under it Woodhouse individually was given wide tracts of lands and carte blanche authority to build railways, telegraphs, and canals, and to operate mines in Mexico. His company, moreover, was authorized to issue bonds in the name of the United States of Mexico.

"Woodhouse and his company soon went to work. An issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds was made, and the Mexican Government drew drafts to the order of the company. These to the extent of $2,900,000 were paid, but speculation in them began, they were taken at a discount, and many reputable brokers suffered.

Other Bonds More Fortunate.

"The General next fell in with a banker, Corlies, a solid financier of repute. Negotiations were at once opened with Mr. Corlies for money and war supplies which ended in another liberal contract. New bonds were issued called the Corlies bonds to the extent of $2,000,000, and were placed largely in England. What the Mexicans received from Mr. Corlies is not known. Woodhouse and his company claimed that in addition to the $2,900,000 of drafts which they indorsed they sent a ship-load of arms to President Juarez. The ship sank at sea.

"In time the Mexican Republic triumphed, Maximilian was put to death, and the government was established strongly and securely in power. Mexico, however, repudiated the bonds issued in New York. The holders at first made no contest over this decision, but as the country became more rich and affairs became more settled the bondholders began clamoring for their money. They were treated with contempt. The Corlies bonds were all in the hands of second parties, but of the Woodhouse bonds not much more than $800,000 worth had been issued, while the rest remained in the custody of the Manhattan Engraving company unissued. At last the bonds became the laughing stock of serious financiers and were a matter of attention only to curbstone brokers.

"The English holders of the Corlies bonds, however, would not brook this airy attitude of Mexico, and finally forced payment after a lively row. The holders of the Woodhouse bonds were not so fortunate or so energetic. They were mostly Americans, and after the repudiation by the Mexican Government, and its financial inability at the time to take care of the debt, they let the matter drop without pushing their claims.

"At the time of the Grant & Ward failure Ward held in the firm's safe $5,500,000 worth of these bonds of both issues that had already been repudiated. If they could have been pledged the crash would have been averted, but the bonds came into the possession of the firm too late to be of any use. It is now thought that the reference continually made by Ward to his government contracts related to those made by Gen. Carvajol with the men who supplied him with the money and means to save the republic and defeat Maximilian."

Deported Anarchists.

The island of Ustica, whither the Italian Government is sending the more dangerous Anarchists, now has a population of 570 persons. A majority of them absolutely refuse to work.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

Columbus Memorial Building,
State and Washington-sts.

China Dinner Sets

$15.00.

A Special Importation of our Imperial Carlsbad China 100-piece Dinner Sets. Five Patterns. Superior Decorations.



A Lucky Shoe

that brings the good fortune of ease and beauty to the foot is

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,

The blue sole is a sort of a trade-mark. You can tell by a man's smile if he's wearing it.

STREETER SELLS IT.

134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,

222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

Auction! Auction! Auction!

Fleischer's choice collection of BRONZES, MARBLES, VASES, AND PAINTINGS

It will pay you to call and examine our stock.

SALES DAILY AT 2 P. M.

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G. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers,

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The Chicago Tribune

ALWAYS HAS THE BEST

Sporting News.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Monday's Outpouring

While preparing to show a most magnificent line of new Fall fabrics, we're *still harping* on the wonderful values offered in all our departments in successful efforts to close out all existing stocks.

This Is Your Harvest Time. Come and Reap.

Black Silk Sale.

The slaughter of the Blacks will be made complete in this great Monday outpouring. 100,000 yards of *Black Silks* of every degree will be offered at a reduction of a third or more.

Black Satin Duchess, Now.......... 69c, 98c, $1.29
Former price $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Black Satin Rhadames, Now.......... 68c, 69c
Former price $1.00.

Black Surah Silks, now 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c
Former price 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25.

Black Peau de Soie, Now.......... 69c, 88c, $1.10
Former price $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Black Soie d'Alma, Now.......... 78c, 95c
Former price $1.00, $1.50.

Black Armure, Former price $1.25—now.. 88c

Black Taffetas, Now.. 49c, 59c, 69c, 75c
Former price 69c, 75c, 85c, $1.00.

Black Gr. Grain Taffetas Former price $1.00—now.......... 69c

Black Moire Francaise, Now.......... 75c, $1.00
Former price $1.25, $1.50.

Black Moire Antique, Former price $2.00—Now.......... $1.18

Black Satin Merveilleux, Former price $1.25—Now.......... 79c

Black Gros Grain Silks, 24 inches wide, now 88c, 98c, $1.09, $1.19.
Value up to $1.75 per yard.

Linen Dept. First Floor, South Aisle.

Will offer today some new arrivals of imported Linens, marked to sell at most alluring prices—as follows:

Bleached Satin Damask 2 yards wide, regular $1.25 goods, will go Monday for.... 95c

Heavy Cream Damask. 72 in. wide heavy Curtain Damask, worth 85c, for...... 70c

Towels. Large size Huck and Damask Towels, an exceedingly good value, for—per doz........ $3.00

Pattern Table Cloths.
2x2¼ yards, a good value at.......... $2.50
2x3 yards, worth your while, at.......... $3.00

Napkins. To match the Table Cloths—
3-4 size, per doz.......... $3.00
5-8 size, per doz.......... $2.00
All are much under regular values.

Dressmaking Dept. (5th Floor.)

During August only this department will make up a neat, pretty, Trimmed or Tailor-Made Suit, from arrivals of new fall fabrics, the latest—for $40.00 and $45.00.

Fur Department—(3d Floor.)

Our skins of all the stylish furs are now in. We simply desire now to suggest that this is the time to look to your repairs and alterations on old garments. There will be a real saving to you on work done before the rush begins.

Stamped Linens—(Art Department, Second Floor.)

We offer Monday a new arrival of fine fancy patterns Stamped Linens, in trays, squares, and scarfs. To sell them quick, though they're worth much more, we offer the entire line at two prices.......... 50c and 75c

OUR BARGAIN POTPOURRI

All the goods enumerated below will be shown on the first floor (north central aisle). We have had this feature in operation for upwards of a week, and the popularity it has attained warrants us in its continuance, *with new bargain lines, gathered from all departments.* All offerings in our Bargain Potpourri are extremely good values. The aisles about this center are broad, there's room for all, and the usual vexations of a crowd are mitigated. What would you like from among the following?

REMNANTS—⅓ OFF REMNANT PRICES.

REMNANTS of Broadcloths and Cloakings, also Fine Tweeds and Mixtures, the finest goods and ordinarily worth up to $4.00 a yard.

REMNANTS of Imported Wash Dress Goods in Percales, Mulls, Swivel Silks, Sateens, Madras, etc.

REMNANTS of Black Dress Goods including Short Lengths from all the Ready Selling Black Fabrics.

REMNANTS of all the Regular Dress Goods Line—in Henriettas, Wool Crepes, Serges, Granite Cloths, and Novelty Dress Fabrics.

All at ⅓ Below Remnant Prices,

Which is about that much below cost.

BOOKS. . .

FOUR EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS.

Fiction—5c. We include in our Potpourri this week a line of Popular Novels by Popular Authors—"Ships That Pass in the Night," and books by Walter Besant, Frank Barrett, Miss Edwards, James Payn, Florence Marryatt, Hawley, Smart, "Dodo," and others.......... 5c

Fiction—15c. In this lot are many copyrighted books made to sell up to 50c (paper covers), by such authors as J. M. Barrie, Poe, Mrs. Holmes, De Maupassant, Marion Harland, Corelli, Ebers, Edna Lyall, "The Duchess," Mrs. Alexander, Ouida, and others.......... 15c

Scribner's Atlas of American Politics. Complete political history of American political movements, with maps by counties, showing nature of all Presidential voting since 1789. Expensive colored plates and charts, with statistics on tariff, finance, manufactures, population, etc. This is a $2 work. We offer it for 9c

People's Atlas of the World. Contains over 200 maps and illustrations, latest census reports, maps of States showing counties, etc. We sell it for........ 25c

Wash Waists 50c and 75c.

Continuation of this offer—Colored and White Lawn Waists, worth $1.25, for...... 50c

A line of $1.50 Wash Waists, including India Linen and Victoria Lawn Laundered Shirt Waists, with turned or standing collars, black and black-and-white Sateen Waists. All at.......... 75c

Outfits for Boys.

Fancy Percale Shirt Waists, worth 50c, will be offered for...... 25c

An assortment of pretty Striped Wash Blouses will go at.......... 39c

Knee Pants 25c—Odds and ends of Boys' Knee Pants, nearly all sizes, good lot, 8 to 14 years, worth 50c and 75c, will be sold for.......... 25c

White Blouses 50c—Several dozen White Blouse Waists, with fancy collars and cuffs, and ruffles down the front, a good 85c value, will be included at..... 50c

H'dkerchiefs, 12½c. Hand embroidered hemstitched and fancy drawnwork Handkerchiefs, an exceptionally good value.......... 12½c

Dress Goods, 3c. About 3,000 yards—that's not much—it'll go quick—Printed Lawns, Dotted Mulls, Printed Challies, and Burmah Cloth, light and dark grounds, pretty patterns, worth several times the price, all on the first floor Monday at.......... 3c

Kid Gloves, 75c. Not a very big lot, but a very good value!—8-inch Mousquetaire Lacing Gloves, all colors, a good $1.50 value—Monday... 75c

Buttons, 10c Card. Most of the cards contain 2 dozen buttons, including buttons of Fancy Ivory, Horn, Metal, Crocheted, Silk, and Gilt, all at—per card.......... 10c

Umbrellas & Parasols, 89c. The balance of our Colored Silk Coaching Parasols, also our Black Silk Gloria Umbrellas, natural wood handles, good value at $1.50, for.......... 89c

Ladies' Hosiery, 25c. About 2,000 pairs, worth up to 50c and 75c a pair, in Black Richelieu Lisle, Black Boot Fancy Top, Fine Gauge Black Cotton with Maco foot, Tans with embroidered fronts...... 25c

Men's Hosiery, 19c. About 2,000 pairs full regular made socks, double heels and toes, in black, navy blue, tans, seal and gold mixed, good 35c value, 6 pairs for $1.00, or per pair.......... 19c

Towels, 12½c and 19c. Huck Towels, hemmed, fringed, and hemstitched, worth $2.00 a dozen.......... 12½c
Larger sized Towels of Turkish, Momie, Huck, or Damask, ordinary price 25c.......... 19c

Small Wares. To make the Potpourri interesting we'll sell:
Japanese Toothpicks, 2 boxes for.......... 5c
Pure Bay Rum, per bottle.......... 25c
Witch Hazel, the pure extract, per bottle.......... 25c
Chamois Skins, extra large size, regular 50c and 75c sizes.......... 35c

Aprons, 18c. Drawers, 25c. These will be shown on first floor with the other goods—Aprons consist of a mixture of styles for all uses.......... 18c
Drawers are of good muslin, hems and tucks, with yoke band.......... 25c

VOLUME L[...]

ARMY SHELL[...]

Terrific Explosi[...]
Maneuvers at E[...]

NO ONE MUCH [...]

Defective Shrapnel [...]
Jolting Over t[...]

THREE CANNONE[...]

Maj. Randolph's Batter[...]
the Crash[...]

LIKE GRAND BOULEV[...]

Another caisson belongin[...]
the Second Artillery blew [...]
noon. It was a lucky acc[...]
hurt.

This time the explosio[...]
Prime's Battery A. Its [...]
similar to that of the terrib[...]
fell Battery F, Capt. Vose, [...]
vard July 16. A defect[...]
caused both of them. But [...]
dent three artillerymen [...]
were killed and a great ma[...]
diers were hurt. In that o[...]
was really injured. Three[...]
boosted off their perch on[...]
but all of them were able [...]
duties at once.

This explosion happened[...]
maneuver field west of Eva[...]
lery battalion was preparin[...]
place in the line of battle [...]
afternoon's sham fight, an[...]
than 5,000 people were[...]
either side of the road whe[...]
many vehicles were huddle[...]
sightseers all about. Most[...]
one of the ammunitio[...]
caisson was blown [...]
shrapnel and a little mo[...]
pounds of powder exploded[...]
ammunition, over 140 pou[...]
many shells, did not go off[...]

Come On at a [...]

Everything was ready [...]
mock fight on the plain we[...]
fair crowd of spectators [...]
grand stand on the eastern [...]
field was filled and many sp[...]
carriages, and buggies ha[...]
Greenwood boulevard to [...]
field. The infantry and ca[...]
arrived and were resting in[...]
the artillery. Just before [...]
the grand stand could see[...]
guns coming at a gallop d[...]
leads from Emerson str[...]
the camp to Greenwood [...]
body watched impatiently [...]
that hung over the four b[...]
they arrived the fight w[...]
Randolph wheeled his[...]
the boulevard, heading[...]
slowed down to a tro[...]
column of sections. The c[...]
was about midway of the[...]
batteries in their positions [...]
the already drawn up.

Capt. Prime's Battery A [...]
four. On the last caisso[...]
bringing up the rear were [...]
E. O. Walther, Charles Cr[...]
Cornfor. They sat on the[...]
forward one of the three [...]
which an artillery caisso[...]



EX[...]

them were forty-two roun[...]
projectiles. The chest ju[...]
empty. The third one, [...]
eleven service cartridges,[...]
and three-quarter pound[...]
and ten rounds of shrapn[...]

The combination fuse [...]
bolical shells, it seems, w[...]
been working looser and[...]
seventy miles or more of[...]
tery has done since it ca[...]
ing down Greenwood bou[...]
did the business.

Crowd Sees th[...]

The big crowd of people[...]
saw a sheet of flame shoot[...]
An eddying cloud of [...]
over it. People in the g[...]
ments later heard a du[...]
guessed what had happen[...]
flew up into the air. E[...]
was a man's body, but i[...]
the chest ripped off and [...]

Walther, Crumby, and[...]
cannoneers, found th[...]
around on the dust, a bit[...]
tain whether they had[...]
been blown off the lim[...]
rear chests were all abla[...]
horses were plunging ne[...]

Maj. Randolph promp[...]
ion, ordered cannoneer[...]
rode up to the place of [...]
what was to be done. A[...]
lances from the rear of [...]
chasing up. Maj. Rando[...]
caisson quickly unlimbe[...]
half of it pushed out of [...]
artillerymen were set to [...]
fragments of cartridge [...]
chest. The caisson itse[...]
and a tarpaulin was thr[...]
with the men soon smoth[...]

Then they set about fi[...]
pened. Of the eleven sh[...]
in the chest ten were pic[...]
jured. The eleventh ha[...]
They picked up the scrap[...]
The dusty ground [...]
the 160 big leade[...]
innumerable jagged fr[...]
separator rings. Big ch[...]
the casing of the shell [...]
industrious relic-hunter[...]